"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,066. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AUSTRIANS FLEE IN DISORDER ACROSS PIAVE. FROM MONTELLO TO SEA, CHASED BY ITALIANS; BOLSHEVIKI YIELD RUSSIA'S RICHES TO BERLIN

WAR FILM STOPPED; HEARST INFLUENCE ON CREEL BLAMED

Film Company Names the All-Hearst "Censor" Board That Refused Permit.

MADE UP OF EX-EMPLOYES

Solicitude for Editor's Picture Enterprises Given as Reason for Disapproval.

APPEAL MADE TO BAKER

No Military Secrets Revealed in "The Yanks Are Coming" Movie, Its Sponsors Assert.

"The Yanks Are Coming," a moving picture of airplane manufacture and flights, which was made by the Universal Film Company for the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company at the company's plant in Dayton, Ohio, and which was advertised for public exhibition at the Broadway Theatre last night, was not shown because of a conflict between the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, and those interested in the film.

R. H. Cochrane, Vice President of the Universal Film Company, issued a statement charging that the influence of William Randolph Hearst with the Creel committee was responsible for the stopping of the exhibition. Carl Byoir, Associate Chairman of the Committee on Public Information and a former employe of Hearst, denied this, saying that the committee had refused to issue permission for the exhibition of the film because the Universal Company had not complied with certain requirements, and that to permit the company to exploit the film "would amount to discrimination against the Hearst-Pathé and other moving picture companies."

Mr. Cochrane's explanation of the reason for the Creel committee's interference, was made from the stage in an announcement to the spectators who filled the theatre. This sign was put up in the lobby of the Broadway:

THE YANKS ARE COMING,
advertised to be
TONIGHT,
Stopped by the
CREEL-HEARST COMMITTEE.

There was much confusion at the Broadway Theatre last night about the time the exhibition of the film was due to begin. Mr. Cochrane was there representing the Universal Film Company. Frank W. Atkins, a house manager of the Dayton-Wright Company, was also present and Mr. Byoir was discovered in the line of persons formed at the ticket window to purchase admissions. Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Byoir made statements for their respective sides of the controversy, contradicting each other in several points, but Mr. Atkins, although he discussed the situation with both of the others, refused to say anything for publication.

Mr. Byoir said that George Creel was in the city, but that he did not know where he could be found. Efforts were made to find him by reporters, but they met with no success. Mr. Cochrane said that he had been attempting to get in touch with him all day, but had failed. The first statement about the difficulty was issued by Mr. Cochrane, and was as follows:

Mr. Cochrane's Statement.

"This picture, 'The Yanks Are Coming,' was made by the Universal Film Company at the request of one of the largest firms manufacturing airplanes in America. It was planned to show to the American public the progress that had been made by American airmen, to vindicate America from the charges that we had proved deficient in manufacturing airplanes, to prove that the Liberty motor is a gigantic success, and finally to inspire America and Americans by the magnificent showing this country is making in the development and use of aircraft in the present war. No military secrets not already known to Germany and the world at large are shown in the making of this great picture, which is a patriotic glorification of America's share in the war in the air.

"In taking this picture, the Universal Company had the aid and assistance of officials of the United States Signal Corps detailed at the factory, and our photographers and representatives had the fullest co-operation of the company itself. This company has a contract with the War Department for the manufacture of an enormous number of air-

Continued on Page Twenty.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St. —Advt.

French Generals Commend Our Men on Toul Sector

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 23, (Associated Press.)—The French Generals commanding the army and corps with which the Americans are fighting in the Toul sector have congratulated the division on its fine work last Sunday at Xivray. The General commanding the army says:

"I am happy to acknowledge the fine conduct of the American units in the course of the action, the spirit of initiative, and general grasp of the situation as shown by the decisions of the commanding officers, and the stubbornness of the defense and the sharpness of the attack as shown by the participants."

The order of the General commanding the corps says:

"The brilliant action does the greatest honor to the division and demonstrates unquestionably the superiority of the American soldier over the German. It shows clearly what can be expected from these magnificent troops, when, in its turn, the Entente assumes the offensive."

TANKS TAKE PART IN BRITISH RAIDS

Effectively Used to Precede Infantry in a Night Attack Near Bucquoy.

SHAKING GERMAN MORALE

Constant Raiding, Shelling, and Gassing Beginning to Tell on the Enemy.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 23.—There has been some very determined raiding by the enemy and the British during the last few days, the purpose, of course, being to obtain prisoners and gain information about the enemy and his preparations for an attack. In most of these raids it may fairly be asserted that the British were more successful than the Germans, though, of course, failure sometimes happens when the enemy is holding his lines strongly and is quick enough to defend his positions.

These raids are fierce affairs, depending for success, as I have often remarked, on the most careful training and leadership, on the individual courage and cunning of the raiding parties, and, lastly, on that little bit of luck which must always be counted as an element of war when surprise is the essential thing. In these raids a delay of a minute or two, an accidental noise arousing the enemy's sentries before the attack, or a chance bullet that knocks out the leader of the raid before it has well begun may lead to something less than full success, and now and then to absolute failure. It is all touch and go and nervous work for young officers and men who have not been hardened to it by long experience.

A new feature of this kind of fighting was introduced last night in a raid near Bucquoy, when some British tanks went out first in the darkness, crawling over No Man's Land and making a tour of a certain section of the enemy's line. They completed their journey and came back safely after opening the way for the infantry who followed them.

The enemy was in strong force, and got his heavy machine guns at work, so that the British raiders were apparently unable to go as far as they might otherwise have done. Elsewhere, as at Morlancourt, other troops brought back Germans and machine guns after inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy in trenches and outposts which were strongly defended.

The enemy made an attack soon after 6 o'clock this morning which amounted to something more than a raid and was quite disastrous to him. For some time before his troops moved a very heavy bombardment fell upon the Straz..le railway, up in Flanders, and on the British defensive system in that neighborhood.

Then the guns lifted, and about 200 Germans came forward behind a barrage, hoping to meet with small opposition after all that shelling. But the British machine gunners and rifle-

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

ECONOMIC GRIP ON RUSSIA

Soviets in Return for Loan Will Allow Wide Exploitation.

HAVE TRUST IN BERLIN

Germany Will Be 'Asked' Not to Interfere with Russia's Internal Economic Policy.

PAINLEVE URGES US TO ACT

Wants American Soldiers and Civilians Dispatched Immediately with Japanese.

LONDON, June 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Moscow, undated, says that M. Brousky, Commissioner of Industry and Commerce, made the statement at the session of the Russo-German commission for the resumption of economic relations that, in order to meet the Russian engagements to Germany, the Soviet Government would be compelled to conclude a foreign loan, and as guarantee for the loan would grant Germany wide exploitation of Russia's natural riches, in the form of numerous concessions, the control of which would remain with the Russian Government, a portion of the profits going to the latter.

Germany, the Commissioner stated, would be asked not to interfere with Russia's internal economic policy or her relations with countries which formerly belonged to Russia, such as the Ukraine, Poland, and the Caucasus.

Germany would guarantee to Russia at least half the mineral output of the Krivoy-Rog and Caucasus regions, and, finally, Germany would carry out the rectification of the Russo-Ukrainian frontier.

PAINLEVE URGES GIVING PROMPT AID TO RUSSIA

Recommends That American Soldiers and Civilians Accompany Japanese Forces.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—Paul Painlevé, former Premier, is another of many French statesmen who believe that the

Continued on Page Three.

Berlin Claims Ship Sinkings Were 614,000 Tons in May

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—Ships sunk by German submarines in the month of May aggregated 614,000 gross tons, according to an official statement issued at Berlin. The Germans also claim that badly damaged ships aggregating 56,000 tons were taken to ports of the Entente Allies in April beside the losses already announced for that month.

German reports of shipping losses of the Entente have always been exaggerated, and of late have given double the totals announced by the allied authorities. The total tonnage lost in April, according to allied statements, was 305,000. The May total has not been published.

POLAND IS REBORN ON FRENCH FIELDS

Presentation of Flags to Her National Army Marks a New Era.

NUCLEUS OF A GREAT FORCE

Prince Radziwill Expects the Poles in This Country to Flock to White Eagle.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 23.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent witnessed yesterday the rebirth of a nation when the President of the French Republic gave flags to the regiments of the Polish National Army, no longer the Polish Legion.

For the first time in more than 100 years the white eagle of Poland, on its crimson ground, waves over European battlefields. The ancient warrior race that a century of oppression has been unable to subdue sees again the symbol of its independence that has been so long forbidden under pain of death. Polish war songs that have echoed through 1,000 years of almost continual fighting once more rang out unchecked, and the eyes of soldiers who had fought this war from the beginning were glistening with tears at the first realization of the dream that four generations of Polish patriots had pursued in vain.

In a short speech of extraordinary eloquence and sincerity, President Poincaré affirmed the resolve of France to fight for Poland's freedom as for that of her own ravished provinces. The flags he presented, he said, were given by Nancy, the capital of despoiled Lorraine; Belfort, the hill fortress that looks ever toward Alsace; Verdun, the citadel of Liberty's resistance, and Paris, the heart of France. The other Allies had given the same promise at the Versailles conference, and the greatest of all, America, through the mouth of her President, had set forth Poland's independence, absolute and complete by

Continued on Page Three.

Must Have a New World By a Just Peace and All Share It, Says Lloyd George

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—In the course of an address today at the Welsh Baptist Church in London on the work of the Church in helping the future, Premier Lloyd George said: "We have suffered in war, perhaps, through the lack of preparation before we entered it. Do not let us make the same mistake in peace.

"The mistakes that we might make through entering on peace without preparation would be even more disastrous than the mistakes you might make by entering into war without preparation. The things that you will do will be more permanent; you will give direction and shape to things and though the world will be very molten at that moment, it will cool down very quickly and the shape which you give to it will remain. And if your mold is not the right one, you cannot possibly set things right without another convulsion that will break it.

"We do not want any more break ups. We are going to have done with them this time, and then we must get on with our work. But let us see that it is the right thing.

"Whatever you do, you must be just—just to everybody. The world has got to be everybody's world. It is not going to be the world of any one class. We have all got to live in it after the war and it must be fit for everybody to live in.

"Out of this agony of the world let us see that no deformity is born—no militarism, no mammonism; no, nor anarchy either. You have only got to look at what happened in other lands. The only land to which a form of peace has come is a land which was not ready for the problems of peace. We do not want that here.

"So let us think of these things and let us think of them in the atmosphere of Christianity, which means the atmosphere of brotherhood.

"The future must be a democratic one. The future of this land and of the British Empire has been committed to democracy already. Therefore, the responsibility is the responsibility of democracy. Last year's franchise measure meant that the future of the British Empire is be decided by the men and women of this land without any distinction of class.

"Everybody has contributed to the sum of sacrifice. The liberty of the world has been fought for by men of all ranks. They have come from palace and mansion. They have come from humble cottages. They have come from middle-class homes. All classes and ranks, all states of life, have contributed to the making of a new world. Let them each and all of them have a fair share in it.

"You cannot have the world as it was. It was a libel on Jesus Christ. It was a shame upon His name.

"This is a land that boasts that it is Christian. It was not Christian to see men rotting, women and children rotting in poverty without any sin on their souls except that they were children of the same father. That was a libel on Jesus of Nazareth. We must not have that again. Millions of men have not died for a world of that kind."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

HOTEL HARGRAVE, 72d St., Near Col. Av. Trans. rate $4 & up for large room & bath.—Advt.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES ARE HUGE

Estimated to Have Sacrificed 180,000 Men in Vain Offensive.

WHOLE DIVISIONS PERISH

Many Others Are Exhausted in Futile Attempts to Pierce Mountain Front.

40,000 ARE HEMMED IN

Cornered in the Montello Bend of the Piave Among Shrub-Covered Rocks.

By AUSTIN WEST.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ZONE OF WAR, Sunday, June 23.—The first phase of the gigantic battle is ended. Such fighting as has taken place during the last two days has been limited on either side to small local actions and toward straightening out the jagged front.

The net result of the tireless Italo-Franco-British counterattacks has been to rob the Imperial foe of one-half of the territory in the bloody conquest of which Austria sacrificed no fewer than 180,000 men.

Numerous official documents secured from the enemy afford damning evidence of the ignominious failure. Austria confidently expected a big smash through along the whole front, the speedy rout and destruction of the interallied forces, colossal booty in foodstuffs and munitions, and comparatively easy attainment of all her objectives within three days of bringing her supposedly stupefying blow.

It should be steadily borne in mind that fifty out of the total of seventy-one divisions lined against the Italian front, with which Austria opened the battle, were numerically equivalent in units to seventy-five German divisions, and the force therefore was greater than Germany itself ever hurled forward at the first moment of an offensive.

Nine of these divisions have been completely annihilated and fifteen divisions worn out in attacks on the peaks of Col del Rosso and Val Bella, east of Asiago. These two mountains are the solitary gains that remain to the Austrians in the Asiago sector.

Fifteen more divisions were concentrated against the key position of Monte Grappa. They achieved nothing, and in the name of its heroic defenders General Diaz has besought the Italian Government to preserve the mountain intact with the splendid system of defenses constructed by the British soldiers during last Winter as a sacred national monument.

Thirty enemy divisions were engaged from the northern salient of Montello, fronting Falze, away down to Cortellazzo. They succeeded in occupying, for a brief space, more than two-thirds of the Montello hills. Today they are in possession of the northeast quarter of this curious egg-shaped mass, comprising within the Piave bend a triangular territory of five miles wide and less than three miles long.

About 40,000 Austrian troops are at present hemmed around in this rocky, shrub-covered ground. It was in hovering over and harassing these divisions at the head of his aerial squadron that the champion Italian pilot, Major Baracca, met his fate.

The enemy's infiltration of the middle sector of the Piave was further reduced today, while in front of San Dona since the last sanguinary efforts to rush Losson, in which entire enemy regiments were wiped out, the Austrians are being firmly contained in a zone three and one-half miles square.

General Boroevic is still baffled in his grim endeavor to establish per-

Continued on Page Two.

Austrian Cabinet Decides to Quit in a Body; Geneva Hears of Serious Trouble in Monarchy

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—The Austrian Cabinet met today and decided on a collective resignation, according to advices received here from Vienna.

Budapest and many Hungarian towns, says a telegram received here today from the Hungarian capital, have declared a readiness to reduce their corn quotas to alleviate the situation in Austria.

Hares to the number of 22,000 and large supplies of meat, fruit, and vegetables were sent from Budapest to Vienna on Saturday.

PARIS, June 23, (Havas Agency.)—After a meeting with Emperor Charles Friday, says a dispatch from Zurich, von Seidler presented the resignation of the entire Cabinet. The Emperor said he would decide Sunday whether to accept them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, June 22, (Dispatch to the London Daily Express.)—A commercial traveler who arrived yesterday direct from Vienna informs me that the Austrian Empire was on the brink of revolution when he left. In Vienna a strike of nearly 100,000 workmen was taking place, and strikes on a smaller scale were reported from Prague, Lajbach, Agram, and Gratz, the news of which the censor suppressed.

The check of the Austrian offensive has brought the general discontent throughout the empire, owing to lack of food and the prospect of famine in the near future, to a culminating point, resentment and hatred against the Germans spreading, especially in Hungary.

The revolutionary movement is not directly against the Hapsburgs, but the régime they represent.

The Allies, added my informant, should watch Austria, where events may happen shortly that might turn the face of the war in favor of the Allies. He states that, in spite of every precaution taken by the military authorities, discontent has penetrated the army. Of this he obtained proofs at Innsbruck.

GENEVA, June 23, (Associated Press.)—The Journal Démocrate says that it learn that serious troubles are in progress in Vienna and Budapest. The Az Ujsag of Budapest says:

"While a few hundred individuals have been thrown into prison for treason, there are hundreds of thousands in the empire serving the enemy by spreading discontent."

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT MAY BE DISASTER

Swollen Piave Renders the Plight of the Austrians Critical, Says Maurice.

DIAZ STROKE WELL TIMED

Retreating Force Faces Heavy Losses in Prisoners—River Also Hampers Pursuit.

By MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—The news from the Italian front is better and better. Italy's allies have had every reason to feel cheered and encouraged by the stubborn defense which has successfully foiled Austria's long prepared and greatest effort, and left the enemy with nothing but a few miles of marshy, low land and a precarious footing on Montello Ridge to show for his long casualty lists, but the latest information shows that General Diaz has passed from the defense to the attack, and is in a fair way to convert defeat into disaster.

Signor Sonnino stated recently that General Diaz had employed only a small part of his available reserves in holding up the enemy's attacks, and it is now evident that he has been able to bring some of the balance into action under very favorable conditions.

The Piave is a mountain river which opens out when it enters the plain to an average width of over a mile in Summer. Its waters are normally little more than a tangle of small streams winding amid great banks, and then as a military obstacle it is of little value. Melting snows or heavy rains in the mountains change its character completely. A wide, rushing torrent comes tearing down, filling the channel from bank to bank.

Much timber is cut along the upper course and dropped into the bed to be floated down when the rise comes, and, though this industry probably has been stopped by the enemy's advance of last November, there have always been numbers of heavy logs left stranded in past seasons which the fresh rush of water loosens and carries down.

These form battering rams which no temporary military bridge can withstand. Therefore there is always risk in attacking across a river of this nature. As we know a heavy rain followed hard upon the Austrian attack and all but one or two of the bridges were swept away, and any still standing have been the targets of bombs of the allied airmen, among whom the Amer-

Continued on Page Two.

FRAGILE WOMEN need something to feed and enrich their blood. Wincarnis is an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative—all druggists.—Advt.

PREMIER AND FOCH CONSULT PERSHING

Three Other Generals and Tardieu Attend an Important Conference.

FULL PROGRAM AGREED ON

Details of Co-operation Fixed—Premier Reviews Recently Landed Americans.

PARIS, June 23.—Premier Clemenceau passed the day at American headquarters. He was accompanied by Captain André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States and recently appointed head of the new Department for Franco-American Co-operation in the War.

They lunched with General Pershing, and afterward inspected the American troops.

An important military conference was held in the afternoon. Among those present were M. Clemenceau, General Pershing, General Foch, who came especially for the occasion; Captain Tardieu, Major Gen. McAndrew, and Generals Mordacq and Weygand.

Questions concerning Franco-American co-operation were discussed and the measures to be taken within the next few months in concert were talked over. Complete agreement was reached on all points.

The troops quartered where the inspection was held belong to a division which landed less than a week ago. They were presented to M. Clemenceau by General Pershing and Major Gen. McAndrew. The magnificent bearing of the men and their perfect training strongly impressed the Premier, who chatted with them and realized for himself their desire to get into the line as early as possible and their determination to win.

General Pershing hastily gathered the officers of the regiment in the cantonment when Premier Clemenceau arrived. The Premier spoke a few words to the officers, expressive of the great confidence of France in the men from overseas and of thanks for the aid she was receiving from America at the decisive hour of the struggle for the liberty of the world.

The Premier then spoke to the villagers who had assembled when the news of his presence became known and mingled with the American soldiers who crowded around him. He explained to the people what America was doing in order to bring its greatest strength to the aid of the Allies with the maximum of rapidity.

The Mayor of the village made a brief speech in reply.

"All right," he said. "We can wait as long as is necessary, for we have confidence."

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT COMPLETE

Vienna, Preparing People For Bad News, Tells of Flooded Piave.

AND DETAILS DIFFICULTIES

Describes How Supply of Food and Munitions to Men on the West Bank Is Hampered.

ALSO FALSIFIES REPORTS

Rome Semi-Official Bulletin Calls Foe's Stories of Italian Losses Untrue.

ROME, June 23.—On the Piave River front, from the Montello to the Adriatic, the defeated Austro-Hungarians are recrossing the river in disorder, says an Italian official statement issued this evening.

The enemy is being closely pursued by the Italian troops.

[This report was issued by the Supreme Command at Rome at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. It is apparently a special bulletin issued later than the regular official report, and indicates that the Austrian retirement probably began late yesterday.]

A semi-official note refutes the claims of large captures made by Vienna, and says that the official reports were falsified to cover up the disaster that has overtaken the Austrian arms. It says:

"The enemy, obliged to hide the disastrous failure of his offensive, has had to resort to falsifications. Thus the Austrian official communication of June 22 announced the capture of 40,000 prisoners. The truth is that this figure represents the entire Italian losses in killed, wounded, and missing.

"The same communiqué multiplies by four our losses in the air. It announces that forty-two allied airplanes and four captive balloons were brought down, whereas there was really eleven airplanes and three balloons lost June 15 to 20, while the enemy lost eighty-three airplanes and five balloons."

A bulletin from Army Headquarters today, dealing with yesterday's operations, reads:

Along the whole front of battle our artillery continues to bombard the enemy intensely. On Montello and along the Piave our infantry is everywhere maintaining powerful pressure on the enemy. Yesterday we carried out successful small raids and patrol actions.

To the west of Fagare the enemy attempted some counteroffensives, which were immediately crushed.

A British party, in an energetic surprise action, broke into the adversary's lines to the south of Asiago, and after a lively struggle killed 100 of the enemy and brought back 31 prisoners and 1 machine gun.

Our own and the allied airmen have continued the struggle with undiminished daring. They also carried out yesterday big and effective bombardments on the enemy's immediate lines of communication. Ten enemy machines were brought down. The enemy's aerial losses since June 15 amount to 95 airplanes and 6 captive balloons.

Victory Hailed In London.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 24.—General Diaz's brief announcement that along the forty-mile stretch from Montello to the sea the enemy, defeated and closely pursued, is recrossing the Piave in disorder, is the only news of the Italian victory available here at the time of writing.

The reference in the Austrian communiqué to the "difficult situation" caused by the swollen Piave had raised expectations here of good news from the Italian command and was regarded as a preparation of

the peoples of the Dual Monarchy for bad news to come.

Although it is known that the Austrians who crossed the Piave were in a "difficult situation," and a development favorable to the Allies might be looked for at an early date, it was not expected that Diaz would so soon be able to make an announcement so momentous as a disorderly rout.

The Daily Chronicle hails it as splendid news that will have a gladdening and cheering effect on the Italian Army and people and on those of the whole alliance. What effect it will have upon the morale of the enemy's troops and that of the peoples of the Dual Monarchy, which, according to many accounts already has reached the breaking point, is a question to which the answer will be eagerly awaited.

Vienna Emphasizes Army's Troubles.

VIENNA, June 23, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

The fighting on the Piave was less violent again yesterday, and only at the southern wing of our army front did the enemy resume in the afternoon his counterattacks. Elsewhere there were artillery duels.

The heavy rains which have descended in downpours almost daily during the last week in Venetia and which have placed under water broad stretches of the plain, have multiplied the burdens of the troops and the privations of warfare.

The Piave has become a rushing stream and its volumes of water have many times made it impossible for several hours to communicate between the two banks. It is only possible with the greatest difficulty to provide the fighting men at the front with the most necessary supplies of munitions and provisions. All the greater, therefore, is the recognition due to the brave troops whose fighting force has been unimpaired even by such a difficult situation.

ITALIANS HELP CHECK GERMANS NEAR RHEIMS

Force Co-operating with the French Quickly Recovers Ground Lost at Bligny.

LONDON, June 23. — Successful night raids by British and French troops are reported from the front. Field Marshal Haig's forces entered German positions near Bucquoy (between Albert and Arras) and Morlancourt (northeast of Amiens) and returned with prisoners, and the French carried out similar operations between Montdidier and the Oise.

British troops last evening repulsed a strong local attack west of Merris, in the Lys sector.

At Bligny, eight miles southwest of Rheims, a German attack last night was momentarily successful, but Italian troops counterattacked and drove the enemy from the village, taking a number of prisoners. The allied line was completely re-established.

Following is the day report from the British War Office:

Yesterday evening a strong local attack, delivered after a heavy bombardment upon our positions west of Merris, was completely repulsed.

A number of prisoners were captured by us during the night in successful raids in the neighborhood of Morlancourt and at Bucquoy.

Hostile artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Aveluy Wood, north of Albert.

Field Marshal Haig, telegraphing from Headquarters in France tonight, said:

There is nothing of special interest to report.

The British official report on aerial operations says:

The weather hindered air work Saturday. There was no air fighting. But at night conditions improved, and night-flying machines were more active. During the twenty-four hours fifteen tons of bombs were dropped, the Bapaume dump, railway stations at Armentières, Steenwerck, and Bac St. Maur and the Bruges docks being heavily attacked by our machines.

The day statement issued by the French War Office is as follows:

French troops last night executed a number of raids between Montdidier and the Oise, returning with a number of prisoners.

Between the Marne and Rheims the Germans attacked Mount Bligny, where they succeeded in obtaining a footing for a moment. Italian troops by a vigorous counterattack ejected the enemy and secured a number of prisoners. Our line was completely re-established.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Tonight's French official statement says:

The day was calm along the whole front.

Berlin Reports Capture of Italians.

BERLIN, June 23, (via London.)—Both British and French are raiding the German lines in the Somme area, according to the official communication from General Headquarters issued tonight.

The text of the statement reads:

On both sides of the Somme lively enemy activity continues. A night attack by the British near Morlancourt, between the Ancre and the Somme, collapsed under our fire. French local attacks east of Mery were repulsed.

Southwest of Rheims, in a short infantry engagement with Italian troops, we captured thirty-six prisoners.

ITALY EXPECTS NEW ATTACK.

Premier Orlando Says Austrians Will Smash at Mountain Front.

ROME, June 22.—"The Austrian offensive was more than a failure; it was a defeat for the enemy, who at several points was four times stronger than the Italians."

This announcement was made by Premier Orlando in the Senate today amid enthusiastic cheering. He added:

"After the present victorious resistance another battle may burst out, sooner or later. In fact, reliable reports which have been received say that the Austrians are concentrating large forces in the Tyrol and the Trentino in another desperate attempt to break through the mountain front."

A proposal made by an Italian General to declare Monte Grappa a national monument, in recognition of the heroism displayed there, and announced by the Premier, has been received throughout Italy with the greatest enthusiasm.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 23.—Reviewing the results of the Austrian offensive, General Corsi says the enemy obtained no strategic advantage, while all his tactical actions failed.

"The most important part of the front, namely, the mountain region, through which the Austrians intended to descend to the Venetian Plains, thus co-operating with their troops advancing across the Piave, is still shut to them, while the Italians are redoubling their counterattacks and gradually forcing the enemy to retire," he says. "The condition of the Austrian troops which crossed the Piave is most precarious, owing to the difficulty of sending across the river reinforcements, supplies, arms, and munitions, thus running the risk of remaining isolated and being lost."

Italian Army Impressed Lindsey.

ROME, June 22.—Former Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver has returned from the Italian front, where he witnessed the entire Austrian offensive. He expressed himself as much impressed with what Italy had done. Judge Lindsey left for Paris today, and expects to proceed to the United States the latter part of July.

Scene of the Fighting on the Italian Front

The principal places where the Austrians, who are now reported in full retreat, succeeded in crossing to the west bank of the Piave were, beginning on the upper Piave, in the Montello region, where for a time they held Nervesa and St. Andrear and near Fagare, on the railroad to Treviso, and a little south of Fossalta, whence they spread northward to the Fossalta Canal and southward to Capo Sile, from which they were driven a few days ago. The broken black line represents the approximate position of the battlefront. The arrows show where the Italians made their great counterthrusts which, with the flooded river turned into a raging torrent and preventing the passage of food supplies and ammunition, rendered the situation of the enemy impossible. The broken black line indicates the approximate battlefront before the Austrian retreat began.

The Times Special Dispatches from the Italian Front.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES ARE HUGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

manent communication with his troops on the right bank of the river, for the Italian guns continue to smash pontoons and rafts faster than his engineers can construct them.

General Diaz, however, warns the nation, lest it abandon itself to easy-going optimism, that there are still hard days ahead. Austria is known to be preparing feverishly for another onslaught and to have just made a desperate appeal for German aid.

At the Kaiser's behest she had sent a goodly quantity of cannon and artillerymen to France and not least of her surprises during the last week was to find the reorganized Italian army richer in guns of every calibre than at any earlier stage of the war.

TOLD KARL TO CRUSH ITALY.

German Kaiser's Command Set the Austrian Offensive Going.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 23.—"We expect you to put Italy hors de combat," said Emperor William to Charles in their famous meeting after the publication of the letter to Prince Sixtus, when the Kaiser had called the Hapsburg monarch to Canossa. This utterance was more a threat than an expression of trust in his ally.

The Austrians were still smarting under the humiliation of having had to beseech help from Germany in the previous offensive of October. Therefore the Emperor of the Dual Monarchy instructed General Boroevic to bring Italy to her knees, whatever the cost. The Austrian General, taking the command of his Emperor literally, sent his men to be butchered without the slightest hesitation, as long as the objectives fixed in advance were attained.

Their plan was to cross the whole Piave line in four days, and to settle in Treviso and Mestre, which would have meant to get Venice in their clutches, and to threaten Padua.

The Austrian command, after several unsuccessful attacks in the mountain region immediately understood that the allied troops were too strongly fortified to enable them to break through in the plains there. They, therefore, changed their tactics, attacking, with overwhelming numbers, from the Montello region along the Piave to the Adriatic; determined, if they could not dislodge the Italians from the mountains, to oblige them to leave their position all the same by attacking them in the rear through the plains.

The battle on the Piave line assumed gigantic proportions, especially on the Montello sector and at San Dona di Piave on the lower course of the river. On the Montello sector, where the Austrians succeeded in gaining a footing, the losses among the enemy have been frightful. The Italians keep them under the continual fire of their cannon and machine guns, making it extremely difficult for them to send across the Piave reinforcements of food and munitions.

On other points of the river, the enemy vainly attempted to cross in boats, which were immediately made a target by the Italian fire. In parts where the river is very shallow, the Austrians threw themselves in the water up to their breasts, and in order not to be swept away by the current, held to each other, forming a chain; but not one of them ever reached the opposite shore. All were shot down.

The Austrians were convinced they would take Venice in forty-eight hours. In fact, they distributed to the regiments fighting in that sector little cloth medallions for their coats, representing the Lion of St. Mark's on his column being mangled by the Austrian eagle.

The Times Special Dispatches from the British Front.

TANKS TAKE PART IN BRITISH RAIDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

men caught them under a fierce fire and scattered them with great loss.

These minor affairs do not count for much in comparison with important battles, but they have a steady effect upon the strength and spirit of the German troops in the line, causing many casualties among them and keeping them always in a state of nervous tension, until at last they reach the verge of the breaking point and have to be withdrawn from the line for a period of rest.

The long trail back of wounded men who have suffered from the harassing fire of the British artillery, from aerial bombing, from gas and raids, keeps the men in the back areas behind the German lines constantly in mind of the fate that may await them when it is their turn for front line fighting, and there is no doubt, from what prisoners say, that many German soldiers are ready to do any kind of "scrimshanking" to get off the front.

One finds references to this state of mind in some of the captured letters, as in one taken within the week from a man who says:

"It is about time this misery came to an end. The 3d Battalion refused to go into line, and when the 2d Battalion went in twelve men disappeared from one company alone."

Occasionally some of the German soldiers in the back areas try to make their way back to Brussels, and one man was told by some civilians in a village that 500 deserters had passed through that place.

Poor Material from Russia.

A new class of men of inferior morale, it seems, is being formed by the drafts of German prisoners recently liberated in Russia. It is said that these men report first at Warsaw, where they are medically examined and then passed to depots in Germany. There they receive a short leave, and are then called up for active service again. They do not like the idea, and from one draft of 565 it is reported that 57 deserted.

These statements are on rather hearsay evidence, and to my mind probably exaggerated by the German soldiers who repeat them; but they have some foundation of truth and represent revolt in the minds of many men hard tried by the long agony of war in which no victory, no sacrifice, ever brings them nearer their goal, but all lead only to new calls upon their blood. One day, perhaps, that spirit may spread among great numbers of the German troops, but not yet. The main body of the German Army is still under the spell of its iron leadership and of its traditions of victorious onslaught. In spite of creeping doubts, the main bulk of these men still believe, I am sure, that they have a chance of smashing their way to victory, and in that belief are ready to fight again.

Even now they are preparing for another series of offensive operations, and in spite of the slaughter of their comrades since March 21, will make those assaults with the same ferocity and discipline and courage.

Where exactly the enemy will strike it is next to impossible for me to say. His High Command endeavors to hide that secret, not only from us but from his own officers and men, until a day or two before the hour of attack. Most of their men in most sectors along the British lines are convinced that their part of the line is chosen for the next battle, so that to believe their stories would extend the line of attack from the Somme to the sea.

It will not cover so wide a front as that, for, although the enemy is very powerful and has large numbers of divisions either quite fresh or refitted after fighting, he has not the same number of men at his disposal as before the historic March 21. His adventures along the French front and his wastage in his attacks against the British have made him weaker by those great losses, and his reserves are not large enough to fill up all the gaps. The British have had time to fill up their gaps by young and splendid drafts, and since that time the Americans have come pouring out, so that the balance of strength has been readjusted more in the Allies' favor.

Never again, I imagine, will the German High Command be able to assemble such a battle array as when he began this year's offensive, and from that frightful menace one may breathe more freely. Nevertheless, so far as the British front is concerned, they still have facing them the great army of Rupprecht of Bavaria, and will need all the strength and courage of their young men to hold it back when it gets on the move.

HUNGARY RESENTS GERMAN TRADE PLAN

Scheme for One Great Area with Common Commercial Interests Is Rejected.

MAGYARS WANT NO YOKE

Von Payer's Suggestions Opposed by Karolyi and Tisza in Parliament.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—Germany and her allies are on somewhat cold terms with each other during these days. Not only has the Fatherland had to rush food supplies to Austria out of her own slender stock, and to her bluntly expressed annoyance, but Hungary, regarding another matter, is not showing sufficient deference to Germany to please the German press.

The latter trouble began with an interview which the German Vice Chancellor von Payer gave regarding the extending and strengthening of the alliance between Germany and the Central Empires. He drew a picture of the allied countries as "one great trade region with common interests," and foreshadowed the falling away of customs barriers and an extensive and long-date economic agreement.

All this alarmed Hungary. It sounded, in Maygar ears like Germanization, a yoke under which Hungary's ruling caste has no desire to throw itself or Hungary; so that country's press immediately began to point out her claims to look after herself regarding her own interests, especially in promoting against all comers her own industries, and in holding and increasing her trade markets.

The matter was discussed in Parliament, Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Independent Party, came out strongly against strengthening the alliance with Germany. He would, he said, continue to work against it as well as for peace.

Count Tisza, Hungary's powerful reactionary party leader, though declaring himself in favor of an alliance with the Fatherland, said it could only be strengthened and extended on Hungary's own terms.

He said Hungary would not be "a party to an alliance on von Payer's terms," as they involved conditions which could not be accepted by Hungary. The German Vice Chancellor was warned that "he must reviso his terms if he is serious regarding an alliance with Hungary."

Prime Minister Wekerle said there could be no strengthened alliance which prevented Hungary from making and strenthening alliances with other countries as well.

Berlin political and diplomatic circles naturally are very perturbed by this independent attitude of Hungary, and the press comment is couched both in sorrow and anger.

The Tagliche Rundschau, for instance, refers to the "diseased fear" of Hungary for closer relations with Germany, and the matter is certainly not smoothed over by von Payer's rejoinder that he spoke in a theoretic and academic sense. Nor is the contretemps a happy augury for the negotiations regarding the future terms of alliance which begin at an early date.

As to the Austrian food problem, I learn from a most reliable source that the matter is greatly alarming the German Government. After a conference with the Austrian Food Controller, the German Government is in no doubt as to the seriousness of the situation in Austria, and is convinced of the absolute need of sending even larger supplies to Austria than the amount already announced, 10,000 tons.

The Government will render help even should that mean a reduction in Germany's already short rations, for it is thoroughly aware that any form of active popular protest could be more easily handled and suppressed in Germany than in Austria.

VIENNA FOOD APPEALS FAIL.

Prospect of an Upheaval in the City Appears Nearer.

By JULIUS WEST.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, June 23.—Detailed accounts of the way in which Vienna regards the reduced bread ration are now at hand. If anything, they make the prospect of an upheaval appear even nearer.

The Municipal Council at its last meeting heard a report from Dr. Weisskirchner on the food position. According to the treaty with Germany, that country should have supplied Austria with 15,000 truckloads of Ukrainian corn. Germany was 20,000 truckloads in arrears just when these supplies were most wanted. Consequently Weisskirchner telegraphed to Ludendorff whose reply gave no comfort.

Other S O S messages have been sent to various personages in Germany and Hungary, but reassuring replies are not forthcoming.

The report of the debate in the Municipal Council was partly censored. The Government found no supporters and a resolution condemning the reduction in the bread ration was carried unanimously.

The same day the Vienna Workmen's Council, formed several months ago in imitation of the Petrograd Soviet, held an important meeting which lasted six hours and was attended by 400 delegates from labor and Socialist organizations. A series of resolutions which were passed at this meeting must not be taken at their face value. Neither, however, should they be dismissed.

There is tangible evidence of a concentration against the Government of the powerful forces of labor and of a growing demand for peace, without which a permanent improvement in the food situation is an impossibility.

The Viennese Soviet wants peace on the basis of no annexations and indemnities and the establishment of a league of nations. It advises the workers to avoid demonstrations and possible conflicts, but those who understand the situation say that as soon as the council gives the signal a revolt will begin.

CHARLES CERTAIN OF VICTORY.

Said War Would End Before American Army Became Effective.

GENEVA, June 23, (Associated Press.)—The Swiss newspapers today print stories of the visit of Emperor Charles to the Italian front. At Martinsbruck the Emperor talked with the local Swiss Postmaster while standing on the bridge which divides Switzerland from Austrian Tyrol, asking him questions concerning economic conditions in Switzerland.

He said the war soon would end in victory for the Central Powers and before the American troops could be made effective.

CUTS VIENNA RESOLUTIONS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 22.—Vorwärts says that it has now received the text of the resolutions drawn up by the Vienna Labor Council recently. It is, however, remarkable that the organ of the German Socialists only publishes the actual text of the first four points.

The fifth point, from which it is apparent that there were strikes in Vienna at the beginning of the week, is falsified by Vorwärts and the sentence, "A further spreading of the strikes is not a condition of the present negotiations," is omitted. Only the warning to avoid all delay in transportation is published and approved by Scheidemann's order-loving paper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from persons in close touch with Scheidemann during his recent visit to The Hague that this Social Democratic leader has become a decided Nationalist, chiefly interested in peace for Germany and not international peace.

ITALIAN HATE OF GERMANS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—The astonishing revival in Italy of bitter antagonism to the boche which is shared by all classes, including Revolutionary Socialists and "blacks," who sympathize with the Vatican, has aroused much interest here.

The question is being asked: "What can have caused such a radical effect?" The answer most generally given is that the real cause is to be found in the terms of the shameful treaty of Bucharest, which has shown Italy the kind of peace that may be expected from Germany when the boche gets the upper hand in a country.

The object lesson was emphasized in a speech delivered by the so-called moderate minded von Kühlmann in the Reichstag yesterday when he asserted in cold blood that "each Rumanian is henceforward transformed into a kind of serf of the soil who will be made to sweat for the benefit of German capitalism."

AUSTRIANS GET AMERICAN.

Airman Clarence Young Compelled to Descend in Enemy Lines.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, June 23, (Associated Press.)—Clarence Young of the American aviation forces, while making a flight, was compelled to descend within the Austrian lines.

His comrades have assured headquarters that he was not injured.

Charles Decorates His Brother.

AMSTERDAM, June 23. — Emperor Charles, according to a Vienna telegram, has conferred upon his brother, Archduke Maximilian, the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, with the war decoration and swords. The message says it was the troops of the Archduke who captured Fossalta, at the southern end of the Italian front.

REFUGEES FROM PARIS FIND COLD WELCOME

Country Towns Offer Scant Accommodation and Food Is Higher Than in Capital.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—The misguided people who for one reason or another fled from Paris under the pressure of recent events quickly found reason to regret the bad example they set to the vast majority of inhabitants.

Prices had been fixed by the Food Controller for milk, meat, bread, and other supplies, and they found it impossible to procure the necessaries of life except at a much higher cost than in the capital, while terms for hotel accommodation in many districts now beat all records. Where formerly a room cost $1 a night, four times as much is now demanded.

Similar conditions obtain in nearly all provincial towns owing to the enormous influx of the working and professional classes engaged in munition and kindred industries connected with the war. The increase of the population in some of these towns is phenomenal. The population of Bordeaux has risen since the war began from 200,000 to over 825,000 and its suburbs from 88,000 to 120,000. Marseilles, which had a population of 600,000 in 1914, now numbers over 1,000,000.

Other towns which show similar increases are Lyons, 570,000 to 470,000; Toulouse and St. Etienne, each 150,000 to 210,000; Nice, 142,000 to 180,000; Havre, 130,000 to 190,000; Angoulême, 33,000 to 55,000; Morland, 72,000 to 110,000; Lemans, 69,000 to 98,000; Tours, 67,000 to 100,000.

Most of these increases are due to the influx of Colonial, British, and American nonmilitary elements imported for war work plus large numbers driven out from the invaded districts in the north. All these naturally are regarded as excusable immigrants, but the same vnew is not always taken in regard to well-to-do fugitives whose nervousness has caused them to take refuge well to the south and west of Paris. Many of these had to come back to Paris through sheer inability to find suitbae accommodation.

A story is told of one Mayor is a tiny town not far from Paris who was struck by a brilliant idea for getting rid of some of what he regarded as undesirable guests. In the middle of the night he caused the church bells to ring, and many new arrivals took refuge in the cellars, thinking an air raid was in progress. The next morning the trains for Paris were filled with returning fugitives.

Germany Is Combing All Her Industries to Get Men; Even War Factories Have to Yield Some for Army

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—I am reliably informed that German industries were recently submitted to a most vigorous combing out.

In this search for men, it is said the shipbuilding industry has been drained of the last militarily fit man, and all others have been mercilessly dealt with in this search for material to fill up the army gaps.

Even the war industries have not been passed over without considerable reductions in the number of workers.

This information is to some extent confirmed by a statement in the Vossische Zeitung, which says that "as a result of military supervision the activity of the famous Daimler works has been severely reduced."

The military authorities, it is clear, are putting a heavy hand on all kinds of work which are not very directly concerned with the prosecution of the war.

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT MAY BE A DISASTER

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ican pilots have just made their first appearance.

All this means that the Austrian troops who crossed to the right bank cannot have been relieved or reinforced and must have been fed and supplied with ammunition with the greatest difficulty, if at all. The counterattack of fresh Italian reserves, therefore, was delivered just at the right moment, and appears to have met with very real success.

It is not expected that General Diaz will follow the army across the river, for causes which led to the defeat of the enemy also hamper pursuit, but we should hear shortly of a good toll of prisoners and captured material.

As suggested in my last article on the Italian front, the failure of the Austrian attacks and the reports we have been receiving of the very grave food situation in Vienna pointed to this being a golden opportunity for allied propaganda and diplomacy.

If promise of this last report from General Diaz matures, as we have every reason to expect it will, then the case for prompt action will be greatly strengthened.

FLEE GERMANY IN A BOAT.

Officer and His Wife Reach a Danish Island.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—A German noncommissioned officer and his wife have reached Moen, a Danish island in the Baltic Sea. They escaped from Germany in a small boat.

The couple have been interned, as have other German deserters, until an investigation has been made.

A dispatch from Copenhagen Friday told how two airplanes, each carrying two Germans who had fled from Berlin to escape conditions there, had landed on Danish soil.

IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR THE PRACTICAL MAN TO WEAR THE FINCHLEY SPORT SUIT TO BUSINESS. THE MODEL HAS BEEN SO TASTEFULLY LAID-OUT THAT IT APPEARS REASONABLY APPROPRIATE REGARDLESS OF THE USE TO WHICH IT IS PUT. AND, IT IS VERY COMFORTABLE.

CUSTOM SERVICE WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

$40

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or disturbing substance

a sea of good will

It is like standing on the shore of a sea of good will, where every wave has a voice and cries "Well done!" when one leafs through the vast testimonial files of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business. There are 12,264 of these friendly messages. They tell of help nad from SYSTEM, FACTORY, British SYSTEM, SYSTEM ON THE FARM, the Shaw business books, mail courses and reports — up-leaping phrases of gratitude and thanks that swell and surge like a tide.

Not least are stories of good results from SYSTEM advertisements

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

Did your plant help make this record?

The National Fire Protection Association states that from 1897 to 1917, out of 18,795 fires in sprinkler-equipped buildings, 62.4% were extinguished by sprinklers and 33.1% held in check. 95.5% assurance against fire.

Many of these plants installed Globe Sprinklers and paid for them out of insurance premium reductions.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building Cortlandt 6790

'TREAT 'EM ROUGH,' TANK CORPS PAPER

Records Military, Social, and Sporting Activities of 7,000 Men at Camp Colt.

APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Started with Six Pages and a One-Man Staff, Now Sixteen, with Complete Organization.

The United States Tank Corps, with headquarters at Camp Colt, Pennsylvania, now has its own weekly newspaper, appropriately named Treat 'Em Rough. The Tank Corps has had a rapid expansion, so that at the present time Camp Colt, where active training is in progress, numbers 7,000 men. Within a very short time this force will be doubled.

Lieutenant W. H. Tucker of the Tank Corps, who before the war was in business at 35 Nassau Street, this city, realized early in the camp's existence that a publication devoted exclusively to the interests of the tank branch of the army was urgently needed. The Lieutenant, who had had some experience in his college days in getting out a school paper, discussed the subject with his superior officers and the suggestion met with immediate and enthusiastic approval, which was also shared by the enlisted personnel.

Subscriptions from officers and men at Camp Colt were forthcoming at once, and several weeks ago Lieutenant Tucker, who at the time appears to have acted as editor, reporter, and in many other capacities, brought out the initial issue of Treat 'Em Rough. The Lieutenant, who was in New York yesterday in connection with the entertainment to be given at the Astor Theatre tonight for the Tank Corps, said that while the first issue was a bit crude, judged by metropolitan newspaper standards, it met with an appreciative reception from the men in the camp.

Treat 'Em Rough, which began with only six pages, has grown to sixteen, and before long will be rated as a semi-weekly publication. With the growth in size of the camp paper Lieutenant Tucker found it necessary to perfect a regular organization. This at first seemed a difficult matter, but the Lieutenant finally rounded up enough talent for a complete organization, even to an advertising manager. Lieutenant Tucker is President and Treasurer of Treat 'Em Rough, while each tank company in the camp has a representative on the paper.

Records Camp Activities.

The activities of Camp Colt are recorded faithfully, these including such items as military, social, and sporting events, while many of the articles are illustrated. Special articles by members of the Tank Corps are also featured.

One of the latest articles appearing in Treat 'Em Rough is entitled "Picking the Right Men for the Tanks." George Martin, the writer of the article, in discussing the type of man wanted for the tank service, in part says:

"Height matters little; he may be anywhere from five to six feet tall. But his eyes should be gray-blue. If they have a steely or glassy cast, so much the better. And he should 'smile with his eyes' when you talk danger to him. He should be a man whose womenfolk believe in his fighting qualities and do not hold him back. If he has a good record in sports, big game hunting, or anything else that requires backbone and stamina, better still. It is such men as these that our army picks for its tanks. They will fight bravely and intelligently, where other men would give up."

Lieutenant Tucker hopes that all relatives and friends of members of the Tank Corps will subscribe to Treat 'Em Rough, so that the two-fold object may be attained of making the paper self-supporting and at the same time give the people at home a comprehensive idea of what the tank fighters are doing in camp and later on European battlefields.

CUBA REGISTERS GERMANS.

Enemy Aliens Are Also Barred from Harbor Districts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 23.—A Presidential decree issued today orders subjects of countries at war with Cuba to remove within ten days to a certain distance from the shores of all harbors under pain of being interned. It prohibits the circulation of correspondence throughout the island of resident alien enemies and requires them to record their present residence with the police and any changes of residence hereafter.

LONDON GETS A CAFETERIA.

Ministry of Food's Model Kitchen to Give Cut Prices.

LONDON, May 25.—The war has brought the cafeteria idea to London. This plan of serving food to the public at minimum prices is to be undertaken by the Government, and will be known as the Ministry of Food's Model National Kitchen and Restaurants.

The Director of National Kitchens announced recently that he hoped by this new metnod to be able to supply good, wholesome food at less than one-third the price charged at popular tea shops and restaurants in London, and not only pay rent and all establishment charges but clear a profit of 25 per cent. All food is to be prepared and cooked within plain view of the public, windows separating the kitchen from the dining room proper.

It is also purposed to deliver food at offices in the neighborhood at an additional charge of a few cents. The food kitchen officials say the table napery, cutlery, and crockery will compare favorably with that used in the good London restaurants.

The restaurant is to be in New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, not far from Fleet Street. If the demand from night workers in the newspaper offices and the shops in the neighborhood justifies such action, it is planned to keep the State restaurant open all night.

AMERICAN WOMEN HELPING SICILIANS

Miss Putnam of New York Conducts Many Relief Works for Taormina Refugees.

DR. MARCH IN REMOTE TOWN

Red Cross Agents Fight Disease and Poverty, and Earn the People's Gratitude.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 23.—While some members of the American Red Cross are risking their lives in the first lines on the Italian front, where already there has been one victim among them, the remainder of their forces are accomplishing splendid relief work throughout Italy, especially in the South, where it is most needed.

Majors C. H. Aldrich and W. R. Hereford have just returned from Sicily where the assistance given by the Red Cross to the population is above praise. Taormina, which in pre-war times was a popular Summer resort where Americans flocked by the hundreds, is now the chief refugee centre in Sicily. Owing to the great number of hotels there the Italian Government, at the moment of emergency, sent 1,500 refugees to Taormina.

Responsible for the work there is a New York girl, still in her twenties, Miss Winifred Putnam, a member of the publisher's family. Her brother is an aviator and she shares the spirit of soldier obedience, discipline, devotion to duty, and capacity for hard work. Miss Putnam attends to the management of a convalescent home for children, a health centre with district nurses looking after 175 families regularly, a dispensary where 165 persons are on the list for treatment, a diet kitchen and soup kitchen for refugees, feeding 700 daily, two workrooms employing 200 women, four storerooms, and a seaside home for sickly children.

Another American woman who has done most valuable work in Sicily is Lucinda Marsh, a graduate of an American college and a registered physician under the laws both of Illinois and Italy. She is the moving spirit in Canicattini, a small ramshackle village in the wilds of Sicily, whose population still believes in incantations for curing illnesses, and whose ideas of cleanliness are most primitive.

Three years ago Dr. Marsh did not speak a word of Italian. Now she is the centre about which Canicattini moves. For two years and a half this brave woman has fought ignorance, poverty, superstition, and disease. That fight seemed as good as lost, for she was at the end of her resources when the American Red Cross came to Canicattini, saw the conditions there, cooperated with the local authorities, and made Dr. Marsh its delegate.

Enlightenment is spreading in Canicattini under the banner of the American Red Cross. The workroom offers employment for poor women whose men have been taken from the farms by the war. Children are taught sewing, babies have the advantage of a kindergarten, little girls whose lives seem made for singing pour forth the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" so stirringly that an American far from home feels a thrill of patriotic pride and sees in his imagination the boys from "over there" who are winning glory in France.

There is a proper pride for American citizens not only in their men and women at Rome and their fighting men in France, but in their men and women fighting behind the lines in Italy.

SLAVS HERE DEMAND COMPLETE FREEDOM

Want Austria Dismembered and Suppressed Nationalities Set Free.

The breaking up of Austria-Hungary and the freeing of her subject peoples were urged last night by Slav speakers at the public forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Dr. Charles Pergler of the Czechoslovak National Council, who spoke for the Czechoslovaks; Dr. Milosh Trivounatz, President of the Serbian Defense League, who spoke for the Jugoslavs, and Lieutenant Vasile Stoica of the Rumanian Legation, who spoke for the Rumanians.

"Austrian promises and the betrayal of oaths are synonomous," said Dr. Pergler. "Austria would make any promises to tide herself over an emergency, and then when that emergency was passed break all of her promises."

"It will be necessary to establish an international organization to punish outlaw nations such as Germany," he said, "but before we undertake to do this, we must see that the world is reorganized along just and sensible lines."

More than 100,000 Rumanians, he added, are "fighting today with the armies of the Allies."

Dr. Trivounatz said that before the war Austria-Hungary used every means to blacken the reputation of Serbia that her conquest of the smaller country might seem just. The slayer of the Archduke, whose death was the occasion for the war, was not a Serbian, the speaker said, but was of another race. Serbia had no part in the plot, he said, it was merely an excuse for war.

Lieutenant Stoica, who wore the uniform of the Rumanian Army, said that there were four million Rumanians who had been compelled to conclude a peace that was distasteful to them because they were isolated from their allies and because the Russians failed to send them promised munitions.

"Each year," he said, "Austria-Hungary sent missionaries to the United States to marry American heiresses. It was planned to unite the two countries by allying Austro-Hungarian nobility with American plutocracy. In some noble families, he said, there were twelve sons, and they were all Counts and all looking for money.

"We do not want to avenge ourselves on Austria-Hungary," Lieutenant Stoica concluded, "but if we end this war with a compromise, we shall face another and worse war."

In the discussion that followed the speeches Dr. Pergler was asked what he thought of independence for Ireland.

"I don't deny," he said, "that the British treatment of Ireland has left a good deal to be desired. But at the same time England has attempted, though in a blundering fashion, to solve the problem. The wrongs of Ireland have been largely economic. Those of the small Central European nations have been oppression. Whatever faults England may have we see her groping to the light, while the Central Powers practically boast of their complete subjugation of the smaller nations."

BESSARABIAN ROADS TIED UP.

Strikers Paralyze Traffic—Rumanian Munitions Destroyed.

LONDON, June 23. — The railway workers in Bessarabia are on strike, and the entire country is paralyzed, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Zürich. The dispatch adds that many munition depots occupied by Rumanians have been blown up.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received in Zürich, ascribes the trouble to political causes.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The great Austrian offensive seems, for the time being at least, to be over. It will undoubtedly be renewed later on, but for the present it seems that Austria has had enough of the fighting. It is readily realized that the necessity for Austria to continue is just as great as is the German necessity in France. Austria, like Germany, must win the war this year or not at all. From now on they will be fighting with a disadvantage in numbers, which disadvantage will be constantly increasing as our overseas force increases. What is to be done must be done now. No matter what the cost may be, the fighting must be pressed even as Germany has pressed it in France.

The disadvantage of the Austrians in such a fight are many. The Italians hold only a short line as compared with the lines in France. At least only a short part of their line is in any way vulnerable. This part extends from Lake Garda along the mountains and down the Piave to the sea. The remainder of the front is impossible for fighting purposes, and may be considered immune from heavy offensive operations.

The total line is about 100 miles long. Because of the nature of the terrain, however, it is not necessary to man it in its entirety continuously, as the trenches in France are manned. Between Lake Garda and the Piave, which is about one-half of the front, the line is broken continually by mountain peaks, so that it is for the most part manned with strong outposts, selected portions of it being heavily held. The balance is held in force. In such a country the entire terrain favors the defense.

With the Austrians in their present condition mentally, having just suffered a heavy if not a disastrous defeat, the odds are all in favor of the Italians. In numbers the total strength of the Italians is undoubtedly greater than that of the Austrians. There may be more men in the Austrian Army as a whole, but there are many units which for racial reasons cannot be used on the Italian front for fear of insurrection. In morale and in numbers, and generally in fighting qualities, the Italians are therefore the superior of anything Austria can put in the field.

There is also the vital question of communications. It has been previously shown that the position which the Italians hold in this respect is the exact opposite of that held by the Germans in France. The Italians everywhere have interior lines, are operating along the spokes of the wheel while the Austrians are moving on the circumference. The Italian lines are therefore much shorter and much more easily defended. Moreover, the Austrian bases are far removed from their battleline, while those of the Italians are close by. The situation in Italy then may be generally regarded with confidence and satisfaction.

Some of these advantages may be set off in a degree by Germany, but to do this she must sacrifice similar advantages which she herself holds in the west. It is reported, for example, that Germany purposes to send to Austria a number of divisions of Germans for Italian service in return for a similar number of Austrian divisions to be used in France. This will strengthen Austria in Italy considerably, as the German troops are immeasurably better than the Austrians. But it will weaken Germany in France more than it will strengthen Austria in Italy. It is a move which in desperation may be attempted. Indeed, we will never know whether it is or not. But if it is, it is not apparent how it will help the general situation materially.

If it is true that the Austrians have left the western bank of the Piave and retired again to their former position on the east bank, it would seem that any such move would now be too late to do any good. The only time when that move would have been of material service was while Austria held several secure bridgeheads on the western bank. With Italy forewarned as to the location of the attack and spurred on by recent victories, while the Austrians, as a whole, can look back on nothing but defeats, it would seem that German aid would now have to be very heavy in order to affect the situation to any marked degree.

It is entirely possible that the Austrians have gone back across the river. The situation with them on the western bank was hazardous in the extreme. The Italians had shifted the burden upon Austria by assuming the offensive, and the pressure was growing greater with each passing day. The difficulties of supplying the forces on the western bank so that these bridgeheads might be maintained were becoming very great. The bridges which had been thrown across the river were being constantly destroyed by aviators and by shelling by the artillery.

The consequent shortage of material at a time when the Italian were on the offensive placed the defensive troops in a dangerous situation. At any moment their lines might be forced back, in which case they would find themselves at the river bank. Then there would be nothing to do but abandon their artillery and such supplies as they had and make their crossing in the best way possible. If the news of the retreat is confirmed, we may put down the Italian defense as one of the most substantial victories of the war.

POLAND REBORN ON FRENCH FIELDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

access to the sea, as one of the prime objects of the war she was waging so unselfishly.

The last words were greeted with a burst of cheering that rolled along the line from company to company, for more than half of the Polish soldiers had come from free America to risk their lives that their home land might enjoy equal liberty.

Every Man a Volunteer.

In the regiments already constituted with their own officers, artillery, airmen, and cavalry, every man is a volunteer, and many already wear the badge of courage that France reserves for the bravest. One of the standard bearers at yesterday's ceremony was Lieutenant Chodseko, whose leg was torn off as he charged with a French regiment in an attack on a Somme position two years ago. As he lay on the field fainting he cried to his comrades: "I die for France and Poland!" but by a miracle his life was saved, and now, so crippled that he required a Sergeant's arm to support him in the final march past, he has re-engaged in the reborn army of his country.

Chodseko's face was chalk white as he took the flag from the hand of the President, but his eyes blazed with the spirit that is unconquerable. By a coincidence he was exactly facing, at ten yards' distance, General Gouraud, one of the noblest soldiers of France, whose tall figure, with limp right sleeve and breast covered with decorations, dominated the crowd of allied military attachés and French and Polish civil leaders in living proof of how human willpower can surmount the severest physical affliction.

Then the President pinned the War Cross on the flag presented in 1914 by the women of Bayonne to the Polish contingent in the Foreign Legion. Pierced by thirty-seven bullet holes, it was borne by Count Sobanski, now a Captain, who enlisted at the age of 44, great landed proprietor as he was, as a soldier of the second class in the Foreign Legion.

After the ceremony was ended he told me of the terrible Artois battle of May 9, 1915, in which the Polish company of which he and a tiny handful were the only survivors fought side by side with volunteers from America. Now again, he said, his countrymen and the Americans would battle together against German tyranny, but this time the Poles would be reckoned by thousands and the Americans by millions.

Expect Many Polish Recruits Here.

Another bearer of a historical name, Prince Radziwill—like Count Sobanski decorated with the French War Cross—spoke of the plans for the Polish Army and of what the Poles in America could do to help them. Now that official recognition has been given of their force as an independent ally, they expect thousands of recruits from the large Polish population of the United States. The sons of the race that had held Europe's frontier against the Turks and smashed the barbarous Order of Teutonic Knights in one of the bloodiest battles of history, he said, would not be deaf to the call. Those who had organized the force, he said, expected to be able to create and maintain a large army, once their countrymen across the Atlantic were assured of American sympathy and co-operation.

As the troops moved away from the reviewing ground they presented a touching picture. It is an army commonplace that the rank and file are not represented at such functions as a general rule, but this was a startling exception. With shining eyes and flushed cheeks they strode along behind the flags—their own national flags that most of them had never seen before.

To America, perhaps, more than to any other nation the country's flag is the supreme object of reverence. It is not hard for Americans to imagine what would be the feelings of soldiers who, after a long and desperate struggle to maintain their own language and individuality against foreign tyrants, know that at last the emblem of their ancient glory is waving above their ranks.

A Free Poland as a Buffer State.

And there are other reasons besides sentiment for Americans to support Poland's claim to independence. A free Polish republic within its former boundaries, embracing 24,000,000 souls and bound to the Allies by ties of gratitude and common ideals, would form an admirable buffer State between the Central European Powers and disunited Russia. A free Poland would bar the German penetration toward the Pacific that might otherwise be one of the gravest dangers for the future. Even today a strong pronouncement in favor of full Polish independence by President Wilson, whom Europe has come to regard as the allied spokesman, might result in the formation of that very nucleus for concerted action in Russia whose absence has hitherto been an insuperable obstacle to allied intervention. There need be no fear that the mass of the Polish nation, whose civilization since the Middle Ages has vied with that of France and whose commercial activities have surpassed those of all Russia combined, will be carried away by the Bolshevist theories that have wrought such havoc among the ignorant Russian peasants.

Nor can there be doubt of Poland's loyalty. In the armies of the Czar, their country's arch-oppressor, Polish "Siberian" regiments (so called because, according to the Russian system, Poles were sent to perform military service in Siberia, at the furthest point from their own country) have given countless proofs of their courage and devotion. The Polish Deputies in the German Reichstag alone protested against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine after the war of 1870, and when the German rats deserted Napoleon's sinking ship after the Russian disaster the Polish contingents never wavered. In the Emperor's desperate resistance of 1814 they never spared themselves up to the final struggle at the barricades of Clichy in Paris, and a month earlier successfully defended the very Forest of Villers-Cotterets that has once more become the key to the French capital.

Ex-Duma Leader Receives Flags.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 23.—The Polish Army in France, the formation of which was begun rather more than a year ago, made its first fully public appearance in a touching ceremony behind the battlefront yesterday, when flags were presented to it on behalf of four famous French cities—Paris, the home of Kosciusko and many other illustrious exiles; Nancy, the seat of Stanislaus the Beneficent; Belfort, the watchtower of Alsace, and Verdun, in M. Poincaré's happy phrase, "the trench of right and citadel of liberty."

M. Demowski, who will be remembered as one of the Liberal leaders and head of the Polish Party in the Russian Duma, received these flags in his capacity of President of the Polish National Committee, and after mass had been celebrated, the standards blessed and the oath of loyal service taken, handed them to the President of the republic for distribution.

Both statesmen spoke in eloquent terms of the resurrection of national spirit symbolized by this army of volunteers drawn to the side of the Allies from many lands, chiefly the United States.

The men themselves—fine, strapping fellows—were evidently deeply stirred. There are many behind them preparing to go into the line, and when the news spreads in the East that the White Eagle is flying over free regiments, fighting that Poland may live again in freedom, there will be a yet greater movement. It was a memorable day that will have its echoes in Warsaw and, perhaps, even in Moscow and Petrograd.

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FINDS INTERVENTION RUSSIA'S ONLY HOPE

Herman Bernstein Says Nine-Tenths of the Nation Would Welcome Allied Expedition.

GERMANS GETTING CONTROL

Russian People Are Demoralized and Desperate—Bread Is $2.50 a Pound in Petrograd.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, returned yesterday from a trip to Russia, where he went last January to study conditions. He arrived here fully convinced that unless the Allies took immediate action by intervening to save Russia from the Germans they would lose the war. When asked about the conditions existing in Petrograd and Moscow Mr. Bernstein said:

"Russia is broken down, wretched, demoralized, and starving, and waiting for some one stronger than herself to come and pick her up. Nine-tenths of the Russian people would welcome the advent of the Allies with open arms.

"The Bolsheviki and the other thieving tribes make up the other tenth of the population, and theirs would be the only opposition to the Allies, including Japan. They are nearly at the end of their rope. The Bolsheviki are composed chiefly of workmen and sailors, who are too ignorant or making too much money to object to the way Germany is getting control of their country. I tried to find Kerensky in Russia and in Norway, but could not get any tangible information regarding his movements. The Russian people blame him for not crushing the Bolsheviki when he had the opportunity.

Expect Allies to Come.

"It is nonsense to talk about the Russians not wanting the Allies to intervene. They would welcome them gladly. The people expect it and hope for it. A few divisions of allied troops arriving in Russia this Summer would bring the nation together again and make her an important factor in winning the war. The Bolsheviki were working with Germany before the revolution that overthrew the Czar.

"All the people were expecting Petrograd to be taken any day when I was there, and the Germans can have the city without difficulty whenever they feel disposed to seize it. There is no organized defense.

"Russia is looking for some kind of sane Government which would be accepted both by the educated and the working classes. There is an organization which has just been formed in Petrograd to bring this about, and has the support of all the people except the extremists. But without outside aid it is hard to do anything. Men are shot down in the streets of Moscow and Petrograd without trial by the agents of the Bolsheviki in order to strike terror into the hearts of the people and show that the Bolsheviki are still in power. A person who is arrested is liable to be killed before arriving at the police station. There are no courts of justice in Russia. People do not go out after 8 o'clock at night, as they are liable to be robbed and killed by the bandits who infest the streets of the cities.

"The question asked everywhere I went in Russia was: 'Where are the Allies? Why don't they come here to help us?'

"If there is no intervention on the part of the Allies very shortly it will be too late," Mr. Bernstein continued, "as Russia will have been forced into the arms of Germany. In Moscow there was food, which was brought in from the country, but in Petrograd I could get nothing to eat except a little black bread, which cost $2.50 a pound. When I left America for Russia I had read numerous reports of conditions there, but now I return having satisfied myself that the intervention of the Allies is the only way in which Russia can be saved and the Germans defeated in the war."

Engineer Wants Intervention.

"Vladimir Goriachkovsky, chief engineer of the new railroad to Murmansk on Kola Bay, over which a few Russians have escape from the Bolsheviki, said he was convinced the Allies would lose the war unless they intervened in Russia speedily.

"In order to obtain her freedom and for her future existence as a nation Russia must fight Germany," he continued. "The Russians cannot fight alone, because any one who now tries to do so is likely to be killed by the Bolsheviki. The first thing to be done in Russia is to put the railroads in order so that communication with all parts of the country can be restored."

"The Murmansk railroad, which is 1,000 kilometers long," he added, "was in order and operating a month ago."

Mr. Goriachkovsky said he was very grateful for the material, rolling stock, and locomotives sent from the United States to Kola, which enabled him to complete the construction of the railroad.

Another passenger on the liner was Baron Serglus Korff, former assistant to the Governor General of Finland, who has come here to join his wife, a daughter of Rear Admiral van Reypen, U. S. N., retired. He said Russia needed a constitutional government on similar lines to that of the United States. The old régime was dead. Russia might have a Czar or a King, but no matter what form of government it was, the people would never submit to despotism again after they had got rid of the Bolsheviki. He remained in the service of the Government until the Bolsheviki came into power.

Emil Henrichsen, who was a passenger with his wife on his way to Buenos Aires and is a British subject, said: "It is the opinion of people in Russia and in Sweden and Norway whom I have met that if the Allies do not intervene Germany will win the war, as she will be able to obtain all the food products necessary to sustain the struggle." It would take 200,000 troops now to start the Russians back into the fighting line. Six months ago 50,000 could have accomplished the task easily, he said.

RUSSIANS HERE WOULD AID.

Favor Raising of Army to Cooperate in Allied Intervention.

Several hundred Russians of the moderate factions met yesterday evening at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, under the auspices of the Russian branch of the congregation and supported a proposal for the raising in this country of an army of Russian citizens to co-operate with allied interventionist forces in Russia. The meeting also expressed loyalty to America and her allies and violent protest against the peace of Brest-Litovsk, all of which was adopted despite the disturbance offered by a group of sixty or seventy Bolsheviki. These, seated in the front of the hall, began to disturb the early speakers with boos, hisses, and catcalls, but upon the appearance of Sergeant Knitted of the Fifth Street Police Station with seven policemen they withdrew from the hall in a body.

In the corridor outside Captain Sweeney with more policemen held them up and requested the display of registration cards. Four who did not have them were locked up, and the rest went away in a chastened mood. After they had left Henry L. Slobodin told the audience that the Bolsheviki ought to be treated as mad dogs if they dared show their faces in an assembly of free citizens.

"They are the enemies of socialism, of internationalism, of Russia, and the United States," he declared. "Thanks to them, the country of Pushkin and Lermontoff, of Turgenieff, and Tolstoy has disappeared. When they appear you should disregard for the moment the rules of order and give them some of their own medicine."

Captain Arthur B. Rudd, formerly attached to the American Embassy at Petrograd, told of Russia's friendship to America in the civil war, and praised Russia's services to the Allies in the early years of the present conflict. "Russians must stand together to expel the Germans," he said. "Let us make the constituent assembly a real thing, with all Russia represented, so that the 2,000,000 men who have died on the Russian front may not have died in vain."

Dr. Serwius M. Ingermann, organizer of the first Russian Socialist group in this country, denounced the peace of Brest-Litovsk, derided the idea that intervention meant the victory of counter-revolutionary forces, and called for the recognition of the constituent assembly. Other speakers were A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau; Apollinarius Dimitrovitch Semenovsky, former Minister of Ways and Communications in the Kerensky Government and one of the leaders in the Russian Political Club, and Dr. A. Krinkin.

ECONOMIC GRIP ON RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

best interests of the allied countries would be served by immediate intervention in Russia. He said to me today:

"This is one of the most delicate and difficult problems the Allies have to solve, but intervention is now necessary to prevent Russia from becoming a German possession. I think American troops should accompany the Japanese, and that a military expedition should be supplemented by a civil high commission, headed by an American statesman. Military intervention is necessary to give Russia a chance to restore order, but at the same time a civil commission must carry assurances that railroad and other material supplies will be immediately forthcoming to enable Russia to begin industrial and economic development."

MOSCOW, June 13, (Associated Press.)—In connection with the unfavorable reply of the Bolshevist Government to the request of the Allies to cease military operations against the Czechoslovaks, The Associated Press today interviewed Foreign Minister Tchitcherin. He said that the Soviet Government would not change the course it had taken against the former Austrian prisoners.

"There is no other way left to deal with them but compulsory disarmament," said the Foreign Minister. "They have been counter-revolutionaries since the days of the Kiev Rada, when they conspired against the Soviet Government, as documents in our possession prove, and there can be no compromise between us and counter-revolutionaries."

It appears that the Government's unyielding position also is due to the protests of Siberian Bolsheviki against the movement of the Czechoslovaks toward Siberia. The Siberians threaten violence against the Czechoslovaks if they are allowed to proceed, regarding them as dangerous and potential allies of General Semenoff, leader of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia.

18,000 CZECHS IN SIBERIA.

Said to be in Control of the Eastern Half of the Trans-Siberian Road.

HARBIN, Manchuria, June 21, (Associated Press.)—Colonel George H. Emerson, former General Manager of the Great Northern Railway, says the Trans-Siberian Railway from Krasnoiarsk, about midway between European Russia and the Pacific, eastward, is under the control of the Czechs, but that the stations are nominally in the hands of the Red Guards. Colonel Emerson says the fighting has been due to the fact that the Czech soldiers in Russia have been detained by order of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist War Minister. He says there are 38,000 Czechs in Russia proper, and 18,000 in Siberia west of Vladivostok. The Soviets have agreed in the future not to arm prisoners.

The Chinese have compelled the withdrawal of the Russian General Orloff's troops on the Pogranitchnaya front to Echor, Manchuria. It is estimated that the total force of the Bolsheviki at Nikolik is between 2,500 and 3,000 Red Guards, including Czech deserters and German prisoners, armed with field and machine guns.

A belated story of the fighting of the Czechs and the Red Guard at Irkutsk early in June has reached here. A trainload of Czechs, armed with rifles and hand grenades, arrived in Irkutsk. It was immediately surrounded by 200 members of the Red Guard, who gave the Czechs fifteen minutes to surrender. Before the expiration of the time the train was fired upon with machine guns from the windows of the station, and fifteen men were killed and fifty wounded.

The Czechs then charged with hand grenades and disarmed the Bolsheviki, capturing six machine guns and 200 rifles. The Soviet Government sent reinforcements of 600 Red Guards and more machine guns and also armored cars, which the Czechs defeated and captured. Meantime a body of Czechs, hearing the firing, came from Voenni. While crossing the Angara Bridge they were fired on by Austrians from a former prisoner camp. The Czechs charged the camp, killing a number of their opponents. They then searched the barracks and unearthed six wagon loads of arms, which had been distributed to prisoners by General von Taube.

Two days later the Czechs captured the arsenal and main battery and were in a position to issue an ultimatum to the Soviet, demanding complete disarmament of the war prisoners, and control of the railway. But the Allied Consuls at Irkutsk demanded that the Czechs return the captured arms to the Soviet and give up their own arms on condition that the Soviet guarantee them protection and transportation to Vladivostok. A compromise was arranged through the Consuls.

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Finland Under German Control.

The bloody internal struggles of the new republic and Germany's invasion of it are described in the June issue of *Current History*. This issue contains 50 other important war articles.

At all news stands, 25c a copy—$3.00 a year.

OUR FARM TRACTORS GAVE THE TANK IDEA

Inventor of New War Machine Tells for First Time Story of His Discovery.

BUILT IN GREAT SECRECY

Gen. Swinton Asserts Even Workmen Constructing Them Were Kept in Ignorance.

The story of the invention and manufacture of the first of the armored tanks was told last night for the first time in its entirety by Major Gen. E. D. Swinton of the British Army at a performance given in aid of the United States Tank Corps at the Astor Theatre. Although the tank was a British invention, Major Gen. Swinton gives America indirect credit for it, for if it had not been for the manufacture of agricultural tractors in this country the tank would never have been thought of. The adaptation of the tractor idea to military purposes was accomplished by Major Gen. Swinton, who is known as the father of the tanks, and others.

"There had long been a demand for an adequate method of protecting infantry on an advance," said the General. "The fundamental purpose for which the tank is intended has long been recognized. The ancient Romans had the equivalent of the tank in what were called 'the tortoise' and in the Middle Ages the belfry was used. In this war in particular some antidote for the machine gun was required, for the Germans had learned a lesson from the Russo-Japanese war, and were plentifully supplied with machine guns. The Germans did not mind how many machine guns were captured; each one was used to get the last possible man.

"America must be credited with both the machine gun and its antidote, for in Antwerp in 1914 a friend of mine saw for the first time an American agricultural caterpillar tractor. He wrote to me, inquiring if there were not some military use to which the idea could be put, and the invention of the tank resulted.

"Of course, great secrecy had to be maintained. The first bit of camouflage used in connection with the manufacture of the machines was the name tank. They were called tanks so that not even the workingmen who were making them would know what they were manufacturing, and the rumor was circulated among the men that they were to be used in connection with the watering of our men in Egypt.

"Later, when it became time to punch holes in their sides for the guns, another story had to be invented. It was then rumored that they were snow ploughs to be used in Russia, and to carry out this deception each tank was stencilled with a Petrograd address, and when the tanks were finally shipped it was generally believed that they were going to Petrograd.

"In the final days of the construction of the tanks 700 sentries, in three cordons, were thrown around the field in which stood the tanks. Matters were so arranged that the sentries of the outside cordon were not even aware what was going on inside. It was shortly before the first of the tanks was shipped to France, in September, 1915, that a Zeppelin hovered over the tanks one night. The Zepp, however, came accidentally, and as they did not throw a searchlight to the earth the secret was never discovered. Its crew, accordingly, departed without knowing how close they had come to making a great discovery."

EXTOLS NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Cronin Declare That There Are None Better Among the Allies.

A patriotic mass meeting to discuss the part the negro is taking in the war was held yesterday afternoon at the Salem Methodis. Episcopal Church, 102 West 133d Street. The speakers were Ensign Charles A. Blackwood, a recruiting officer; Richard Cronin of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, Miss Earl Day, and Miss Isabell Lowden of the American Red Cross.

Ensign Blackwood told of the work of the navy, and said that 10,000 soldiers are being landed in Europe every day. "There will not be a case," he said, "in which an American transport will be blown up by a U-boat. You do not know his, but I know it, because I have seen how the ships are convoyed. It is our navy that has terrified the U-boats."

Miss Day explained to the young women the attitude to assume toward the men in khaki. She said that there could be no race prejudice where the efficiency was pronounced and that the negro must understand that in this war the greatest efficiency was the one thing considered.

Mr. Cronin, in eulogizing the negro, said: "The colored man shows a supreme devotion as a fighter, and there are none better among all the Allies." He said that there were 28,000 negro soldiers on the western front and 200,000 in the draft reserve.

NEEDS MONEY TO BUY WOOL.

Navy League to Start Drive to Provide 18,000 Knitted Articles.

To meet a request for 18,000 knitted articles, jackets, mufflers, wristlets, helmets, and socks, made by the commander of one of the aviation camps, the Comforts Committee of the Navy League, 405 Madison Avenue, will today begin a drive for money to buy wool. There is a large army of working women engaged in various industries, but who, having some spare time, have offered their services for knitting if the wool can be provided.

Already $25,000 worth of wool has been given out by the committee, but the stock is now practically exhausted, and more is greatly needed to keep these women busy through the Summer. Contributions of money or offers of assistance for the drive should be made to Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee at the headquarters. Among the women assisting Mrs. Satterlee are Miss Cora P. Van Wyke, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Miss May Borrough, Mrs. Benjamin B. Lawrence, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. William H. Hamilton, Mrs. William Guggenheim, and Mrs. Louis Neilson.

WILL CARE FOR AMERICANS.

Attention Promised to Any Cable to Fund for French Wounded.

Cable messages from this country to the American Fund for French Wounded asking for its attention to any American lying wounded in France will receive immediate attention is the word that is sent out from the New York Headquarters, 73 Park Avenue. The organization, first aiding the French, now includes the care of our own men and, working under the French Government, it is freely admitted to all hospitals. Mrs. Benjamin C. Lathrop, head of the fund in France, explains this in a letter just received which will give comfort to families of American boys:

"You may announce that we are working under the French Government," she says, "and are at liberty to visit any French hospital in France, and will do so in response to any cable sent us from the United States.

"Unfortunately we cannot let you know where your men are, as that is military information, but we can assure you that we have already found dozens of men whose mothers and sisters are members of the A. F. F. W."

Oneida Assemblyman Enlists.

UTICA, N. Y., June 23.—Henry D. Williams, Assemblyman from the First Oneida District, has enlisted in the United States Marines and will leave in a day or two for Paris Island, S. C.

56 Casualties Reported by General Pershing Include 43 Dead and 13 Wounded Severely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The War Department today gave out a list of 56 casualties in the American army abroad, and also issued a summary of all casualties from the beginning, based on a re-check, which brings the total to 8,634. Today's list included 23 killed in action, 16 died from wounds, 1 killed by airplane accident, 1 died of accident or other causes, 13 severely wounded, and 2 died of disease.

Three commissioned officers are included. Lieutenant James H. Hughes died of wounds. Lieutenant Dow R. Cope was killed in an airplane accident. Lieutenant Thomas Arthur Goodwin was wounded severely.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 23.	Total.
Killed in action	998	23	1,021
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	416	16	432
Died of accident or other causes	444	2	446
Died of disease	1,266	2	1,268
Total deaths	3,415	43	3,458
Wounded	4,798	13	4,811
Missing, including prisoners	365	0	365
Grand total	8,578	56	8,634

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 23.

Army casualties reported today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—23.

Sergeants.

GROSS, CARL E.; Will Burrough, Mountainburg, Ark.
SOHNCKE, CARL R.; Max Sohncke, Fourth St., Woodside, N. Y.

Corporals.

COOPER, DANIEL F.; Mrs. Minnie Cooper, 66 Sixth Av., Haverhill, Mass.
HAMBY, BENJAMIN J.; Mrs. Annie Hamby, Pike City, Ark.
McCUTHEON, EDWARD F.; Mrs. Helen Kennedy, 81 Congress St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SMELTZER, CLYDE A.; Mrs. U. Smeltzer, Massena, Iowa.

Privates.

ADAMS, RANZIE; Mrs. Emmie Mayo, R. F. D. 1, Paragould, Ark.
BEATY, SHELTON B.; Mrs. Rebecca Beaty, 810 South B St., Arkansas City, Ark.
BRANSKI, ZYGMUNT; Jos. Branski, 1,627 Harvely Av., Syracuse, N. Y.
BURGESS, WILLIAM E.; William O. Burgess, 106 South Poppleton St., Baltimore, Md.
CASON, GEORGE W.; Ed T. Cason, Hartwell, Ga.
DEVINNEY, JERRY O.; Mrs. Jesse Anderson, 1,543 Dudley St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
DIGIORIO, RAFFAELE; Mrs. Nuziata Digiorio, 340 East 110th St., New York.
GOODE, THOMAS F.; Mrs. Susan Goode, 506 North 10th St., Boise, Idaho.
KLINKNER, AUGUST J.; Jacob M. Klinkner, 815 Logan St., Carnegie, Penn.
LARSEN, THOMAS H.; G. Enobroton, Co. Volle Road, Sioux City, Iowa.
MARSHALL, GEORGE E.; A. E. Marshall, Rupert, Idaho.
PARADINE, PATRICK; William Sweeney, 113 Vinal Av., Somerville, Mass.
PHILLIPS, TOM; Mrs. Ella Patterson, 1,616 Eddie St., Louisville, Ky.
ROWLAND, WILLIE L.; Mrs. Lizzie Rowland, Hope, Ark.
SNEBERGER, GEORGE J.; Mrs. Katherine Kralic, 310 Chestnut St., Anaconda, Mont.
STUBBS, WESLEY J.; S. Stubbs, Marble City, Okla.
TROTTER, LOREN M.; Orlando M. Trotter, Caldwell, Idaho.

DIED OF WOUNDS—16.

Lieutenant.

HUGHES, JAMES H.; Mrs. J. A. Hughes, Howe, Texas.

Corporals.

WADE, CHARLES; Robert M. Redding, Hawley, Texas.
LAWSON, JOHN; Miss Katherine Lawson, 10 Dairympie St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Privates.

BALENGER, JOSEPH G.; Mrs. Mary Balenger, 18 Branch St., Lowell, Mass.
BROWN, FRANK H.; Mrs. Laura Brown, 375 4th St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
BRUDDER, EMIL; Mrs. Lucy Collins, 569 Bridge St., Holyoke, Mass.
DEVEAU, JOHN M.; Miss Grace Deveau, 479 Central St., Stoneham, Mass.
FERGUSON, JODIE N.; Mrs. Ada Ferguson, Timpson, Texas.
GASSENBERGER, GEORGE; Mrs. Henry Gassenberger, West Weko, La.
HYLAND, DALE; Charles Hyland, Portland, Mich.
LARSON, CLARENCE A.; L. A. Larson, Tunbridge, N. D.
QUINN, MARK E.; Mrs. Nellie Revels, 819 East Packer St., Shamokin, Penn.
RODEBAUGH, NORMAN B.; Mrs. Emily Rust, 2,613 Jefferson St., Philadelphia.
SAUNDERS, FREDERICK H.; Mrs. M. A. Saunders, 22 Crescent St., Cambridge, Mass.
SCHARNELL, PETER; John Scharnell, 2,419 Bismarck St., St. Louis, Mo.
SORG, WALTER M.; Mrs. G. M. Sorg, Coal Springs, S. D.

DIED OF DISEASE—2.

Corporal.

GRISWOLD, FREDERICK M.; Miss Nell Griswold, 596 St. Ann's Av., New York.

Private.

PRICE, JACK V.; John S. Price, 605 East 138th St., New York.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Lieutenant.

COPE, DOW R.; W. C. Cope, R. F. D. 7, Yakima, Wash.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—1.

Private.

FENHOUSE, ALBERT; Henry Fenhouse, 23d Av., Bellewood, Ill.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—13.

Lieutenant.

GOODWIN, THOMAS ARTHUR; Edwin M. Goodwin, 1,121 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

Sergeants.

ARVIN, OTIS; Mrs. Ellen Arvin, Carrollton, Ky.
COSTELLO, CHARLES L.; John C. Costello, 1,112 Fulton St., Keokuk, Iowa.

Corporals.

BEAUDRY, EDGAR; Mrs. Dennis Beaudry, 50 South St., Woonsocket, R. I.
LEWISON, EDWARD H.; Mrs. Melinda Elda, Story City, Iowa.
SHERIDAN, WILLIAM P.; Mrs. Hettie Sheridan, Sherwood, Tenn.

Privates.

ARAM, MIHRAM; Harry Nandonin, 1,986 Seaview Av., Bridgeport, Conn.
FLAX, HARRY; Louis Flax, 94 Walton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HINNER, CHESTER E.; Louis Hinner, Sidell, Ill.
SCHAAD, FRANK T.; J. C. Schaad, Oakford, Ill.
TELESCA, CONNIE; Joseph Telesca, 316 Oak St., Dunmore, Penn.
THOMPSON, JAMES A.; T. M. Thompson, Toton, Idaho.
WALKER, RAYMOND LAWRENCE; Mrs. Sara Walker, R. F. D. 2, Marion Center, Penn.

PRISONERS.

(Previously reported missing.)

Corporal.

McHUGH, GEORGE D.; Mrs. Amelia McHugh, 109 Tyler St., New Haven, Conn.

Privates.

ALIANO, FRANK J.; Joseph Aliano, 66 Park St., Bristol, Conn.
McGOVERN, CHARLES H.; Mrs. B. Starbert, 119 Blue Hill Road, Charlestown, Mass.

5 CASUALTIES IN MARINES.

Two Men Killed in Action and Three Severely Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Five Marine Corps casualties, as a result of fighting on the western front in France, were announced today. The list included two killed in action and three severely wounded. No commissioned officers were included. The casualties, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, were:

KILLED IN ACTION—2.

Corporal.

VOLLRATH, OSCAR A.; John Vollrath, Quincy, Ill.

Private.

YOUNG, GILBERT W.; Dorothy Young, Springfield, Ky.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—3.

Corporal.

ESCKILSEN, LAWRENCE W.; Nellie Eeckilsen, Akron, Mich.

Privates.

CARVER, HERSHEL; Charles H. Carver, Joplin, Mo.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES F.; Agnes C. Prettyman, 2,824 Madison Av., Kansas City, Mo.

ALL SOLDIERS CARED FOR.

Old and New Agencies Provide Quarters for Thousands on Leave.

Though thousands of soldiers spent yesterday and Saturday night in the city on their usual forty-eight-hour leaves, no instances of men spending the night in the parks or pacing the streets for lack of sleeping accommodations or funds were reported. Not only were new agencies ready yesterday to handle the rush, but the associations which have been patriotically caring for the men since the outbreak of the war have in several cases enlarged their facilities.

The first night and day of the new soldiers' club opened in the basement of the Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, was a success. The club formerly was the meeting place of the Sunday school, and was turned into sleeping rooms for enlisted men in forty-eight hours after the need was disclosed. Accommodations for 178 men were provided, but on Saturday night 183 men applied, and it was necessary to enlarge the accommodations.

Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner of substantial food were served to the men by the women of the temple's Red Cross unit, under Mrs. S. J. Goldsmith, Mrs. S. Berliner, and Miss Louise Herzog. The Red Cross workers also made the beds, swept the floors, and pledged themselves to do all the work at the canteen themselves. In addition to a library a music room for soldiers is to be installed at the new club.

Big crowds were handled at the various units of the New York War Camp Community Service without any being turned away, and like conditions prevailed at places under the jurisdiction of the Y. M. C. A. In order more efficiently to cope with larger demands made upon it, the Travelers' Aid Society, which cares for men's relatives rather than for the men themselves, announced the opening of annexes. Besides the society's headquarters at 465 Lexington Avenue accommodations have been arranged for at the Hostess House, 12 West Fifty-first Street, which was given to the Y. W. C. A. by Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross, and at the Margaret Louisa Home, 14 East Sixteenth Street.

SHELL KILLS CLERGYMAN.

W. S. Danker Is First American Chaplain to Die at Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 23, (Associated Press.)—The Rev. Walton S. Danker of Worcester, Mass., Chaplain of the 104th Infantry, died on Tuesday from a shell wound. He was buried on Wednesday near the spot where he fell.

The Rev. Mr. Danker, the first American Chaplain to give his life in the service on the American front, was decorated about a month ago with 116 men for gallantry in the fighting at Apremont last April.

The Rev. Frederick H. Danker, a Young Men's Christian Association worker and brother of the Chaplain, was with him when he died.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 22.—The Rev. Walton S. Danker was rector of St. John's Church here but had received leave of absence for the duration of the war. He was born in Little Falls, N. Y., in 1874, was graduated at Trinity College in 1897 and the General Theological Seminary in 1900, and after pastorates in Bayonne, Milford, Mass., and Brooklyn, came to Worcester in 1907. He was Chaplain of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, 1904-6, and was made Chaplain of the Second Regiment in 1909. He served with this regiment on the Mexican border in 1916 and became Chaplain of the 104th Regiment when his regiment was taken into the Federal service in 1917.

ON THE CASUALTY LIST.

Several New York Men Among the Dead or Wounded.

Corporal Edward F. McCutcheon, in yesterday's list of men killed in action, lived at the time of his enlistment at 81 Congress Street, Brooklyn. He was 21 years old when he joined Company A, 23d Infantry, a year ago last January, and he arrived in France in September.

The parents of Carl R. Sohncke, killed in action, live in Fourth Street, Woodside, Queens. Max Sohncke, father of the soldier, is in the insurance business. Mrs. Sohncke became hysterical when informed that her son's name appeared in the casualty list. Sohncke, who was 20 years old, was a printer before entering the service. He enlisted in the regulars three years ago, and went to France eight months ago with the 28th Infantry. His parents received a letter written on Mothers' Day, when he said that he was in good health and had just completed a tour in the trenches.

Frederick M. Griswold, 23 years old, of 596 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, listed as dead from disease, was a Corporal in the 77th Engineers, having been transferred from the 165th Infantry, formerly the 69th, shortly before that regiment went overseas. He leaves a wife and a child who was born last March. When Mrs. Griswold was notified of her soldier-husband's death, she at first refused to believe it, then said that she was thankful he had died in the service. Young Griswold was a member of the Pennant Club of the Bronx. He has a younger brother who leaves for training camp this week.

At the home of Herbert V. Price, 279 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, who was reported in the dead from disease list yesterday as Jack Price of 596 St. Ann's Avenue, it was learned that he had joined the 6th Infantry when the Mexican trouble threatened. He went to France with the same regiment. He was only 16 years old when he enlisted in the army. Although he had written to his mother on May 11, he did not forget to drop a word of cheer on May 12, Mothers' Day. He was the second eldest of nine children. The error in address was explained by the fact that the family moved to the present home about a year ago.

Harry F. Lax, wounded severely in action, was drafted last September, and had been overseas for ten weeks. He gave his brother's address, 94 Walton Street, Brooklyn, to the War Department, but before being called in the draft he lived at 62 East 108th Street, Manhattan. Lax, who was a cigarmaker, was wounded on June 8.

MINES MENACE DUTCH.

So Many Are Washed Up by a Storm That Part of Coast Is Unsafe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—So many mines have been washed up on the Scheveningen coast by a terrific storm of the last two days that the Dutch authorities do not consider the coast safe. The coast dunes and all streets near the sea front are patrolled and no one is allowed to approach.

NAVY DISCOURAGES MIDDLEMEN'S BIDS

Supply Brokers and Agents Almost Eliminated, Admiral McGowan Asserts.

SEEKS DIRECT CONTRACTS

Purchasing Bureau Has List of 14,000 Manufacturers Who Submit Their Own Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, the Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the navy, issued a statement today regarding the navy's policy of encouraging direct dealing with manufacturers and dealers:

"In the purchase of supplies and material," said Admiral McGowan, "the Navy Department has used every endeavor to eliminate the middleman and to have manufacturers and dealers deal directly with the department. These efforts have been very successful, the number of those who transact business direct, without any intermediary, having about trebled in eighteen months. In this way agents, brokers, and commission men have been so largely eliminated that there are only a few concerns —and these seem to prefer to deal through such agents—who hold navy contracts who do not present their bids directly to the department.

"There are now more than 14,000 names on the bidders' list of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, these manufacturers and dealers representing every section of the country. They furnish over 60,000 items of material for navy uses and are classified according to the articles they are prepared to supply. This classified list, adopted after war was declared, facilitates the work of letting emergency contracts.

"For years it has been the navy's desire to encourage direct dealing and eliminate brokers and agents. When our entrance into the war enormously increased the volume of purchases, special efforts were made to bring this to the attention of manufacturers and dealers and to increase the number of direct bidders. In addition to notices in our circulars, nearly a year ago a letter was sent out to the thousands of members of the United States Chamber of Commerce notifying manufacturers and dealers that they would be assured of satisfactory business dealings with the navy if they would eliminate brokers and deal with the navy direct. In response to this, thousands of letters were received from manufacturers in every part of the country, and several thousand reliable business concerns were added to the bidding list.

"On Sept. 11, 1917, in a circular sent out to all the manufacturers and dealers on the bidding list, we said:

"'It has recently come to the attention of the navy that certain persons representing themselves to be manufacturers' agents or brokers have been writing to manufacturers that they are in a position to obtain contracts for them—to obtain more expeditious payments and even have the goods of particular manufacturers accepted for Government use. It is desired that all firms regularly manufacturing marketing products used by the navy bid direct and not though the medium of so-called manufacturers' agents or representatives.'

"In my annual report manufacturers were warned against profiteering agents, professional contractors and naval brokers, and attention was called to Section 3,222 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that 'no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply.'

"Again, in our regular mailing circular of Jan. 2, 1918, we expressed the hope that 'any manufacturers who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to bid direct will do so, as it will prove of advantage to them in bringing them into more intimate touch with the navy, and thereby making a reputation for the materials which they manufacture.'

"Some days ago it was stated in certains newspapers that, 'since the volume of contracts has grown so tremendously, it has been more difficult for naval intelligence officers to investigate the standing and reputation of all persons seeking to negotiate war orders.'

"This is entirely erroneous. The fact is that the responsibility of contractors was never so thoroughly investigated, and they were never held to a stricter accountability than they have been since this country entered the war. The number of responsible direct bidders has greatly increased, and at the same time the number of agents and intermediaries has been reduced to a minimum. The safeguards against profiteering have not been relaxed but strengthened.

"The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts rejects each month about 150 applications to be placed on the bidding list from concerns that cannot show they are manufacturers or dealers carrying in stock the articles they offer to supply. All bids for navy contracts are open, and the record is available for the inspection of all interested."

THREE DESTROYERS NAMED.

Thomas, Haraden, and Abbot Perpetuate Memory of Naval Heroes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Three of the new destroyers now being completed for the navy will be named after heroes of the Revolutionary, the 1812, and the present war. They will be called Thomas, Haraden, and Abbot.

The destroyer Thomas is named for Lieutenant Clarence C. Thomas, the first naval officer to lose his life in service against the enemy in the present conflict. Lieutenant Thomas was serving as commander of the armed guard of the Vacuum when that vessel was torpedoed by a submarine on April 28, 1917. The Lieutenant and a crew immediately manned the after gun, although the ship was sinking fast. Two minutes later they were thrown into the sea, the vessel sinking under them. The weather was bitterly cold. They were picked up by one of the ship's boats, but owing to the very rough sea the boat capsized twice, drowning four men. In the following twenty-four hours eleven in this boat died, including Lieutenant Thomas, and their bodies were swept overboard. The remaining three men were rescued by another boat's crew.

Thomas was born at Grass Valley, Cal., Dec. 26, 1886. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from California in 1904, and took a post-graduate course at Annapolis and instruction at Columbia University in 1914-16.

The Haraden will be named in memory of Captain Jonathan Haraden, Revolutionary naval officer. In 1780, as Captain of the Massachusetts armed ship General Pickering, he beat off an attack in the Bay of Biscay by the Achilles, a London privateer, with three times his number of guns, and recovered a prize. It is stated that he captured 1,000 guns during the war.

The Abbot will be named in memory of Commodore Joel Abbot, who was voted a sword for gallantry by Congress in 1814.

Commends Naval Fire Fighter.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — Frank Bush of Vallejo, Cal., a chief watertender in the navy, has been commended by Secretary Daniels for extinguishing a fire which started in an engine room of a destroyer, June 11. The Secretary said Bush's prompt and efficient action was believed to have prevented serious damage to the ship.

Calm Yesterday on American Front.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—General Pershing's report of yesterday says that "the day passed quietly at all points held by our troops."

WORK IN Y. M. C. A. TENT, SHELLED AND ON FIRE

Three Workers Show Heroism Under Bombardment—Several Recommended for Citations.

PARIS, June 23.—Charles R. Patterson of the University of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and Homer Toulon of 1,519 Fountain Street, Philadelphia, Penn., kept a Y. M. C. A. tent running day and night under a recent German bombardment and gas attack. One shell struck alongside the tent and upset a stove, which set fire to some of the contents of the store. Neither of the men was hit.

The Germans continued to throw shells into the flames, driving out the men who were trying to save the supplies. Patterson is suffering from shell shook, but is continuing his work. Arthur S. Morton of Elmira, N. Y., worked until exhausted and had to be forcibly removed for treatment.

Several Y. M. C. A. workers on the American front northwest of Toul have been recommended for citations for exemplary conduct displayed in the recent fight at Xivray.

Henry Wharton of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Benton Johnston of Detroit, Mich., and Alfred Stokes of Stamford, Conn., joined stretcher-bearers and carried out wounded men under fire or stood at the entrance of dressing stations under fire giving wounded soldiers drinks and lighted cigarettes. In many cases, the doctors say, the Y. M. C. A. workers gave the wounded men the necessary stimulus to save their lives.

Gas shelling is so constant and active on the front that canteen workers serve hours behind counters wearing masks. Drivers of Y. M. C. A. supply trucks are compelled to mask.

HUN FLIER ATTACKS Y.M.C.A.

Riddles Automobile Canteen Carrying Supplies to Soldiers.

A German airplane, firing its machine gun from an altitude of 150 feet, riddled a Y. M. C. A. canteen automobile which the enemy flier had chased along a road in the sector where American troops are repulsing the big German drive, according to a cable message received yesterday by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Edward D. Ranck of Duluth, Minn., the driver, escaped unhurt.

The rapid shifts of open warfare make it impossible to establish permanent post exchanges, the message said, so the Y. M. C. A. workers follow the troops as they move. In one area headquarters for the "Y" distribution was in an old sandpit to which motor trucks transported supplies, while the lighter machines distributed the goods to open canteens, under trees by the roadside or any convenient place, without shelter and under fire.

SIMS WRITES TO SAILORS.

"Keep Your Body Strong and Your Brain Clear," He Says.

In a letter received by Dr. George W. Carter, General Secretary of the New York Bible Society, it was announced that Testaments recently furnished to American sailors abroad by the society each contained the following:

"To the American sailor:

"This Testament is a handbook of manhood. It introduces you to the Perfect Man, Who shows you what to become and the way to become it. The proper performance of your duties as a Christian and a member of the naval forces of your country depends upon the efficiency of your body and mind.

"As the cause in which you are serving is a holy one, it is a sacred duty to keep your body strong and your brain clear. They are the most important part of the Government's naval equipment, the life blood without which ships, guns, and torpedoes are useless.

"You have no right to injure either of them by dissipation or excesses, such as indulgence in drink or keeping company with loose women. Do not undervalue yourself. Act and think as though victory depended upon you and your efforts.

"WILLIAM R. SIMS,
WILLIAM S. SIMS,
forts."

PARIS TO HONOR WILSON.

Councilor Proposes Naming a Boulevard for President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—M. Fiancette of the Municipal Council proposes that Paris shall have a Wilson boulevard. He would select a thoroughfare running from the Place de la République, signifying democracy, to the Place de la Bastille, signifying Liberty.

This thoroughfare, of about half a mile, is now called the Boulevard of the Temple and Beaumarchais. Paris already has a Lincoln and a Washington Street.

PARIS, June 23.—A proposal to give the name of President Wilson to a large thoroughfare in Paris will come up before the City Council at an early sitting. The suggestion is known to be warmly favored by the Councillors.

GASSED SOLDIERS RETURN.

One Patient at Fort McHenry Hospital Can Scarcely Speak.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—The first detachment of Pershing's gassed and wounded men arrived at Fort McHenry Hospital today. Among the patients is an infantryman who is suffering from mustard gas poisoning. He has not yet regained the full power of his speech, and can only talk in whispers. He is Sergeant Hubert Hill from Lufkin, Texas.

Private William G. Rowland of Los Angeles, Cal., also was gassed. He is a member of the 7th Cavalry, and was on detached service with the ammunition train horse section at Toul.

Private Charles G. Hopkins of Madison, Texas, who was wounded last November at Toul, says he is the first American wounded in action. Hopkins is an infantryman. One night the Germans raided the American trenches, and in the fighting Hopkins was wounded in the left arm. He kept on firing until the Germans had been beaten back.

Sergeant Harry D. Marrell of San Francisco, Cal., a member of the Aviation Corps, is suffering from a compound fracture of the left arm. Marrell was up 5,000 feet testing out a plane when the engine got out of order and the plane fell. The machine straightened out when at an altitude of 100 feet. The fact that it fell into a haystack saved Marrell from death.

Red Men Give War Ambulance.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., June 23.—A motor ambulance was presented to the base hospital here today by the Improved Order of Red Men of New York State. The presentation was made by Richard F. Elmore of Port Chester, Great Sachem of New York, and the acceptance by Lieut. Col. Jay D. Whitham, commander of the base hospital. James T. Rogers, Great Senior Sagamore of the United States, representing the national organization, made an address. The ceremony was witnessed by 75 senior medical officers, a corps of nurses, and a medical detachment of 150 men.

All Pulpits Unite for Jewish Aid.

From pulpits of all denominations in Newark, N. J., yesterday appeals were made to congregations to aid in the drive that will be inaugurated tomorrow night for the Hebrew Relief Fund. The captains of the fund, forty-five in number, will start the campaign at a dinner at which Governor Edge and other speakers are expected.

450,000 MEN IN NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Appearance of Submarines Off Our Coast Is Followed by Rush of Enlistments.

14,406 JOIN IN A WEEK

Regular Naval Establishment Alone Has 215,002 Officers and Seamen Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — The strength of the navy, including marines and reserves, has now passed the 450,000 mark. The latest recruiting figures received at the department show that the strength of the various branches of the service is as follows:

	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Total.
Regular navy	205,798	9,204	215,002
Naval reserves	148,505	14,704	163,209
Marine Corps	48,505	1,364	49,869
Nat'l naval volunteers.	15,000	785	15,785
Coast Guard	6,000	228	6,228
Total	423,808	26,285	450,093

"The appearance of German submarines off the American coast was followed by a rush to enlist in the navy," said Secretary Daniels tonight, while the exploits of the Marines in France stimulated recruiting in the Marine Corps. In the week ended June 6, 14,406 men were enrolled in the Naval Reserve force alone, making a new record in recruiting in that branch. In the following week 12,308 were enrolled. Returns for subsequent days show that the rush to enlist is unabated, and June promises to be a record month. The Middle West continues to furnish the largest percentage of recruits. For the week ended June 13, the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts, all in that region, supplied about 50 per cent. of the enlistments.

Since March 1, 1918, the Naval Reserve force has nearly doubled its numbers, rising from a total of 77,314 enlistments to 148,505. On May 18 the total was 109,654; two weeks later, 121,615. In less than three weeks the total has risen to more than 148,000. This large force has practically been created since the war began. When relations with Germany were broken off there were only a few hundred men in the reserve. By the time war was declared, April 6, 1917, the number had grown to about 10,000. Now it embraces practically 150,000 enlisted men.

"Since the declaration of war the Marine Corps has grown from a total strength of 13,692 to approximately 50,000. The pending Naval bill increases its authorized strength to 75,500, and recruiting is proceeding briskly at the various stations throughout the country."

GERMANS IN BELGIUM INVENT NEW CRUELTY

Hold Back Names of Condemned and Keep Families of Others in Suspense.

LONDON, June 23.—The little Belgian newspaper Ame Belge, which continues to be issued in spite of all the efforts of the German authorities to suppress it, gives an account of some recent atrocities at Charleroi. Nineteen persons, including women, merchants, a priest, and railway officials, were tried for spying on the movements of German troops.

Six of them were condemned to death, but their relatives were not told the names of the victims, and passed days of agonizing suspense. Wives and children of men who were under arrest stood all night at prison gates, their feelings alternating between hope and despair. Not until the bodies of the victims were brought out after the executions was it possible to know who were killed and who had been spared.

BRINGS IN 216 MEN FROM LOST WARSHIP

Passengers on West Indian Liner Tell of Thrilling Rescue Made at Sea.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 23.—Passengers arriving today from the West Indies on an American steamship said they saw a thrilling rescue at sea on Friday morning when the steamship picked up 216 officers and men from a United States warship after she had been in collision with another vessel.

The first S O S call was received at 4 A. M., and in half an hour the steamship was alongside the warship, which was sinking rapidly. All the officers and crew, except a few sailors who scrambled onto the vessel which hit the warship, were in lifebouts, on rafts, or floating in the water with lifebelts. Dawn was just breaking when the lifeboats were lowered from the steamship to assist in rescuing the naval men and it was 7:30 A. M. before all were aboard.

Three or four of the seamen were hoisted aboard in a chair, as they had received broken arms or legs in the collision. One fireman, Samuel Gouvois, Jr., of Honolulu, was killed by an iron bolt which passed through his head while he was in the stokehole. The Commander of the warship was in the water with a lifebelt and had a broken rib. He was able to walk on deck and call the muster of his crew before the steamship proceeded north.

When the vessel arrived this morning a naval tender went alongside and took off the survivors of the warship, who refused to talk about the loss of their ship. Passengers said that the ship which hit the naval vessel was standing by the sinking ship when they arrived and was apparently undamaged.

FIND EMPTY BALLOON CAGE.

One of Navy Type Washed Up by Sea at Coney Island.

The basket of an observation balloon of the navy type was washed up on the Dreamland beach at Coney Island yesterday morning. Upon being informed by the Police Department the naval authorities at the Bath Beach Training Station took possession of the find, and had it transported to that station. The basket is 5 by 5 feet in dimensions. Its four inch steel supporting cables had parted as though due to strain. It contained no attachments, and there was nothing about it to indicate how long it had been in the water.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard officers in the commandant's offices said they had no information. Officials at the Bath Beach Training Station were also at a loss to account for the appearance of the balloon basket on the beach. They hazarded the view that it might have been blown into the water from one of the navy stations further down the coast. It is possible the balloon may have been wrecked during the sharp blow of Saturday evening.

WAR ZONE TRAVELERS

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
ANY LIMIT

Ream, Ives & Wrightson
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CHOOSE YOUR BANK

as you would choose your friends. Demand strength, integrity, good management. Try us by every test, and then make us your banking friend.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
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A RARITY

TO ENCOURAGE A FIRST VISIT TO THIS SHOP A LIMITED NUMBER OF FROCKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN DONE AFTER THE MANNER AND STYLE OF FRENCH MAKERS, MAY NOW BE HAD OF GEORGETTE, FOULARD, SPORT JERSEY, SERGE, TAFFETA AND CREPE DE CHENE.

$22.50

IT WAS THE CHARACTERISTIC AVEDON COMBINATION OF ATMOSPHERE, MATERIAL, AND SUPERVISION WHICH MADE THESE FROCKS ORIGINALLY COMMAND A PRICE OF THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

A Pleasant Place to Know About

AVEDON & CO.
448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

On Saturdays at 12 noon

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Dresses

of navy blue crepe Georgette

(especially favored of Fashion this season for warm-weather wear)

are now being offered at the value-giving price of

$42.50

in the Salon on the Third Floor

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

What Essential Industry Wants Good Workers?

The new "Work or Fight" ruling affects a number of Brill employees who have served us loyally, capably and untiringly for many years—healthy, vigorous, dependable men of family who will readily adapt themselves to any

GERMANS SALVAGE WRECKED AIRPLANES

Every Scrap Is Treasured, Orders Found on Captured German Officers Show.

SHORT OF PLANE MATERIALS

Machines Brought Down by Allies Found to Include Salvaged Wheels and Other Parts.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 28.—An airplane brought down on the American front the other day had rubber wheels taken from a captured French machine. Several machines recently brought down in the Toul region had accessories and parts taken from British machines. That this indicates a serious shortage of materials for the manufacture of airplanes is shown by the careful orders for the salvage of allied airplanes coming down behind the German lines contained in a document taken from a recently captured German officer.

"For the benefit of our airmen and for the development of our own airplanes," says the document, "it is of the greatest importance that hostile machines which have been shot down should be salved as carefully and as completely as possible. Every soldier who is present when a hostile machine crashes or makes a forced landing must and can help if he observes the following points:

"I. Measures to be taken when machines land or crash outside the zone under hostile artillery fire.

"1. If the crew is alive, prevent the destruction of the machine with all the means at your disposal by calling or waving to the crew, and if necessary by energetic use of your rifle. Prevent the crew disposing of letters, documents, and instruments.

"2. The senior soldier present is personally responsible for guarding the machine and for forming a cordon around it until sentries are detailed by the nearest unit or town Major, whose duty it is to do this. One or two days may elapse before the salvage party arrives.

"3. It is the duty of sentries to keep a space of some twenty meters around the airplane free from all spectators. Prevent everybody, even officers, from touching, searching, photographing, or getting into the machine. Do not play with pet cocks, switches, &c., and prevent people from approaching machine with lighted cigars, as it may be thus set on fire.

No Parts May Be Removed.

"4. No one has the right to remove even the smallest part of an airplane, even when it is completely wrecked. It is forbidden to remove their special clothing from the airmen; the hostile airmen may be searched for papers (see below) only by officers or personnel belonging to the Army Centre for Hostile Aircraft Activity, (the latter wear gorget patches on their collars.)

"5. Take the crew prisoner; leave them their special clothing, (cap, muffler, gloves, belt, and furs;) maps, letters, newspapers, and all other documents to be immediately taken from prisoners by an officer and to be wrapped and sent with the prisoners to the nearest unit. Await the decision of the Army Centre, (see Paragraph 6;) take the wounded to the nearest medical station. All interrogating, even by officers, aviators, &c., makes subsequent interrogation more difficult and is forbidden.

"6. It is the duty of the first officer arriving on the scene to inform Army Centre for Hostile Aircraft Activity, at Lendelede, by telephone. The location of the airplane, its condition, where the crew has been sent, and where the guard is, will be clearly reported, making sure that everything has been understood correctly.

"7. The salving of the machine is to be carried out only by men of the Air Service, under the command of an officer.

"II. Measures to be taken when an airplane lands under effective hostile artillery fire:

"8. The machine will be moved into dead ground behind trees or houses, so as to be screened from the enemy's ground and air observation.

"9. Treatment of prisoners, removing of documents, &c., as in Paragraph 5. Prevent the crew from sending signals by means of light-pistols, &c. When there is danger that the machine may be destroyed by artillery fire, salve all important, parts quickly; such articles are documents, camera with plates, machine guns with ammunition, apparatus and instruments in the pilot's and observer's cockpits, watches, light-pistols and ammunition and special clothing. Leave the bombs where they are. Write down the number and letter marking on the airplane and the number of engine.

"10. Report to the Army Centre for Hostile Aircraft Activity and give in detail time and place machine landed, if possible, number, nationality, and type of machine, number and type of engine, whether badly damaged or otherwise, where and with whom objects already salved have been deposited, where prisoners and documents are, whether the former are alive, wounded or dead, and how far forward motor trucks can proceed. Also make arrangements for the guidance of a salvage party which may come up in the night.

Award of Salvage Prizes.

"11. Salvage is a matter for the Air Service. No salvage money will be given for ordinary salvage; rewards will only be given for salvage under hostile artillery fire or for preventing the destruction by the crews of the machines, or to sentries placed to prevent looting and removing of single parts. These duties are remunerated with high salvage pay. Only airplane salvage centres (not other salvage dumps) will accept airplanes, and these only complete machines, not single parts broken off the machines. If only parts can be salved, a certificate to this effect signed by the regimental or other commander will be furnished.

"12. If it is not possible for the Air Service to salvage the machine or to send trucks far enough up (but only in these cases) important parts will be salved at night by experts. Such parts are all those mentioned in Paragraph 9, which have not yet been salved, and, further, rubber, copper, piping, brass, instruments, tail fin, (the number of the machine is often painted on that,) and engines.

"Not only can you help by salving machines; every report about a machine shot down is of great value. You all take the greatest interest in our fighting in the air. Help our airmen, who, after their exhausting work in the air, are in need of rest; help our anti-aircraft and machine gunners in their lengthy investigation of their victories. The enemy makes every endeavor to throw doubt on and reduce the number of our successes in the air. This procedure can best be countered if we can give the complete details of every single machine shot down. It is important, for subsequent publication, to know the type, number of airplane and engine, and names of the crews.

"Consequently, all details of aerial combats, (time, place, result, whether the hostile machine went down in flames or broke up in the air, whether the crew fell out and where the machine crashed on the ground, &c.,) are all important. Therefore, write down these details and send them through your unit to Army Centre for Hostile Aircraft Activity, where all matters concerning machines shot down are dealt with.

"For the Army Commander,

"The Chief of the General Staff,

"VON LOSSBERG, Major General."

Recently captured boche aviators say they do not take at their face value the statements of the German command as to aerial results. Especially, they say, do the German commanders underestimate the German air losses.

CONGRESS PREPARED TO SIT ALL SUMMER

Leaders Regard Turkey, Bulgaria, and Siberia as Likely to Require Attention.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—By rushing through the money measures needed by July 1 and cleaning up numerous other pressing legislative affairs leaders of both Houses of Congress hope that a recess of about three weeks can be arranged about July 10 or 12 until Aug. 5 or 6, while the new Revenue bill is being shaped for presentation to the House about Aug. 1. Hearings on this measure probably will end next Friday, and later the committee will begin drawing up the bill.

While regarding a brief recess now as a certainty, leaders would not be surprised if their plans failed through some international development that would necessitate Congress remaining in session throughout the Summer. There is an increasing sentiment among members for declarations of war on Turkey and Bulgaria and for intervention in Siberia under Japanese leadership. Some leaders expect a statement soon from President Wilson regarding these international problems, particularly as to war with Turkey because of the reported Turkish attacks on American property at Tabriz, Persia.

Woman suffrage and nation wide prohibition as an emergency measure are expected to continue this week as centres of interest in the Legislative calendar.

The House resolution, proposing submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, will be called up in the Senate Thursday and a vote during the day is expected. With a two-third majority necessary for adoption of the resolution, both sides are claiming victory.

Hearings on the Jones prohibition amendment to the $11,000,000 Emergency Agricultural Appropriation bill will be resumed Tuesday, by the Senate Agriculture Committee, with Chairman Hurley and Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board, Director General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Secretary Daniels, and Postmaster General Burleson as witnesses.

ASSAILS LIBERTY LOAN PLEA

Frankfurter Zeitung Angry at Picture of Canadian's Crucifixion.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 2 in an effort to give an idea of how Americans encourage subscriptions to the war loans. The paper says that THE TIMES published a picture of the Crown Prince and other Germans enjoying themselves and underneath a "story" of how Germans crucified a Canadian soldier on April 29, 1915, quoted from a British official report. It says that Americans must have a poor opinion of their own people if they are obliged to resort to the lowest and most brutal form of incitement to induce citizens to subscribe to loans.

The Zeitung says in a sarcastic vein that at first sight this might be taken for a picture of the New World renouncing the lynching dramas or barbaric negro massacres which are "so prevalent in the Wilson party's section of country," and adds: "But no; it is a war loan advertisement out of THE TIMES of May 2, 1918, and illustrates an official report."

The paper says that it believes that the "half crazy Englishmen" who spread these reports of German barbarities and atrocities must feel ashamed when America uses them to awaken patriotic feelings in the American people. It asserts that the result of the American war for independence has been "rectified" and that the war for liberty has been displaced by the Liberty Loan.

The Zeitung reproduces the picture upon which it comments.

The reference of the Frankfurther Zeitung is to an advertisement of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 2.

TURKS CLAIM EGYPT AND THE BLACK SEA

Peace Terms Stated by Newspaper, Which Asserts That Moslems Saved the Teutons.

BASLE, Switzerland, June 23.—The Turkish newspaper Aati, a copy of which has been received here, in an article in which it lays emphasis on the statement that Turkey's intervention in the war has probably prevented the Central Powers from being crushed, formulates conditions as representing public opinion on what Turkey's peace terms should be.

The terms, the newspaper says, embrace the restitution of Irak and Palestine, the re-establishment of Turkish supremacy in Egypt, the independence of Persia, to be secured by the expulsion of the British; the Black Sea to become Turkish, with a Turkish Prince in the Crimea, a German Prince in Georgia, and an Austrian Archduke in Armenia; Bulgaria to hold Northern Dobrudja, but Constanza and Dedeagatch to become free ports; Austria not to evacuate Northern Italy until Turkey has recovered Cyrenaica, and Turkey to recover Crete.

TELLS OF WAR CAUSE HERE.

Barthelme Now Alleges English Influenced America.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—George Barthelme, former Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, who has written countless articles on America in that paper as well as given numerous lectures, is still drawing on his imagination and so-called knowledge of American politics. The longer he stays away from America the more he appears to know what is going on in that faraway country, and, what is more, the Germans believe every word as gospel truth.

In a lecture in Berlin, Barthelme has once again enumerated the reasons for which he asserted that America declared war. He found new reasons each time. This time it was English influence in Government circles and on foreign policy.

The Vossische Zeitung, which specializes in articles on America, writes jestingly of the death of Charles W. Fairbanks, saying that no one is more quickly forgotten than a Vice President of the United States. The paper says that even in America there are probably thousands of people who forget with which President Fairbanks was in office. The President, on the other hand, it says, possesses a power which many European sovereigns might envy. The Vice President is called the "one dumb creature in the overloud screaming of tumultuous American public life."

CLOTHED IN PAPER SHE LEFT GERMANY

Miss Olga Wurzberg, Returning to America, Says Teutons Suffer Severely.

PEOPLE ABANDONING HOPE

Nearly in a State of Revolt, She Believes—Other Americans on Incoming Liner.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 23.—Among the passengers arriving here today on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord was Frederick William Wurzberg, 84 years old, proprietor of a department store at Grand Rapids, Mich., with his wife Theresa and his three daughters, Olga, Elsie and Dorothy. The daughters went to Germany six years ago to be educated, and were caught by the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Wurzberg were born in Westphalia and came to America when they were children. The daughters were born in Grand Rapids. They made several attempts to get back after the war began, but were unable to obtain the necessary papers until May 9, Mrs. Wurzberg said. The family were living at Godesberg, near Bonn on the Rhine, and left for home by Berlin and Copenhagen, where they were detained two weeks until their passports arrived.

Olga Wurzberg, the eldest daughter, who spoke for the party, said that they had been forced to leave German because the food was so bad.

"You should have seen us when we reached Norway in our paper clothes before we were fattened up with human food," she said. "We looked very different then. The clothes were sent to be dry cleaned and all fell apart, so we had to buy a new outfit in Norway. The only souvenir we have of the hard times in Germany is a pair of wooden shoes which we had to wear because leather ones could not be obtained. Mother lost fifty-eight pounds in weight, I was reduced twenty-four pounds, and my sister, Elsie, suffered so from malnutrition that her face became partly paralyzed.

Germans' Morale Low.

"The morale of the German people is very low on account of their suffering through the long war, and they are becoming hopeless regarding the victories they have been promised so repeatedly by the war party. In my opinion they are nearly in a state of revolt, and something will happen if the people do not get better food before long.

"When I was ill in a hospital at Godesberg a number of wounded soldiers were there, who took me for a German woman because I speak the language so well, and they talked to me freely of their grievances. They said the food given to the men in the hospital was of the poorest quality, without any nutriment in it, while the officers were fed on the fat of the land. The men's food prevents them from recovering quickly, and reacts on their systems to such an extent that many of the soldiers never recover their health.

"One soldier said to me shortly before we left Godesberg: 'Some day we are going to lay down our arms. Why should we fight? Our officers used to lead us into battle, but now they follow in the rear because the Government wishes to preserve them from danger.'

"A Major, who was sitting in an armchair on the porch of the hospital, said to me: 'You see that I wear the coat of the Kaiser. I only wish that you could know the feeling that lies beneath it. We are not going to stand this terrible war forever.' I have seen soldiers leave the hospitals to return to the trenches with only one arm.

"Now that the German people have learned that America has sent more than half a million troops to France they are beginning to worry about the war and express their regret that this country should have been forced into the struggle.

"The military party through the newspapers have told them that President Wilson was responsible for it, and they feel bitter against him, but are friendly toward the American people as a nation. A German officer started denouncing the President one day in the hospital where I was a patient, and after listening for a time to his remarks I said that he had no right to make such statements, as they were incorrect. I went on to tell the people who were standing by the officer that their Emperor and not President Wilson was to blame for bringing America into the war. The officer was so angry that he would have struck me, I believe, if there had not been others present who would protect me.

"Soldiers on the train we traveled in to Berlin, after leaving Godesberg, said that they did not care about who won the war."

Sees No Sign of Revolt.

Leon Rains and his wife returned on the same liner with the Wurzbergs after spending five years in Germany. Mr. Rains said he did not think there was any chance of a revolution in Germany and any country which banked on such an upheaval would make a big mistake The people of Germany were sorry that America had entered the war, he continued, and felt that it would only prolong the struggle. They wanted peace, but the German military party had a deadlock on the throat of the people.

Passengers returning from the Scandinavian countries said there was a shortage of food supplies of all kinds and the people were on ration cards for everything. In Sweden they could not get butter, tea, coffee or potatoes, and the black bread and sugar doled out in small portions was of very inferior quality. Board for workingmen cost nearly $100 a month.

The passengers were all examined before landing by the Customs Intelligence Department and also the Canadian Customs officials at Halifax. All papers found on them were removed to the Custom House for investigation.

SAY THEY SANK U-BOAT.

Returning Officers Tell of Chaser's Encounter Off French Coast.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 23.—Maurice Verbreach and Anthony van den Heuvel, who were among thirty American officers returning today on a French liner, said they took part in the sinking of a U-boat on May 20, off the French coast.

At 4 A. M. on that day, they said, the chaser they were on sighted an American patrol boat which reported having been attacked by a submarine. At 4:30 A. M., the chaser came up with a submarine and fired thirty shells at the range of one mile. The officers believed they had sunk the U-boat, but for good measure a destroyer went over the spot and dropped two depth bombs there. It was announced later that the U-boat had been destroyed, the officers said.

MORE VICTIMS OF U-BOATS?

Twenty Landed at Norfolk Said to be Survivors of British Ship.

NORFOLK, Va., June 23.—An uncoming vessel landed twenty men tonight who, according to reports of those who saw them, had suffered severe hardships and probably had been in an open boat before being picked up. They are said to be survivors from a British steamer.

No statement could be obtained from the naval authorities except that a full report had been made to the Navy Department.

AERO CLUB WOULD TRY 7 ROUTES TO EUROPE

Suggests Use of Various Types of Aircraft as Means for Discovering the Best.

In a statement given out yesterday at the Aero Club of America, Robert J. Collier, a member of the Board of Governors, suggested that the projected transatlantic airplane flight to determine the possibility of sending American aircraft to France and England by their own power should first be made by several machines over several routes simultaneously. The present status of the plan, it was said, was that British and Italian experts, as well as Americans, had offered to make the attempt; the Handley-Page and Caproni interests were anxious to make a flight with their machines, and several American makers had also planned to make the attempt.

"There are seven different ways and five routes for the transatlantic flight," said Mr. Collier. "The club has had plans submitted for every one of these ways and for each of the routes, and for every type of aircraft, lighter as well as heavier than air. The Caproni and Handley-Page people propose to use airplanes in their flight, but also consider it practical to make it in a seaplane. American proposals include one plan for a flying boat and several with airplanes. Under these circumstances it has been suggested that machines of the different types starting by different routes and making the trip under varying conditions would afford valuable evidence as to how the Atlantic could most safely and expeditiously be crossed.

"For obvious reasons the plan to fly across the Atlantic by using the southern route, from Pernambuco, Brazil, to Cape Verde, Africa, which is only about 2,000 miles, with the Island of St. Paul on the way, and the northern route by way of Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, to England, cannot be considered. In each case the flight over water is shorter than by the other routes, but they are not practical at present. The seven ways of flying across the Atlantic and the three routes being considered for the first flights are as follows:

"By means of large airplanes capable of flying the 3,000 miles from New York to Ireland without stopping. The construction of such airplanes is considered possible by prominent airplane manufacturers. They will be assisted by trade winds.

"By means of flying boats and hydro-aeroplanes, starting from New York and flying to Ireland, stopping to take fuel from ships stationed at every 300 miles along the route.

"By means of land airplanes, large or small, starting from Newfoundland and flying to Ireland, a distance of 1,880 miles, without stopping. The construction of airplanes capable of doing this is considered easy by prominent manufacturers. They will be assisted by trade winds.

"By means of flying boats and hydro-aeroplanes, starting from Newfoundland and flying to Ireland, 1,880 miles, taking on gasoline from ships stationed at every 300 miles along the route.

"By means of land machines, large or small, flying from Newfoundland to the Azores, 1,195 miles, and from the Azores to Portugal, 850 miles.

"By means of hydro-aeroplanes flying from Newfoundland to the Azores and from the Azores to Ireland, taking on fuel from ships stationed 200 miles apart along the route.

"By means of flying boats, flying from Newfoundland to the Azores, and taking on fuel there."

AIRCRAFT PLANTS LAG.

Senators Dissatisfied After Inspection Visit to Five in the East.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Members of the Senate Aircraft Investigating Committee returned here today after visiting aircraft production plants at Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Plainfield, N. J., and Long Island City, L. I. Several members of the committee said that while the plants inspected were beginning to reach the stage where production soon could begin on a quantity basis, conditions found were not satisfactory.

The committee, of which Senator Thomas of Colorado is Chairman, plans to visit Langley Field, the army aviation station near Hampton, Va., this week and to conduct hearings in Washington.

28th Aviation Field to Open.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Mather Field, at Sacramento, Cal., will be opened for training aviators tomorrow. This is one of the flying fields recently completed for the Department of Military Aeronautics and will be the twenty-eighth in active operation. It was named in honor of Second Lieutenant Carl S. Mather, who was killed in service at Ellington Field, near Houston, on Jan. 30 in a collision in the air at 2,000 feet. Major D. C. Emmons will be commandant at Mather Field.

POLICE RAID 34 HOTELS.

All Alleged to be Disorderly and a Menace to Soldiers and Sailors.

Acting under Assistant District Attorney James F. Smith, the police on Saturday night and early Sunday morning raided thirty-four hotels in all parts of the city and also some rooms in St. Mark's Place, which the authorities say were I. W. W. headquarters. The hotel registers were taken by the police, and the clerks and some 400 guests subpoenaed to appear at the District Attorney's office today.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that all the hotels raided had disregarded warnings to stop illegal trade. The primary purpose of the raid, he said, was to protect soldiers and sailors.

In the raid on I. W. W. headquarters fifty men and fourteen women were found, who said they were members of a sub-committee of William G. Haywood's committee. "They were all desperate looking people," said Mr. Smith, "and we arrested eight who looked like leaders. The others were subpoenaed. We also seized their minutes and posters proclaiming opposition to the war and conscription. They have no President, and they wouldn't tell us where the Secretary was or who he was, but said he was out working for humanity."

YOUR HEIRS

may have to spend thousands of dollars because of your poor bookkeeping. Your expense NOW would be small.

Accurate Audit Co.,
H. ELY GOLDSMITH, C. P. A.
Certified Public Accountant
1265 Broadway, N. Y. Mad. Sq. 3073

ODDS And ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we used just a few drops of savory

A1 SAUCE

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce for Monday and Tuesday—An Important Pre-Inventory

Clearance of Women's Tailored Suits

Smart Sports, tailored and Dressy Styles in the finest of Silk and Wool Materials,

at radical reductions on Regular Prices

Cloth Suits.....Formerly $50 to $75.....Now **$32.50**
Cloth Suits.....Formerly $39.50 to $55.....Now **$25.00**
Cloth Suits.....Formerly $29.50 to $39.50.....Now **$20.00**
Cloth Suits.....Formerly $25 to $45.....Now **$15.00**
Silk Suits.....Formerly $110 to $175.....Now **$75.00**
Silk Suits.....Formerly $69 to $95.....Now **$55.00**
Silk Suits.....Formerly $39.50 to $59.....Now **$32.50**
Silk Suits.....Formerly $29.50 to $35.....Now **$20.00**

Fourth Floor

A Special Presentation Monday and Tuesday

Women's Dainty Mid-Summer Frocks at $29.50

Beautifully fashioned of Printed or Beaded Georgette Crepe—Fashion's most favored material for Mid-Summer wear.

In three charming styles, as *illustrated*. Cool, serviceable, dressy and decidedly individual in their clever styling. To be had in Navy Blue or Black, with White figures and in White with colored figures.

Also at $29.50—A collection of exquisite Beaded Georgette Crepe frocks, in Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, Flesh Color, or White. Sizes 34 to 42.

Smart Lace Frocks for Informal Wear, Special $25

The daintiest, coolest and most serviceable dresses for July and August. Fashioned of Lace and Net in Cream and White; Net and Lace artistically combined; and still more in combinations of Lace, Net and Taffeta.

Inexpensive "Tub" Frocks for Large Women at $10, $12.50 and $16.50

The best showing of Washable Summer Frocks to be seen anywhere in sizes 44 to 50. Fashioned of Striped and Figured Tissue Gingham and in Voile or Marquisette in flowered patterns and plain colors. To be had in Navy Blue, Helio, Grey, Copenhagen Blue, Black or White.

Also—in regular sizes—Dainty Gingham, Voile, Calico, Linen and Cotton Crepe Frocks, at $6.50, $7.50, $10 and $15

Monday and Tuesday—A Most

Important Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Women's Coats and Capes

At One-Half Regular Prices

Included in this mid-season clearance are some of the most exquisite coats and capes by leading couturiers, developed in a wide range of the most fashionable materials.

Former Prices $25 to $69.50

Reduced to $15, 18.50, 22.50, 27.50, 31.00

Also—An Extraordinary Special Offering of

Women's Mohair, Palm Beach, and Linen Dusters

in full length belted models with Raglan or Set-in sleeves. Sizes 34 to 46.

Remarkably Priced $3.95 5.00 6.95

Surf Satin $3.95

Important Sale of 1,200 Women's "Tub" Skirts, Special at $3.95

Light, cool, washable Summer Skirts in several very charming models, with patch or slit pockets, and Pearl button trimming. Tailored in Surf Satin, Gabardine, Wide Wale Corduroy, and Novelty Weaves. Waistbands 25 to 36. One style *Illustrated*.

Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The Magic Coat

Of paint varnish Which, With one Application Waterproofs And Re-colors Your Automobile, Eliminating Exorbitant Charges.

A Competent Painter

can with this varnish do in far less time what usually requires two or three weeks for auto painters to accomplish. The pigments and colors and are especially adapted to outside exposure.

This varnish complies in all respects with the high standards which we maintain in our paint department—is efficient, reliable and priced lower than the same paint sold elsewhere in the city.

Colors:

Gear Red—Royal Blue—Brown—Canary Yellow—Gear Green—Auto Gray—Black—Vermilion.

CONSULT OUR EXPERT. ALWAYS HERE

Macy's—Basement, Front, 35th St.

Someone Said:

"The World Hates A Quitter."

Thrift Stamps And War Savings Stamps May Be Bought At Any Department Store In The City Or At Hundreds of Other Places.

"Kilty" Golf Balls

(Imported)

If you want to make your game less expensive by using a "floater," this lively, rugged "Kilty" ball will serve you. Made in light and heavy weights. Rubber cores. Other balls made to sink in water, if you prefer a game with more risk. In dozen lots only, $4.49.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

D. A. Daily Americans:

In other words, patriotic folks who are consistent—consistent in their daily attitude toward the war—in their shopping on a war basis. We have a system in use in this store by which shoppers obtain all the conveniences of a charge account minus its expensive features; a system which brings you a statement, monthly, telling you how much we owe you, not what you must pay us.

Ask for particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

DECLARES FORD HAS NO PARTY STANDING

Osborn Calls Him an Obtruding Pacifist Who Would Have to Turn a Somersault.

SEES BIG ISSUES AT STAKE

And Asks If "a Free Trade Democrat Shall Be Forced Down Michigan's Republican Throat."

Ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, now a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed William Alden Smith, whose term expires this year, said at the Hotel Belmont yesterday that he fully expected to be nominated in the primaries on Aug. 26, despite the effort of the Administration in Washington to have Henry Ford, who has been placed in the field by the Democrats, indorsed by the Republican State organization of Michigan.

"Shall the obtruding pacifist of yesterday, playing into the hands of the Kaiser of the German Empire, be able to turn a complete somersault and alight in the United States Senate today?" asked Mr. Osborn in a statement which he gave to newspaper men at his hotel.

Mr. Osborn said that no one in Michigan looked upon Mr. Ford as a Republican or a Democrat, or as a man with any partisan political anchorage. He defeated William Alden Smith in the 1916 primaries as a candidate for the indorsement from his State for the Presidential nomination.

"But Mr. Ford at that time declared that he had been placed on the Republican primary ballot without his knowledge and consent, that he was an unwilling Republican candidate," said Mr. Osborn. "It is well remembered how Mr. Ford after the Michigan delegation to the Republican National Convention had given Mr. Ford a complimentary vote on the first ballot, turned about and supported the Democratic candidate for President."

"The Ford Democratic, Wash'ington-ordered Senatorial candidacy as a problem has at once assumed proportions more important and far-reaching than any candidacy or the ambitions of Mr. Ford," said Mr. Osborn. "There are at least three fundamentals involved: The welfare of America and loyalty to it; the independence of unhampered and unconfused political action of citizens in every part of the nation, and the question as to whether there shall be organization in Government represented by responsible cohesive parties as against a chaos of vagaries and individual ambitions. No Government in republican form can endure longer than the ability of the individual to subordinate himself to the group and make intelligent selection of representatives to whom may be safely delegated the great united power of the people.

Styles Ford as a Free Trader.

"Incidental to these principles are many interwoven questions putting to the severest test the ability of the people to govern. Always up to now the people over a reasonable space of time have been able to distinguish the safe from the dangerous and the wise from the foolish.

"Shall Ford, a free trade Democrat, be forced down Michigan's Republican throat? Shall Washington Democrats dictate to Michigan Republicans who possess a normal State majority above 100,000? This could only be paralleled by a Republican Administration at Washington demanding that Alabama send a Republican to the Senate. Shall a rubber stamp Senator represent Michigan?

"My attack upon Mr. Ford is not upon him as a man, but upon a dangerous force developed by intriguing Democrats who would capitalize politically his notoriety and at the same time get their hungry hooks into his fleshpots. I delivered my attack with all my might as one would repel a submarine blow or a lethal gas offensive.

"Mr. Ford says he will move his whole force to Washington. But Washington is now overcrowded with rubber stamp forces. His 'whole force' is needed right where it is now.

"That he has forgotten for whom he cast his first vote for President, as would appear from the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES, June 23, "An Unique Forgetfulness," indicates just one thing: Mr. Ford does not think or act for himself. His statements are made for him by his secretaries and attorneys. He was a rubber stamp in the crazy Germanized peace ship adventure; he is a rubber stamp Senatorial candidate, and if elected to the United States Senate he will be a rubber stamp Senator. The only thing he is sure of politically is that he voted and spent thousands of dollars for Woodrow Wilson.

"In the last analysis the disposition of the entire matter is in the hands of the Michigan electorate. There is superior intelligence in Michigan. If the foggy surroundings of Mr. Ford can be cleared away so that the people can see the situation just as it is they will properly attend to the case Aug. 27. Michigan has never abdicated yet at a critical time."

Mr. Osborn is in New York to accompany his daughter and grandchildren, who live in New York, to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

TO TEST SMITH'S STRENGTH.

Aldermanic President's Following Up-State May Settle Nomination.

When the Democratic State Committee meets at the Hotel Knickerbocker on Thursday to consider the question of calling an unofficial convention this Summer it is probable that a quiet "counting of noses" will be made to determine just how much sentiment exists in the organization for the nomination of Alfred E. Smith, President of the Aldermen, for Governor this Fall. While Charles F. Murphy and the other Tammany leaders have asserted that they intend to leave the selection of a Gubernatorial candidate to the up-State men, local Democratic leaders want to know just how Mr. Smith is being considered throughout the State. Tammany almost to a man is for Mr. Smith's nomination, and he is willing to run.

The Saratoga meeting is scheduled to take place on July 17, but the date may be changed to the 16th because of the announcement of the Republicans that they want an unofficial conference of their own on July 18 at Saratoga. The actual picking of a candidate will be left to the Democratic Committee of Forty-two, which meets at Syracuse on July 9. This body is made up entirely of up-State Democrats, and they will receive the report and recommendations of the Steering Committee of Seven.

In the event of Mr. Smith's selection, it is likely that Harry C. Walker, the Mayor of Binghamton, will be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Of all the names canvassed by the up-State committee those of Smith and Walker stand far above all others. Friends of M. Edward Silberstein of Catskill, editor and publisher of The Catskill Daily Mail and Secretary of the Greene County Democratic Committee, are urging him for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. His friends declare that the organizations of Ulster, Columbia, Sullivan, Dutchess, Orange, and Albany Counties indorse his candidacy.

The Queens County Democratic organization, of which Borough President Maurice E. Connolly is the leader, and Mason O. Smedley the nominal head as Chairman of the County Committee, intends to support Byron R. Newton of Bayside, L. I., Collector of Customs of New York, for the Democratic nomination for Governor this year. Connolly and Smedley are believed to be acting with the approval of Charles F. Murphy and John McCooey of Brooklyn, although Mr. Newton has not been taken into their confidence in the matter.

Collector Newton posesses the confidence of President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo, and it is believed that his nomination would bring about a harmony between the Washington Administration and Tammany which has not existed for some years. Newton was born in Allegany County and has many friends in Buffalo and the western part of the State.

CITY TO PAY $50,000 FOR WOMEN'S VOTES

17,116 Additional Election Officers Needed for Primaries and Election Day.

The cost of allowing women the same voting privileges as the men will add greatly to the election expenses of this city, according to compiled figures by experts at Tammany Hall. It is estimated that the cost of conducting the primaries and the election this year will run close to $350,000, which is about $50,000 more than in former years. There are now 2,068 election districts in the city, and after the September primaries there will be 2,805. The new districts are to be divided up by boroughs as follows:

	Now.	Prospective.
Manhattan	782	1060
Brooklyn	780	1030
Bronx	267	400
Queens	191	250
Richmond	48	75
	2068	2805

For each election district there will be twelve election officers, four more than hitherto, being the four canvassing inspectors created by law this year. They serve only on election night, reporting for duty when the polls close, and remaining until all the ballots are counted. Last year there were 16,544 election officers in the city and this year there will be 33,060. All these officers will be appointed next month after passing an examination to test their fitness. The additional 17,116 places will be equally divided between the Democratic and Republican organizations, Tammany's share being about 12,600. Women will be equally represented with the men, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, having made a motion at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, which was unanimously adopted, that the women be given one-half of the organization's allotment of election officers.

The twelve election officers comprise four inspectors, who serve on primary day, registration days and on election day and who receive $7.50 for primary day; $4 each for registration days and $8 for election day; four canvassing inspectors for election night, at $6; two poll clerks on election day at $10 each and two ballot clerks at $6 each. Tuesday evening there will be a joint meeting at Tammany Hall of the men and women leaders for the purpose of familiarizing the women with the duties of election officers.

Tammany has given little consideration as yet to the question of women candidates on the State ticket, although several women have been mentioned as possible candidates for the Assembly. The women of Queens are considering nominating Mrs. Joseph Sinclair, a civic worker, of Flushing as a candidate to run in the Democratic primaries for candidate for Member of the Assembly in the Fourth Assembly district of Queens. She is President of the Women's Democratic Club of Flushing and a member of the Democratic State Committee. She was recently appointed to the Local School Board for the Flushing-Jamaica district by Borough President Connolly.

HOW THE WOMEN ENROLLED.

Highest Democratic Percentage Was 36.16 and Highest Republican 43.

John R. Voorhis, Chairman of the Board of Elections, has had the Democratic and Republican enrollment of men and women in the twenty-three Assembly districts in the Borough of Manhattan tabulated with figures to show what percentage of the total enrolled vote in each district was furnished by women who enrolled. The highest percentage on the Republican side, 43, was in the Fifteenth Assembly District. On the Democratic side the Sixteenth furnished the highest percentage of enrolled women, 36.16.

The total enrollment in the Democratic Party is 191,009. Of this number 133,438 are male and 58,171 female. In the Republican Party the total enrollment is 103,612, divided as follows: Male, 70,653; female, 32,959.

The enrollment by Assembly districts of both male and female and the percentage follow:

Democratic Enrollment.

A.D.	Total Enrollm't.	Male.	Female.	P.C.
1	11,401	8,304	3,099	27.18
2	11,702	5,043	659	11.56
4	13,889	9,958	3,931	28.03
4	3,918	3,240	678	17.30
5	14,354	9,825	4,529	31.54
6	3,257	2,105	1,152	35.11
7	7,488	4,910	2,578	33.10
8	4,284	3,440	844	19.70
9	7,375	4,989	2,386	32.35
10	7,252	4,916	2,336	32.23
11	7,821	5,566	2,258	28.82
12	14,224	9,677	4,547	31.98
13	7,970	5,364	2,606	32.70
14	11,327	7,850	3,477	30.71
15	7,214	4,624	2,590	34.28
16	13,862	8,851	5,011	36.16
17	5,311	3,972	1,339	25.21
18	7,679	5,284	2,395	31.19
19	6,564	4,504	2,060	31.38
20	6,876	4,811	2,065	30.03
21	5,669	3,814	1,855	32.72
22	8,787	5,704	3,083	35.11
23	9,381	6,688	2,693	28.69
Total	191,009	133,438	58,171	

Republican Enrollment.

A.D.	Total Enrollm't.	Male.	Female.	P.C.
1	1,963	1,562	401	20.42
2	2,238	1,908	330	14.74
3	3,906	2,861	1,045	26.75
4	762	681	81	10.62
5	8,770	5,603	1,167	30.95
6	2,167	1,723	444	20.48
7	7,278	4,527	2,751	37.72
8	2,186	1,680	506	23.10
9	5,109	2,701	2,701	35.08
10	7,630	5,041	2,589	33.92
11	6,418	4,250	2,168	33.76
12	3,523	2,385	1,135	31.73
13	5,727	3,417	2,310	40.24
14	3,338	2,262	1,076	32.22
15	7,353	4,192	3,161	43.00
16	2,826	2,072	754	26.67
17	3,186	2,626	560	17.57
18	2,918	2,185	733	25.11
19	6,680	4,505	2,175	32.68
20	2,340	1,706	635	27.13
21	6,140	4,238	1,902	31.06
22	3,387	2,891	1,506	27.50
23	8,000	5,237	2,763	34.57
Total	103,612	70,653	32,959	

JOHNSON MENACES WILLIS.

Threatens to Publish Alleged Pro-German Letters in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.—The threat of Professor W. H. Johnson of Denison University to publish letters alleged to have been written by former Governor Frank B. Willis, which it is asserted upheld the sinking of the Lusitania, has caused a scare in Republican circles throughout the State. Professor Johnson said today that he did not care to publish them "unless politics shall take such a turn as to make it a matter of public necessity." From this statement it was inferred that the letters would be published if Willis was renominated by the Republicans for Governor. Johnson is a former supporter of Willis.

In a statement Johnson says that the letters came to be written in 1915 because he was indignant that the executive head of the State should be giving the weight of his official position to views which were also being promoted with desperate energy by the most despicable system of underground propaganda. When he wrote to express that indignation the Governor replied to him, and several letters were exchanged. Johnson explained that the epistles repeated what Willis had said publicly.

In the correspondence the Governor admitted that the view of neutrality he held had no standing in international law and custom, but he defended his course on alleged moral grounds, disclaiming any interest in what might have been the result on one side or the other of the conflict. This result, if the Willis view was accepted, would have ended, Johnson asserts, in a quick and easy Prussian victory.

UNION CALLS CITY'S SENATORS FAILURES

"Bipartisan Understandings," Says Citizens Committee, Ruled During Session.

CONDEMNS LACK OF DIGNITY

New Blood Sadly Needed in Senate, Report Adds, In Discussing Records of Its Members.

The Legislative Committee of the Citizens Union, which has been going over the records of the New York City Senators at the last session of the Legislature, has found little to commend. The Senate, in its proceedings this year, it says, appeared at its worst. Bipartisan understandings, it adds, were the order of the session and but a small percentage of the measures were considered on the floor of the upper house on their merits.

"It is difficult to understand," says the report, "why Senators tolerate the disorder and lack of dignity which have become the rule rather than the exception in that body. The Senate New York City Committee, which did fairly creditable work in the first year of its existence, failed dismally this year and became practically disorganized. Although political dickering was by no means confined to the Senate, its members might have learned much concerning the orderly legislative procedure from the Assembly sessions." The summaries of the records of the individual Senators are given as follows:

BOYLAN, JOHN J., (Democrat, Fifteenth District, New York.)—After nine years at Albany has become indifferent to his duties and did little work of value to the city at this session. Introduced several objectionable tax and labor law amendments, all of which failed.

BURLINGAME, ALVAH W., Jr., (Republican, Eighth District, Kings.)—Not as aggressive as formerly. Did good work at times, notably on Torrens law amendments. Voting record well above the low average.

CARROLL, DANIEL J., (Democrat, Seventh District, Kings.)—His continuance as a legislator remains unexplained.

COTILLO, SALVATORE A., (Democrat, Twentieth District, New York.)—Continues to assume a conscientious attitude toward his duties, which, however, is not reflected in action on matters affecting the city.

CROMWELL, GEORGE, (Republican, Twenty-third District, Richmond.)—An experienced legislator with a reactionary view on Constitutional questions. Disappointing in his votes. The Senate New York City Committee did poor work under his chairmanship, some of it over his protest.

CULLEN, THOMAS H., (Democrat, Third District, Kings.)—His twenty-two years at Albany have given him an enviable equipment of experience and knowledge, which he still fails to use effectively for the city.

DOWLING, EDWARD J., (Democrat, Nineteenth District, New York)—Did good work in another unsuccessful effort to remove restrictions on use of Harlem River Speedway. Usually attentive, but failed to raise his voting record above the general low level.

DOWNING, BERNARD, (Democrat, Eleventh District, New York)—Invariably present and attentive, frequently contributing brilliantly to discussions, but little of concrete value to the city has resulted from his service.

DUNNIGAN, JOHN J., (Democrat, Twenty-first District, Bronx)—Sponsored bill to saddle another useless county office upon Bronx taxpayers. Quality of his legislation and votes for the most part disappointing.

FARRENKOPF, AUGUST E., (Democrat, Second District, Queens)—A new member who obtained favorable consideration for a large percentage of his bills. His good work marred by mandatory salary measures and failure to oppose bad bills on the floor.

FOLEY, JAMES A., (Democrat, Fourteenth District, New York)—One of the cleverest and most effective members of the upper House. Some of the bills he sponsored were undesirable, but generally his record is far above the average.

GILCHRIST, ALFRED J., (Republican, Tenth District, Kings)—Continues to present a record of legislation and votes indicating indecision and lack of well-grounded principles.

KOENIG, JACOB, (Democrat, Twelfth District, New York)—His first term has developed nothing of tangible value.

LAWSON, ROBERT R., (Republican, Ninth District, Kings)—Continued to make a weak showing, fostering some objectionable bills himself and abetting in the advancement of others.

LOCKWOOD, CHARLES C., (Republican, Fourth District, Kings.)—One of the few city Senators to take an effective part in the real work of the house. Often recorded his opposition to bad bills and made a decidedly creditable showing.

MURPHY, CHARLES F., (Republican, Sixth District, Kings.)—Introduced some of the most constructive and also some of the most objectionable bills of the session. Conscientious and energetic, with more good than ill to his credit.

NICOLL, COURTLANDT, (Republican, Seventeenth District, New York.)—A new member who quickly made his presence felt. Worked diligently and intelligently for the city's best interests. Made an excellent record.

OTTINGER, ALBERT, (Republican, Eighteenth District, New York.)—His reactionary attitude on fundamentals has firmly identified him with the "stand pat" group of the Senate; in other respects he has done much good work.

SHERIDAN, JOHN V., (Democrat, Twenty-second District, Bronx.)—One of the very few members to oppose the saddling of a useless office upon his county. Inclined to act intelligently and independently, but loses too many opportunities.

WAGNER, ROBERT F., (Democrat, Sixteenth District, New York.)—Adroit and industrious minority leader. Led vigorous but unsuccessful fight for municipal ownership, empowering legislation. Did much commendable work, but record suffered as result of trading tactics.

WALKER, JAMES J., (Democrat, Thirteenth District, New York.)—A large percentage of his bills apparently were aimed to benefit special groups at the expense of the taxpayers generally. Has a distorted conception of his duties.

"No thoughtful voter," the report states, "can examine the records of the city members without concluding that new blood is sadly needed in both houses. This is especially true in the Senate, where some of the men who have been returned from year to year have ceased to render service of public value. They simply use their places for the furthering of their own interests or of those of friends who expect favors or act as partisan automatons."

MULES TAKE TO 'PAPER OATS'

Norway Mine Superintendent Tells of Feed from Germany.

Kenneth Gilson of Corry, Penn., who returned yesterday from Spitzbergen, Norway, where he was general manager of a coal company, said they had no oats to feed the mules at the mines on account of the war. Just when it was a question whether the mules should be killed instead of being allowed to starve to death a steamship arrived with a cargo of "paper oats," a feed substitute from Germany. "We bought two tons," he continued, "and expected that the mules would refuse to eat the stuff, but to the surprise of every one the animals took a liking to the new diet and actually thrived on it."

SAVE THE WHEAT
says the food administration. EAT
POST TOASTIES
THE DELICIOUS CORN FOOD
—Bobby

PLAN ENDLESS CHAIN IN LEWIS CAMPAIGN

Attorney General's Managers Hope by It to Line Up His Following.

The "endless chain" plan, with some modification, will be applied by the campaign managers of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, in his fight for the Republican nomination for Governor, for the purpose of identifying and lining up his following in various districts throughout the State. The plan, which was devised by Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, generalissimo of the Lewis forces, involves the use of printed folders with spaces for ten Republicans, willing to pledge themselves to the support of Mr. Lewis, to write their names and addresses. Ten such folders are being sent to a known Lewis Republican in each election district throughout the State, with the request that he have them filled out and that he request each of the ten signatories to accept ten similar folders and have them filled with signatures of Lewis Republicans.

The folders also contain under the caption, "Ten Fundamentals," the principal pledges made by Attorney General Lewis in his fight. It is his platform in an abbreviated form. The folders are to be returned to the Lewis headquarters, where the names they contain will be listed.

If success should attend the circulation of the folders in every instance it would mean the signing up of approximately 60,000 Republicans willing to support the Attorney General in his fight. The friends of Mr. Lewis believe that by this method thousands of enrolled Republicans who do not usually vote in the primaries will be reached and that the plan will prove particularly effective in reaching the women voters. A host of women workers will be enlisted in the circulation of the folders in every county.

The plan occurred to Mr. Robinson after many Lewis workers up-State had sent reports to headquarters of individual Republicans of prominence and groups of Republicans here and there throughout the State who professed their willingness to support the Attorney General, provided they could be shown that he would get sufficient support throughout the State to make a fight worth while.

In connection with this it was learned that the Lewis men expect that a lot of good will come to them thorugh the assembly of Republicans in Saratoga on July 18 proposed by Senators Wadsworth and Calder. This gathering is bound to bring together practically all the militant anti-Whitman Republicans of influence in the entire State, and will, they believe, afford an early demonstration of the real strength of the Lewis forces. Efforts are under way now in most potential quarters to persuade Senators Wadsworth and Calder to call off their proposed meeting, in view of the changed attitude of Governor Whitman and the willingness among the Governor's friends to have an unofficial State conference called for the adoption of a platform and the discussion of party matters generally, with the sole exception of candidates. Men friendly to Mr. Lewis and active in his campaign are preparing to fight any attempt to have the assembly abandoned.

"A conference such as is now proposed," said Senator Robinson before leaving for his home in Herkimer, "would be nothing but an officeholders' convention, with practically all the delegates controlled by the Governor, directly or indirectly, through patronage. It would be 'packed,' and its actions would be a foregone conclusion. It could accomplish nothing in the way of bringing about party harmony or of enabling Republicans to present a united front in the campaign. I am looking forward with a great deal of interest to the meeting of the Republican State Committee. I am curious to see what the 107 members who do not hold jobs under Governor Whitman are going to do."

Here are Mr. Lewis's platform pledges as they appeared for the first time in printed form in the folder:

1. Vigorous prosecution of the war without financial or political profiteering.
2. The Constitution of the United States is an instrument of union—not an agency for discord.
3. Submit a State prohibition amendment to the people, and let them decide.
4. Democracy—not autocracy; party government—not personal government; principles—not men.
5. Establish a State convention with delegates chosen at direct primaries.
6. Nominate candidates who will be loyal to the party platform.
7. No self-perpetuating office-holding class.
8. The job of being Governor is big enough to require all the Governor's time.
9. Those entering party primaries must abide the party's choice.
10. The Republican Party of New York should not remain the personal asset of any man.

Senator Robinson will be at Lewis headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel today. Ever since he left the hospital he has been perfecting the details of his campaign organization. It is expected that a campaign treasurer and a manager of the Lewis fight in New York County will be appointed before the week is ended.

SAYS CITIZENS UNION FAVORED SOCIALISTS

Assemblyman Ellenbogen, in Turn, Criticises Report of Its Committee.

"WENT OUT OF ITS WAY"

Energy of Socialist Assemblymen in Opposing Legislation, He Adds, "Was Distinctly Unpatriotic."

Abram Ellenbogen, Republican member of the Assembly from the Seventh New York District, severely criticised the Citizens Union yesterday for "going out of its way to praise extravagantly the alleged achievements of the ten Socialist members of the Assembly." Mr. Ellenbogen said that the energies of the Socialist Assemblymen were mainly directed to opposing measures necessary to aid the Federal Government in the successful prosecution of the war. Their opposition to such legislation, he declared, was distinctly unpatriotic, to say the least.

Assemblyman Ellenbogen declared that some of the measures sponsored by the Socialist members were a denial of nationalism and were "totally destructive of our existing institutions." Among the examples he cited were: Resolution to Congress against the war; bills to abolish reserve State Militia; to abolish State Police, to establish public school peace propaganda, and to deprive the courts of power to declare statutes un constitutional.

"Even from the standpoint of city betterment," said Assemblyman Ellenbogen, "which the Citizens Union has presumed to be its function, the wild cat, socialistic schemes proposed by these radicals would have hopelessly impaired the credit of the City of New York, already perilously near the verge of bankruptcy."

Mr. Ellenbogen's own work in the Assembly was praised by the Citizens Union, but he said this did not deter him from finding fault with the union's attitude toward the Socialists. He continued:

"The Citizens Union, it seems to me, has needlessly narrowed its scope of real service which it could render to the people. It seems to forget that its transcendent duty is first to the nation and to the State, and it entirely negatives the thought of the duty of a legislator to serve the nation and the State first. Impelled by a desire to discourage and destroy the cancerous growth of Socialism, root and branch, it is my obligation to criticise the Citizens Union for its seeming negligence in failing to call the attention of the public to the unpatriotic activities of these men, whose highest ideals lead to a contempt for organized government and whose every act has tended to discourage the gigantic tasks of America at war for the preservation of liberty throughout the world."

The Assemblyman declared that the union's reference to a "do-nothing session" was captious and misleading. The Governor in his message to the Legislature, he said, clearly indicated that it was the duty of the Legislature this year merely to pass emergency measures to meet the war's necessities and then adjourn. This recommendation, he said, was followed and the Legislature had been referred to as a "great war Legislature."

"It is strange," he added, "that the Citizens Union should be so tolerant of views which differ from theirs when they happen to be socialistic and so intolerant of Republicans and Democrats who cannot agree with them upon certain principles of government. The function of the Citizens Union should be to observe legislators from the standpoint of their rectitude and the diligence and the intelligence with which they perform their tasks. They should regard the representative from the standpoint of his capacity for government and his conception of large, Statewide propositions. These men should be praised or condemned quite irrespective of the individual viewpoint of the Citizens Union."

Assemblyman Ellenbogen said he resented the Union's characterization of such men as Senator Ottinger and Assemblyman Tuckerman as reactionary, as both had made splendid records.

"If these men are reactionaries," he said, "because of their horror of Socialism and of their brilliant fight against such fantastic propositions as municipal ownership and the minimum wage, more power to them."

Gave Aid to 2,817 Girls.

The New York Probation and Protective Association, which made public its annual report yesterday, told of aiding 2,817 girls during the year, of whom 291 were placed in the Waverly House, conducted by the association at 38 West Tenth Street, where they have been taught trades. Other girls have been placed on the farm of the association at Hillcrest, Conn. A budget of $50,000 is being raised to extend the work, and contributions are being received at the offices of the association at 130 East Twenty-second Street.

ALICE DISLIKES TRAVELING.

Coney Island Elephant Smashes Car Rather Than Go on Journey.

"Alice, Where Art Thou?" will be the college yell of the University of Wisconsin in a few days when it is found that Alice, the huge elephant of the herd at Luna, Coney Island, not only refused to make the trip out there but smashed the sides of a heavy freight car of the Long Island Railroad to smithereens yesterday morning rather than make the trip.

Wisconsin is known as the circus State because the famous Ringling brothers came from Baraboo, and Sam McCracken, for years their general agent and now owner of the herd at Luna, yielded to the call of Madison for an elephant to play with the children in the city zoo and agreed to send Alice.

He professed yesterday that he had told Oscar, trainer of the herd, to mention the fact to Alice, and to give her two weeks' notice in writing. Oscar said he forgot, but there is a strong suspicion that he remembered to forget. However, to give Alice the proper sendoff Oscar escorted her down to the Eighth Street yards of the Long Island with the rest of the herd. Diamond held the tail of Alice, Baby Boo tripped daintily behind Diamond, Lonesome Annie kept missing the tail of Baby Boo, and Big Steve brought up the rear.

The route of the procession was along Surf Avenue. They reached the car. Alice went gayly aboard, was hobbled with chains fore and aft, tied in, winking good-bye to the rest of her gang, and permitted the doors to be closed on her without a murmur. Oscar then took the others back to the grounds in Luna, chained them, and went to breakfast. He was drinking some eggs fresh from the coop when bing!—in rushed the elephant man.

"Alice?" asked Oscar nonchalantly.

"Yes," was the reply.

Oscar went down to the car and found that pretty little Alice had snapped her chains, broken out the sides of the car, and was standing patiently waiting for her slaves to fix the plank for her descent.

Oscar took her back to the grounds, where she insisted on making her entrance through the main gate of Luna. She was finally persuaded to hurry around to the back of the circus lot, and before the herd stampeded to welcome her he had her tied and hay busy.

"She'll never leave the herd again," smiled Oscar, and Sam McCracken wired Madison.

SLAIN AS CROWD WATCHES.

John Farrell Shot on Queensboro Bridge Approach.

The Queensboro Bridge approach at Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street was crowded last night, when two revolver shots were heard and a man was seen to fall near one of the bridge kiosks. Several women and girls stood so close to the man when he fired that Policeman Fraser, standing at one side of the Second Avenue entrance, thought the shots had been fired at them. The terrified women screamed and pressed back against others, who were trying to run from danger. There was a stampede for a few minutes, resulting in bruised limbs and damaged clothing and hats.

Before Fraser could push his way through the crowd the gunman had closed in on the prostrate man and had fired three more shots. Fraser jammed his revolver against the breast of the assailant, who then dropped his own gun and raised his hands. The man on the floor was dead.

Both the prisoner and the body were taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. There it was learned that the dead man was John Farrell, 31 years old, of 306 West 127th Street. The police said the slayer was Antonio Lepore, 32, of 313 East 112th Street. He is a laborer. Witnesses of the shooting told the police that the man had quarreled before the shooting began, but the origin of the dispute was not known. Farrell was employed as foreman on the subway construction at Astoria. His wife died recently, leaving several children.

GERMANS WRECK CHURCH.

Flags and Furnishings Destroyed Because Pastor Denounced Germany

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—German sympathizers are believed by Federal authorities to have been responsible for desecration of the Hammet Place Presbyterian Church here because of attacks on Germany launched from the pulpit recently by the pastor, the Rev. W. G. Johnston.

When worshippers came to the church today they found the interior in ruins. Furnishings had been torn from the walls, an American flag and a service flag torn to shreds, pulpit and pews hacked with axes, a piano destroyed and a Bible and numerous hymnbooks mutilated beyond repair.

10,000

Ten thousand safes in our vaults mean ten thousand opportunities for a man to protect his valuables. And yet every day you hear of people who wait until that other chance comes along—the chance of losing something—before they come to us to secure protection for what is left.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

THRIFT STAMPS HELP THE BOYS AND YOU, TOO!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

June closing hours, Saturdays at 12 o'clock noon week days at 5 o'clock.

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DE PINNA

At our leading summer camps for girls and young ladies, De Pinna outfits of clothing and accessories are known both for their practicability and smartness in design and materials.

We shall be glad to assist with suggestions those who will attend any of these camps this year.

One Piece Dress—khaki color poplin, 14 to 18 years. $5.00.

Middies—light and heavy weight khaki, 10 to 18 years. $2.75 and $3.00.

Young Ladies' separate khaki Skirt, 14 to 18 years. $6.50.

Norfolk belted khaki Coats, separate khaki Camp Skirts, Bloomers and Leggins.

Khaki and Flannel Shirts.

Hats—service and visor models of felt, khaki and olive drab.

"Anniped" Camp Shoes for girls and young ladies.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.
On Saturdays at 12 noon.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Special Costumes
Dressmaking Section (Third Floor)

Black Dresses

for afternoon or evening

artistically modeled in Callot satin, crepe meteor or satin Salome, and introducing the fashionable fringes

Made to individual requirements

Special at $90.00

Madison Avenue Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Buy War Savings Stamps

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Buying Innovation Trunks at Old Prices is Like Getting a Big Reduction

A bargain is not always expressed in a reduced price. Sometimes a normal price in the face of a general increase in costs is even more of an advantage.

For instance. Everything that goes into the making of trunks has gone way up in price—from Yale locks to labor.

This is especially true of the famous Innovation—admitted even by competition to be the best trunk on the market.

We saw the situation approaching and virtually took the whole Innovation output months ahead of the later increases.

Gimbels Are Exclusive Agents for Greater New York and Have a Big Supply

You Can Still Buy the Famous Innovation at

$22.50, $30, $33, $38, $45, $60, $75 to $100

While prices on cheaper trunks have passed them. The only reason, therefore, why anybody wants anything but an Innovation is because they don't know the facts—if that is a reason.

INNOVATION
TRADE MARK

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

McGibbon & Co.

WILLOW FURNITURE
AT A 20% SAVING

All remaining pieces of Willow Furniture comprising Settees, Chaise Longues, Arm and Side-Chairs, Tables and Desks, at this substantial saving, in Natural, Stained or Enameled finish.

CHAIR CUSHIONS, two-inch borders, welt edges, buttoned top and bottom and covered with good quality chintz or plain fabrics

$1.50 each. Values $2.50.

RE-UPHOLSTERING OF FURNITURE at reasonable cost. All competent workmen on our staff. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

3 West 37th St. Just off Fifth Ave.

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EYES *of the* BLIND

12 O'CLOCK at night.

A knock at the door.

Some one fumbles at the lock.

The reporter opens, with his fist drawn back for an uppercut.

The stranger on the threshold falls forward, dragging down the portières—"Death due to apoplexy," says the police surgeon fifteen minutes later.

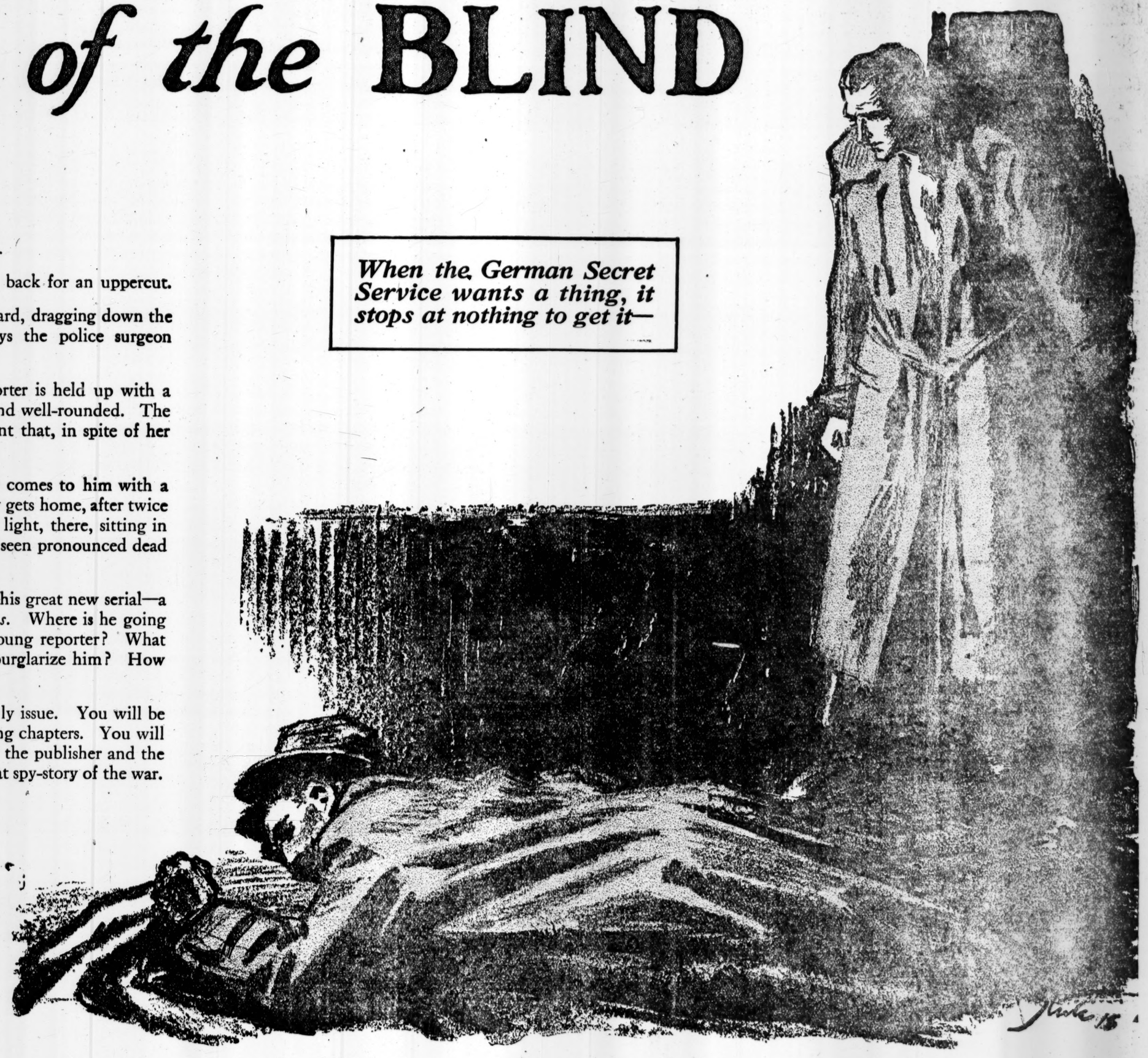
Just after two that same night the reporter is held up with a gun. The burglar is slender, but shapely and well-rounded. The burglar's voice is young. It is quite evident that, in spite of her profession, the burglar is a lady.

At breakfast an impassive-faced stranger comes to him with a $100,000 bribe. That night when he finally gets home, after twice dodging sudden death, and switches on the light, there, sitting in his easy chair, is "Rogan," the man he had seen pronounced dead in that very room the night before.

That is how Arthur Somers Roche starts his great new serial—a spy-story of the war—in the July *Everybody's*. Where is he going to take "Deems," his cool and attractive young reporter? What else is the lovely lady going to do besides burglarize him? How will the international plot develop?

Start "The Eyes of the Blind" in the July issue. You will be swept off your feet by the rush of the opening chapters. You will be particularly interested in the characters of the publisher and the senator as they develop. Help solve this great spy-story of the war.

When the German Secret Service wants a thing, it stops at nothing to get it—



THE JULY

Everybody's

Now on all News-stands MAGAZINE *Price Twenty Cents*

BRAND WHITLOCK

U. S. Minister to Belgium

THIS month Brand Whitlock shows you Cardinal Mercier, brave prince of the Church, standing up to Germany like a dauntless old lion, braving the utmost that the Huns can dare to do.

He shows you von Bissing, stalking about his newly acquired province, like an evil old bird of prey, with his preposterous great cavalry saber clanking against his skinny shanks.

Here is the horror of the ages for a plot—the whole shuddering world for an audience, and on Belgium's tiny stage, lit up by the baleful glare of battle-fires, his tragic figures come and go—men and women of real flesh and blood. Truth, in the pageant which Brand Whitlock presents, absolutely defies the wildest flights of fiction.

Brand Whitlock's record of Belgium under the German heel is *the* magazine story of the war. It is sent by Mr. Whitlock, from his post in Europe, direct to the State Department and the State Department sends it to *Everybody's*, where it is being published exclusively. Do not miss this historic article in the July issue.

Look for These Other Features in the July Issue

A Machine-Gun Lover

A rattling true story of a master adventurer, told by William G. Shepherd, the famous war correspondent. Tracy Richardson would go anywhere, do anything, suffer any pains, if at the end of it he could be sure of ten minutes sitting on the leather saddle of a machine gun and turning its deviltry loose. Now he's "over there" and completely happy. Read about him in the July *Everybody's*.

The Duchess of Siona

By Ernest Goodwin; illustrated by Benda. Second instalment of a gorgeous and historical novel. Mr. Goodwin has that rare art of combining history with humor, and his description of how a man-sized suitor came to the Duchess's court is a treat for all lovers of good story-telling.

The First Time After

A beautiful tale, by Dorothy Canfield, who has the art to make her reader share all the sacrifice, the hopes and fears and final exaltation of her soldier boy.

Poetry of the War

Look on page 40 for a page of unusual verses, some of which will live in the memory of readers for many a day.

The Camera in Khaki

Strapped to his seat, with finger crooked on the pistol grip of his camera, the nervy lad in khaki who does the photographic work over the enemy lines, gets his innings in the July *Everybody's*. This is a thrilling article by Edward Hungerford, and the photographs, taken from aeroplanes, are wonders.

Tam o' the Scoots

Edgar Wallace pushes his jaunty and dauntless little airman so close to the edge that it hurts, but fortunately he provides adequate comfort and assurance that there will be more "Tam" stories for those who have so delighted in them the past few months.

The Old *Norwhal* Goes to Sea

Here is a quaint, sweet love-story, by Louise Rice, with both girl and surroundings so unusual that the reader is lifted clear away from the struggling, fighting, working world and its worries.

Surrendering Nish

A vivid bit from the ragged edge of war. Told by Douglas M. Dold, the Red Cross doctor, on whom was thrust the task of turning the battered and notorious city over to the invading Bulgars.

GREET DEMOCRACY'S SWEEP IN ENGLAND

Labor Members of Government Say the War Has Brought the Greatest Era of Reform.

WARN FACTIONAL "SNIPERS"

Manifesto Signed by Barnes and Others Urges That All Party Strife Be Put Aside.

LONDON, June 23. — Eight Labor members of the British Government have issued a manifesto in which they refer to the unprecedented influence exercised by labor in the councils of the nation since the war began. The signers are George N. Barnes, Minister without portfolio in the War Cabinet; John Hodge, Minister of Pensions; G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor; William Brace, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Home Affairs; John R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry; Stephen Walsh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board; George J. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and James Parker.

The labor leaders say they have sometimes had to vote in opposition to their own inclinations, but that this is a condition of coalition government, and their colleagues, belonging to other parties, likewise have done so, because all have sunk their personal and party predilections.

Nevertheless, the manifesto says, in the course of the last three years greater measures of democratic reform have been passed than in any previous time in the history of the country. All this, it is pointed out, has been brought about by a cessation of political strife and the coming together of the political parties in the common cause. The labor leaders, however, say their position has been rendered difficult by "incessant sniping on the part of antinational factionists who have assumed the right to speak for labor and who are trying to divide the nation into warring political sections." They, therefore, say they desire to utter a word of warning because "upon the people of this country depends very largely the future freedom of the world." The manifesto continues:

"Our sea power and our great mineral and financial resources, as well as the bravery of our men in the field, have played and must continue to play a decisive part in the maintenance of the struggle against German aggression.

"It, therefore, manifestly is of supreme importance that national unity be maintained. Even the appearance of weakness would leave a most disastrous effect on our allies. Russia in the course of the last sixteen months has furnished an illustration of the evils with which we are threatened. Notwithstanding that she succeeded in throwing off the rule of the Emperor she since has fallen victim to the machinations of the common enemy. Her people now find themselves in a state of physical starvation and reduced to an unparalleled depth of degradation and helplessness. We hope that in the near future they again will be able to help the common cause; but, in the meantime, it must sorrowfully be recorded that they are being exploited by Germany and Turkey in the interests of militarism.

"Consequently an enormous additional burden has been thrown upon ourselves and our remaining allies. America, fortunately, is mobilizing her forces, and will in time redress the balance.

"In the meantime it is more than ever necessary to set our faces firmly against disintegrating influences and to renew our resolve to be faithful to our trust and loyal to those who have suffered for us on land and sea."

HIGH SEA ON JERSEY COAST.

Waves at High Tide Cover Main Road of Monmouth Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., June 23.—Unless protection is given the residents of Monmouth Beach within the next forty-eight hours the ocean will have full possession of the main road, known as Ocean Avenue, and the damage caused to private estates will be considerable. This information comes from the pound fishermen of Galilee, who have been living for many years along this part of the coast. The heavy blow at sea in the last three days, they say, has caused a strong surf along the beach, which sent billows rolling up the county bulkhead along Ocean Avenue yesterday afternoon.

On the high tide last evening the bulkhead gave way about one hundred yards south of the Lockwood fish market, allowing heavy billows to come over the road and the private estates on the west side of the road. Before the heavy tide subsided more than 200 feet of the bulkhead had been swept to sea, and the rest of the bulkhead may likewise go to sea. Massive logs are piled up along the roadway on either side, and the waves come over the top of the bank on every high tide, adding to the damage to the private estates.

The fishermen and Coast Guard men from Life Saving Station 3 are on guard during the high tides, offering what little assistance they can for the protection of the little village. A change in the wind is expected by mariners, but should the wind turn to an unfavorable quarter it will be necessary to build temporary bulkheads to save the beach front property.

WORLD AID FOR RED CROSS.

Far-Distant Chapters Have Given $1,400,000 to War Fund.

The American Red Cross yesterday reported contributions from China, the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic, including Guam; from South America and from Spain, to the second American Red Cross War Fund. The insular and foreign chapters, from which $300,000 was expected, already have reported contributions of more than $1,400,000, with returns still incomplete.

From China came more than $100,000, and in addition 50,000 Chinese became associate members of the American Red Cross. From Japan more than $60,000 has been contributed. Contributions thus far reported from distant chapters include: Hawaiian Islands, $677,000; Havana, in excess of $100,000; Porto Rico, $100,000; Dominican Republic, $70,000; Argentina, $70,000; Brazil, $40,000; Canal Zone, $30,000; Chili, $27,000; Guam, $5,800; Haiti, $2,500; Honduras, $2,000; Mexico, $40,000; Nicaragua, $1,000; Peru, $15,000, and Spain, $5,000.

TWO RED CROSS SOUVENIRS.

Flag That Flew Over Capitol and a Medal Are to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Two souvenirs of the Second Red Cross campaign in Washington are for sale. One is the Red Cross flag which flew over the dome of the Capitol during Red Cross week. No flag except the United States flag had ever flown there before. This flag bears the autograph of the President of the United States, who is also the President of the Red Cross, and those of the Vice President and Speaker of the House.

The other is one of two gold medals struck at the Mint in 1900 to commemorate the centenary of the national capital and bearing the heads of McKinley and John Adams. One was presented to President McKinley. The other was presented to the then President of the Commissioners, the executive government of the District of Columbia, and is now given by him to the Red Cross War Fund.

Enquiries can be sent to Henry B. F. Macfarland, Chairman of the Red Cross War Fund Committee, in this city.

AIR VALVE BURSTS; PASSENGERS HURT

Windows of Gilt Edge Boston Express Blown In by Accident to Passing Locomotive.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—About twenty persons were hurt when a compressed air valve on a passing locomotive blew out and the air under heavy pressure drove in several windows of the rear coaches of the New York-to-Boston Gilt Edge Express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Saybrook Junction tonight. None of the injured is believed to be seriously hurt.

The engine whose valve burst was attached to passenger train No. 105, a special which is run from Boston to New York on Sunday. The accident occurred as it was pulling out of the junction station. The Gilt Edge approaching the station at the time received the full force of the released air as it passed.

The passengers hurt received their injuries from the broken glass or by being thrown against the car seats in the confusion. After half an hour's delay to permit medical attendance being given to the injured the train proceeded to New London with the wounded.

Only two of the passengers were considered injured seriously enough to be sent to the local hospital. The others remained aboard the train and continued their trip to Boston. The two passengers treated at the hospital here were Miss Molly Murpny, 335 Washington Street, Norwich, Conn., and Alden F. Ferris, 23 years of age, negro, 307 Columbia Street, Cambridge, Mass. Both of these passengers had lacerations on their foreheads. After being treated they were able to leave the hospital.

Among those who were injured and received medical attention aboard the train or at the local station were:

BRADY, GEORGE, Norwich; lacerated scalp.
DELEHANTY, Miss GERTRUDE, 206 Huntington Avenue, Boston; lacerated left wrist and left cheek.
IANNUZZI, FRANK, private in Company F, 301st Infantry, Camp Devens, whose home is at 1,612 Second Avenue, New York City; lacerated scalp.
KELLY, EDWARD, New London; lacerated face.
McLEAN, ALEX, 765 Franklin Street, Ansonia, Conn.; lacerated left ear.
McLOHEDO, JOHN, 193 Brooklyn Street, Cambridge, Mass.; lacerated left ear and left hand.
MURPHY, JEREMIAH, 39 Harris Street, Hartford; lacerated left cheek and scalp.

85 DEAD IN CIRCUS WRECK.

62 Bodies Have Been Recovered, but Only 24 Identified.

GARY, Ind., June 23.—Sixty-two bodies of Hagenback-Wallace Circus employes who were killed in the wreck six miles west of here on the Michigan Central Railroad early Saturday, lay in temporary morgues here and at Hammond, Ind., tonight, while circus officers made frantic efforts to compile an accurate list of dead and injured. Only twenty-four of the bodies had been identified. Most of the others were charred and mangled beyond recognition.

Edward M. Hallard, general manager of the circus, tonight issued a statement saying figures compiled indicated that probably 85 persons had been killed. He said a hasty tabulation of scattered employes showed that 60 were missing, in addition to the 24 identified dead. F. S. Whipple, railroad trainmaster, also has been given up as dead.

Parts of two bodies cremated in the furnace of tangled steel and timbers which was the circus train were dug out tonight. The authorities said that if the death list was as great as estimated by circus men, the additional bodies probably were reduced to ashes.

An inquest will be held at Hammond tomorrow.

"We will have the engineer, Alonzo K. Sargent, present when we are ready for him," was all Deputy Coroner Greene of Lake County would say. Sargent is being held in Kalamazoo, Mich. Neither he nor Klauss was injured.

New York and Chicago theatrical men and officers of the Showmen's League sent representatives here today to offer assistance to the injured and to relatives of the dead. Plans were discussed providing for the purchase of a lot, in which all unidentified victims would be buried under a single monument.

None of the $25,000 in cash, reported by circus officers as being lost in the wreckage, was recovered.

The revised list of known dead includes:

MRS. VERNA CONNOR, Wild West rider, Bliss, Okla.
ARTHUR DIERICKS, JOS. DIERICKS, and MAX FREEHAND, members of "Three Strong Swiss," Erickton, Md.
JENNIE WARD, aerolist, Bloomington, Ill.
EDDIE DEVOE, clown, New York.
MONA McDHY, equestrienne, Michigan.
VICTORIA McDHY, equestrienne, Michigan.
VIRGIL BARNETT, rider, Bliss, Okla.
NELLIE JEWELL, animal trainer, tiger horseback act, Washington, D. C.
LOUISE COTTRELL, equestrienne, London.
MRS. BESSIE CATTANACS, aerolist, Chicago.
MRS. GEORGE BROWN, equestrienne, Denver.
HENRY MILLER, animal trainer, New York.
CHARLES ROONEY, bareback rider, Chicago.

It is expected that by tomorrow circus officials will be able to furnish an authentic list of the missing.

ROB FATHERS OF SOLDIERS.

Swindlers Seek Loans on Alleged Friendship for Sons.

The police have received several complaints recently from fathers of soldiers in France who have been swindled or approached by swindlers who say they have served with their sons.

One man who made a complaint yesterday has a son in the 315th Engineers. A young man in civilian clothes called on the father, said that he was a close friend of the son, had gone to France with him, and had returned after being rejected on account of trouble with his eyes. A little questioning, however, convinced the father that the stranger knew nothing of his son except his name and the unit to which he belonged.

This was confirmed when the man asked him for the loan of enough money to get to his home in Northern New York. The loan was refused, and the father complained to Police Headquarters, where he was informed that the police were searching for several swindlers of that type, some of whom were known to have obtained from $20 to $30 a day by similar misrepresentations.

For SERVICE and STYLE Buy "MILLER" Lighting Fixtures & Lamps
Electric, Gas or Oil.

When You Build you should SEE our great variety, how LOW we sell HIGH grade fixtures. "Miller" lamps give the best light to read or work by. A beautiful "Miller" lamp would adorn your home and nothing more elegant **FOR WEDDING GIFTS.**
Buy them from Dealers or
Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers. Established 1844
68 and 70 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK
In NEXT Block to Woolworth Building.

GENERAL ELECTRIC STRIKE AVERTED

Company and Employes Agree to Abide by Arbitration by Taft and Walsh.

21,000 WORKERS INVOLVED

Schenectady Plant Engaged on Big War Orders—Wages and Eight-Hour Day In Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—As a result of the principles put into effect by the Administration for the adjustment of disputes between labor and capital, a strike has been averted at the plant of the General Electric Company at Schnectady, N. Y., one of the biggest industrial concerns doing vital war work for the Government.

Announcement was made today by the Department of Labor that the employers and the 21,000 employes had agreed to submit their differences to arbitration by ex-President W. H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint Chairmen of the National War Labor Board. Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh heard evidence by both sides yesterday.

The employes wanted an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. The representatives of the company said such a demand was exorbitant. They expressed their willingness to pay 10 per cent. more than the prevailing rates.

Representatives of the workers presented figures to show that the company divided net earnings of $26,100,828 among its stockholders last year, or 20¼ per cent. on its invested capital. It was testified that orders for 1918 exceeded those of 1917 by 45 per cent., and that the present net savings of the concern are $600,000 a week, or $109,000 a day.

Testimony by women workers was that they were receiving less than men for performing the same work. The company entered strong objections to the application of the basic eight-hour day. It also combated figures presented by the workers on the extent to which the cost of living had increased.

The fact that a strike, which had threatened to halt the war program by labor trouble on so large a scale, had been averted and the national policy accepted was considered of the greatest importance by the Labor Department, not only because of the immediate case involved, but also for its affect upon the other industries of the nation. The Department of Labor made this significant announcement:

"Their agreement, signed by representatives of the company and of the men, binds both sides to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, whatever it may be. Intervention by the two Chairmen of the board prevented a strike at the plant, it was brought out at the hearing. The men had voted to go out, but reconsidered the action when they were assured that the War Labor Board would assume jurisdiction.

"Their demands are a 25 per cent. increase in wages throughout the plant, which is 100 per cent. organized; the application of the basic eight-hour day, modification of the physical test, equal pay for equal work, whether performed by men or by women, and an agreement by the company that such wage increase as may be granted shall be retroactive to May 1. The company demurred on the question of a retroactive increase, but agreed to it after the employes waived the point previously raised against the physical test.

"Approximately 2,800 women are employed in the plant. No complaints were made by the employes against the treatment they had received at the hands of the company. On the other hand, they praised the fairness of the officials, their willingness to meet with committees representing the workers at all times, as well as the cleanliness and general safety of the plant itself. They maintained their desire to serve the country by steady application to their tasks and offered only the arguments presented by many briefs and statistics that many of them are not receiving sufficient pay to make them able to meet the increased cost of living. It was brought out that all of the employes are owners of Liberty bonds."

The National War Labor Board will determine whether street railways are in a financial position to pay wage increases. Evidence on the point will be taken here tomorrow by Messrs. Taft and Walsh. The subject has been much discussed since the grant of an additional $300,000,000 annually to its employes by the railroads through action taken by the Railroad Administration. The question as to whether street railways shall charge an increased fare may be indirectly involved in the findings.

An announcement by the Labor Department today said that it was the intention of the board to adopt a definite policy on the question of ability to pay on the basis of facts and arguments presented at the hearing, which will be open. Street railway corporations involved in disputes now pending before the board are virtually unanimous in the plea that they are unable to meet the demands for wage increases unless they receive increased revenues, which can be obtained only through increases in fare.

Companies which are directly parties to the question by reason of wage controversies with their men are those in the cities of Chicago, Newark, Detroit, Cleveland, Schenectady, East St. Louis, Portland, Ore.; Pittsburgh, Kansas City, and Joplin, Mo.

Following this hearing Messrs. Taft and Walsh will hear arguments and evidence on the living wage.

MANY CALLS FOR RECRUITS.

All Sorts Wanted, from Stenographers to "Rough-Boys" for Tanks.

The Recruiting Bureau of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense sent out an urgent call yesterday for an unlimited number of men for all branches of the service. Henry MacDonald, director of the committee, pointed out that in many branches men may have selection of service, and special ratings are offered to those who have experience in trades.

The Quartermaster's Corps needs 500 bakers and cooks at once. Men in special limited class because of slight physical defects will be accepted. Chauffeurs, mechanics, and butchers are needed, while to stenographers are offered opportunities for promotion.

The United States Tank Corps, the "treat 'em rough" outfit, is seeking recruits. This is the only branch of the army in which men of draft age can enlist. Perfect physical condition, plenty of "pep," and a release letter from the local draft board are all that one needs to get into this exclusive organization.

The marines have openings for men to whom special ratings are offered immediately. The merchant marine also is in need of firemen and coal passers. Weight restrictions is the only one in this division. Recruiting officers insist upon the applicant weighing 140 pounds.

The navy and the Naval Reserve have called for men in all branches, seamen, carpenters, radio operators, men of electrical experience, and machinists, as well as cooks and bakers and mess boys who have taken out first citizenship papers.

Applicants should apply at the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, Room 616, Hall of Records.

The local office of the United States Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor, 22 East Twenty-second Street, is in need of twenty-five stenographers for home service (in "limited service" clasification) and for overseas service, ten surveyors, ten transit men, twenty bridge carpenters, and ten civil engineers, ages between 18 and 41. Men within the draft age acceptable.

Raises $40,000 for War.

At a meeting attended by 300 heads of lodges of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, held yesterday in the offices of the United States Grand Lodge, 37 Seventh Street, to direct the three weeks' drive for a hundred-thousand-dollar fund to aid soldiers here and abroad, it was announced that the first week's work had netted $40,000, raised by the associated lodges of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham Jewish Welfare Board. It was added that there is every prospect of raising the amount sought within two weeks. The drive will continue, however, for the time allotted. The board has already erected sixteen buildings in various cantonments, where relatives and friends of the men in service are brought together.

PARAGUAY INDORSES WILSON'S PRINCIPLES

Proposal of American Solidarity, as Expressed to Mexicans, Is Strongly Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson's proposal of American solidarity, as expressed recently to the Mexican editors, has met with prompt approval in Paraguay. A dispatch received here today by the Pan-American Union said that Dr. Manuel Franco, President of Paraguay, had indorsed Mr. Wilson's plan in these words:

"Paraguay accepts to the fullest extent the principles of American solidarity as enunciated by the President of the United States of America. There is no room for divisions among the nations of the two Americas when events arise that may profoundly alter the international status of the world.

"The security of the peace as well as the moral and material progress of the community of nations depends upon the final triumph of American principles which have been given to the world by the President of the United States."

MEXICO NAMES CANDIDATES.

Calderon, Pro-Ally, and Martinez, Pro-German, Nominated for Senator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 23, (via Galveston.)—Candidates for the election of Senators and Congressmen for two-year terms, to be held in July, have been named by the political parties. The Liberal Constitutional Party has named for Senator Iglesias Calderon, well known for his pro-allied sentiments. Calderon is regarded as one of the ablest men in the country. The Liberal Party is strongly pro-ally.

The pro-German party, called the Independents, have named Rafael Martinez as its candidate for Senator and Leo Ossorio for Congressman. Martinez poses as the owner of the newspaper Democrata.

GAS COMPANY WANTS FUND.

Kings County Concern Asks Court's Permission to Use Reserve.

When argument is resumed today before Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court on the application of the Kings County Lighting Company for permission to use a reserve of $265,000 now on deposit with the Empire Trust Company, Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien will seek to convince the court that the company has no right to use the money, because it may be found to belong to the company's patrons.

The company has been charging 95 cents per thousand cubic feet for gas, and is contesting the constitutionality of the law fixing the maximum rate at 80 cents. The company has been depositing the 15 cents difference with the understanding that it shall be returned to the consumers if the company should lose the legal fight.

George L. Ingraham and Samuel F. Moran, counsel for the company, told the court on Thursday that the company was entirely without funds to pay its debts, that it had been unable so far to meet its taxes, and that the conservation of the plant depended upon an immediate expenditure of the cash. They said that the company would deposit with the trust company bonds of the company to meet any rebate ordered by the courts.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the Public Service Commission, favored the company's application because of the need of keeping the plant to the maximum of service so that the public needs could be supplied. Mr. O'Brien strenuously objected to the deposit of bonds in lieu of cash, and called the bonds mere "pieces of paper." Mr. O'Brien said that by today he would be able to show that the company could not legally touch a cent of the reserve, and the court granted him the delay.

GRAND JURY TO SEE HYLAN.

Will Discuss Staten Island Garbage Situation with Him.

The Richmond County Grand Jury will come to Manhattan on Tuesday to discuss with Mayor Hylan the garbage situation in that borough. When the Mayor was making his campaign in Richmond Borough last Fall he told the people if the garbage plant became a nuisance he would see to it that it was closed down.

The Grand Jurors have been investigating the garbage plant at Lake Island for the last two weeks, and have reached a point where they want to confer with the Mayor. There are several vital points which they will present to him, it is said. One of these is the great amount of garbage which is permitted to lie about near the plant on scows for as much as thirty days before it is disposed of. It is alleged by Staten Islanders that about three times as much garbage is sent to the plant as can be disposed of, and consequently the odors are decidedly pronounced, especially in warm weather.

The Grand Jury will continue with its investigation on Friday afternoon.

GUARD OFFICERS PROMOTED

Major Westcott, Major H. C. Smith, and Lieut. Col. Schermerhorn.

ALBANY, June 23.—Adjt. Gen. Sherrill has announced the appointment of Major Edward J. Westcott to be the Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The promotion of Major Howard Caswell Smith, Inspector General of the New York Guard, to be a Lieutenant Colonel, and the promotion of Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn to be Colonel also are announced.

Colonel Westcott will take the place of Colonel Schermerhorn, who is assigned to the New York Arsenal. His promotion is in recognition of his services in Albany as Chief of Staff. The promotion of Major Westcott is the reward for nineteen years' continuous service in the Adjutant General's office.

FIRST COST OF MONTCLAIR.

Rum, Guns, Beer, and Breeches Part Pay to the Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 23.—Montclair's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the town government has brought out some facts about the early history of the town, one of which is the price at which the Leni Lenape Indians parted with the territory that comprises this town. It appears that Samuel Edsal, a resident of Bergen Neck, bought title to the land for 50 double hands of powder, 100 bars of lead, 20 axes, 20 ordinary coats and 3 soldiers' coats, 14 guns, 20 pistols, 10 kettles, 10 swords, 4 barrels of beer, 10 pairs of breeches, 50 knives, 20 hoes, 850 fathoms of wampum, and 2 ankers of liquor.

An extension of the property was paid for twelve years later with two guns, three coats, and thirteen cans of rum.

CHAIN OF HOTEL GARAGES.

Parent Building in New York to be City's Most Modern.

For the purpose of erecting a chain of garages over the country, with the parent building in this city, a group of New York hotel men have recently organized the Interstate Garage Company, incorporated in Delaware.

The New York garage, which, it is said, will be the largest and most complete in the world, will occupy the site of the old Claussen Brewery, Second Avenue, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, with a frontage on the avenue of 200 feet and a depth of 350 feet.

Each car will have its own steel cage, 20 by 12 feet, thief proof, fireproof, and equipped with the latest devices, including [illegible] and chauffeur's steel thief-proof lockers, stand-pipes for washing, [illegible] for polishing within the private cage, work bench and flushing devices, and smothering devices for fire.

The managers of the parent garage will be John H. Hill, Manager of Hotel Netherland, President of the company.

LOYALTY WORK FOR WOMEN.

Defense Society Auxiliary Will Hold Meeting This Afternoon.

The Women's Auxiliary of the American Defense Society will hold a loyalty meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Maxime Elliott Theatre, at which ten definite proposals will be discussed for offsetting seditious influences. The auxiliary will oppose the teaching of the German language in the schools, and will expose propaganda wherever it seeks to grow. In addition the members are to pledge themselves not to attend any form of entertainment if directed by enemy aliens, and to demand that musical conductors shall not employ alien enemies in their orchestras. The auxiliary intends to oppose public school textbooks that have been compiled in the interest of German propaganda, and to see that German propaganda literature is not circulated in the camps, and the organization will go further—it will denounce any book found calculated to disorganize the morale of the soldiers and sailors.

One proposal in the program is to circulate this pledge of the American Defense Society: "I pledge myself never knowingly to purchase any article made in Germany." Other proposals are to advocate military training; to refrain from public criticism calculated to weaken patriotic energy; to report to the Intelligence Department every "pro-German pacifist, Sinn Feiner, or Bolshevist"; to urge the arrest, internment, and swift punishment of all spies; to distribute patriotic literature, and to dedicate themselves to the winning of the war. The speakers at the meeting will be Miss Elisabeth Marbury, who will preside; Mrs. Caspar Whitney, who will talk on "Why We Should Suppress the German Press"; Louis Tracy on "Women's Work in War Time," and Captain Thomas E. Fedden on "What the Women of New Zealand Are Doing."

To Handle Trade In Madrid.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 23.—H. R. Noyes of Montclair has been appointed by the State Department to represent the War Trade Board in Madrid, Spain. He is a lawyer practicing in New York and New Jersey, and has specialized in foreign commerce. He speaks Spanish, French, and German fluently. He expects to leave for Madrid early in July.

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By Frederick Fanning Ayer
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War has brought us face to face with the necessity of sacrificing our cherished hit-or-miss method of providing for Government expenses by appropriation.

The platforms of both political parties practically committed them to the budget system. Why not, then, let us have it? Apart from the fact that it would eliminate extragavance, scandal and "pork," are we wise to accept financial guesses from public servants who, not by particular fitness, but through political fortune, have power to tax in the billions?

The estimated need of $24,000,000,000 this year may, gauged by our previous experience, actually turn out to be double or half. The budget system would relieve the business mind of the worry and irritation which it must undergo for the next twelve months.

The Harriman National Bank is officially advised that proper budgetary action would result in saving of hundreds of millions annually. Moreover, every bank is besieged by customers in a quandary inquiring as to taxation that they may properly order their merchandise and other commitments. They are in forced ignorance and without definite information, an anomalous position which it is the obligation of the Government to relieve.

Every good housewife has a budget, and with the economic and financial experts the Government has assembled at Washington, it should not be difficult to frame a budget system for the United States that shall inform investors in the Government and tax payers of their exact financial status.

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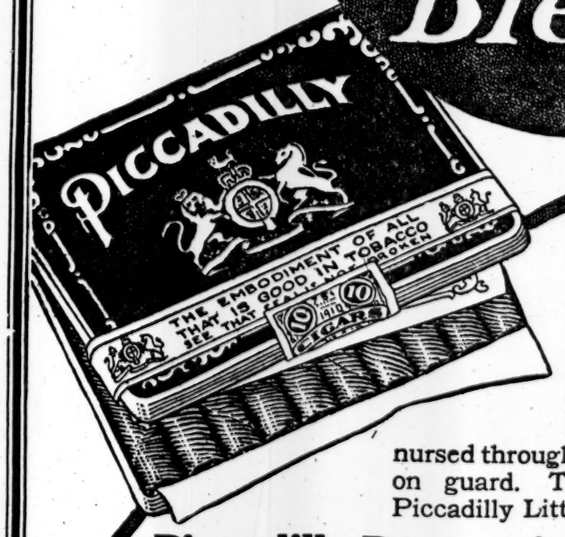

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4—Mellowness and mildness of this 1000 lbs. made perfect by proper ageing of the tobacco.
5—Evenness of smoke and taste of this 1000 lbs. preserved through careful and suitable fermentation.
6—Smoothness of this 1000 lbs. produced by a thorough intermixing of the tobacco after careful shredding.
7—Absolute cleanliness of this 1000 lbs. safeguarded by an automatic sifting and purifying process.
8—Harmony of fragrance of this 1000 lbs. maintained by storing of tobacco in containers and temperature registered by thermometers.
9—Each *Piccadilly* is made of an exact fractional part of this 1000 lbs.
10—The filler in each *Piccadilly*, from the 1000 lbs. is encased in a golden-brown, silk-like wrapper.

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TAKE MOVIES IN SKY OF THRILLING FEATS

Lieut. Rothaphel Shows Daring Performances of Marine Corps Aviators.

SQUADRONS IN WAR FLIGHTS

Mme. Petrova Appears In "Tempered Steel"—Camp Upton Men In London.

Aviation is the outstanding screen subject of the week, and the moving pictures for which it provides material show the remarkable things the camera, as well as the airplane, can do.

The feats of photography and flying are illustrated in "Flying with the Marines," S. L. Rothapfel's feature film at the Rivoli, which had its first showing yesterday afternoon. Never before, perhaps, have the camera and the airplane been brought together with such thrilling results as in these pictures. "Thrilling" is a greatly overworked word in moving-picture reviews, and perhaps will not carry the force it should. But "Flying with the Marines" is thrilling, and that's all there is to it. This means that the pictures give one sensations of sudden excitement, of keyed-up interest, or sustained eagerness to see what will happen next, and almost make one feel, first, as if he were on an aviation field watching the amazing performances of airplanes in the sky, and then as if he were in one of the airplanes as it climbed and dived and whirled through the clouds.

Fly in Battle Array.

Describing the separate pictures would be futile. Let it be sufficient to say that they begin with views of places and activities about the marine aviation camp at Miami, Fla., and then show squadrons of airplanes rising in military formation, manoeuvring in battle array and acting altogether like birds at home on the wing. Pictures of solo flying follow, with loops, spins, dives, and many eccentric, yet graceful, movements pictured clearly. There are a number of views of airplanes taken from a camera itself in flight which show unusual groups of the machines above the earth and, as a finale, one is taken up with the camera. How an airplane performing the tail spin, loop the loop and other feats looks from the earth is shown, and then one sees how the earth looks from the machine doing these stunts. Rivers, fields, and houses seem to go spinning as if they were on the surface of a classroom globe, and if one keeps his eyes fixed on the screen he will begin to feel dizzy with it all.

Mr. Rothaphel, who is a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve, directed the taking of the pictures and commendably edited and assembled them. The photographic work was done by Quartermaster Sergeants John M. La Mond and Freeman H. Owens, U. S. M. C. The Marine Corps Publicity Bureau will release the film for nation-wide exhibition.

In addition to the Marine Corps picture the Rivoli offers this week a program of unusual variety and merit, both pictorially and musically.

A short but striking glimpse of airplanes is shown in the Rialto Animated Magazine, and also on the program of this theatre is one of the Educational Films Corporation's most interesting scenics, entitled "Mexico's Floating Gardens."

Petrova in "Tempered Steel."

The featured photoplay is "Tempered Steel," by George Middleton, with Mme. Petrova in the leading rôle. It is about the most dramatic of the films in which the Polish actress has appeared, and will probably hold the alert attention of many who see it. Mme. Petrova has an emotional part that gives opportunity for her peculiar talent, and the play as a whole is well staged, the photographic work being especially good.

The story is about a Southern girl who leaves her family to try her fortunes on the stage. She becomes a leading actress largely through the help of Sergo Ratakin, a well-established star, who, however, turns evil through jealousy and disappointment and attempts to throw vitrol in the face of the woman, who shoots to protect herself. The man falls dead, and the actress, Lucille Carruthers, believes that she has killed him, but, nevertheless, goes to the theatre to appear in the opening performance of her new play, and by this act proves that she is "tempered steel," in the end, by an unexpected turn, the woman finds that she is not responsible for Ratakin's death, and is free to go back to the South with the man she loves.

Mlle. Madeline D'Espinoy, recovered from the effects of an automobile accident, returned to the Rialto yesterday and was heartily welcomed. She sang sweetly the Waltz Song from "Mireille."

The Strand this week shows exclusive pictures of Camp Upton men arriving in London which will certainly stir every house of spectators to applause as enthusiastic as that of those on the screen welcoming the soldiers in England. The sixth of the series of Outing-Chester pictures, "A Zuni Kicking Race," takes spectators traveling again and is one more film to the credit of an excellent accomplishment.

"Her Final Reckoning," with Pauline Frederick as Marsa, a Russian gypsy princess, is the Strand's featured offering. An idea of the picture may best be conveyed if it is described as "a movie play." Many will doubtless like it, but in its essence it is of the movies, movie—that is, theatrical, impossible, and overdone, without being honest about itself and admitting its character.

ATTENDS HIS OWN "WAKE."

Return Home Startles Mourners Over Body of Man Killed by Auto.

Mike Chrisanola returned to his home at 2,111 First Avenue yesterday after finishing his shift in a munitions factory to find his wife, Angelina, their three children and all his friends mourning the late Mike, who was supposed to have been killed by a motor truck at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue while trying to rescue his dog. All Mike's friends fled when they saw him come into the flat, and even Mike's wife doubted at first. But Mike looked at the dead stranger and said:

"No, Angelina, that's not me. Mike's this live bird right here."

Then Mike's friends returned, indignant that the police should tell them that Mike was dead when Mike was working and made Mrs. Mike spend $30 in getting ready for a funeral. And the police returned the indignation because Mike's friends had said that it was Mike who was killed by the motor truck and all the records had to be changed. Finally all concluded that the mistake was due to Mike's dog, Bruno. Mike's friends, who thought they had seen Mike run down by the motor truck, said that he was trying to save the life of Bruno, his mongrel dog.

A dog that had followed the ambulance to the East 104th Street Police Station looked so much like Mike's mongrel dog, Bruno, that it answered to the same name. Then Mike's friends found his dog and they were so surprised at the likeness of the two animals that they brought Bruno, with the original Mike, to the station house to find out whether this was Mike's dog, or the "unidentified" animal in the pen. The two dogs then began to fight.

After all the points of likeness and difference between Mike and the dead stranger were discussed by the Italians and the police it was decided that the stranger's dog was going under an alias, and the party adjourned to Mike's house for a celebration of Mike's liveliness, and Mrs. Chrisanola found that the new suit and shoes she had bought for Mike's obsequies worked just as well at a celebration.

FOUR THOUSAND HEAR STADIUM ORCHESTRA

Opera Chorus Joins in Opening Program, with Anna Fitziu in Airs from "Aida."

Four thousand persons heard the first of the Stadium symphony concerts last night under a full moon and a late June cold snap in northern Manhattan Island. Anna Fitziu sang in a sable cape, instead of appearing amid tropic palms, in her aria from "Aida," while the Metropolitan Opera Chorus walked in overcoats about the City College athletic field until its turn came to join in the "Easter" song from "Cavalleria Rusticana." But the music was so generously good, and the acoustics of the central galleries of the stadium so satisfactory that the crowd remained through two hours and a half of a program which began with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Dvorak's "New World" symphony, led by Arnold Volpe, with his ninety orchestra men, and finished with popular singing of patriotic numbers at the evening's close.

Andres de Segurola, Giovanni Martinelli, and other Metropolitan artists were among the guests at the field tables near the orchestra stand, where a caterer was prepared to serve some of the non-musical but not less essential elements of "Summer pops." Boys with ice cream cones and glasses of lemon pop roaming the aisles in intermission were told to try again on a warmer evening. As the concerts are planned to continue nightly, which has hardly been attempted in New York since the forgotten days of Thomas in Central Park and Seidl at old Manhattan Beach, the public-spirited women who promoted this new series were greatly encouraged by the big crowd at the start.

Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors were invited free last night, as they will be tonight and on all subsequent occasions. George Matthews, who handled the door at the Lexington last Winter, said the rush when the Stadium was opened was "like a Galli-Curci night," and Ernest Henkel, with his staff from the Metropolitan, who counted up the tickets last evening, said the 4,000 were all there and a 6,000 capacity audience would be on hand with the first return of warm weather. The view of the lights of upper Manhattan and beyond to North Beach across Long Island Sound made a superb background to the brilliance and gayety of the Stadium.

Tonight's program will again engage the Metropolitan chorus and a half dozen artists in scenes from "Faust," "Carmen," and "The Barber of Seville," while tomorrow will be another "symphony night," with the D-minor symphony of Cesar Franck, the national hymns of Italy and France, and choral scenes from "Boris Godounoff" and "Mefistofele," headed by Adam Didur. On Wednesday Mary Jordan will sing airs from "Samson and Delilah" and "Trovatore." Thursday will be another "operatic night." Friday will present the "Symphonie Pathetique" of Tschaikowsky, and Saturday an operatic and popular program.

PROTESTS 'JIM CROW' LAW.

Negro Soldier in South Said to Have Been Put Out of a Car.

A letter alleging that a negro soldier traveling in a Pullman car upon transportation provided and ordered by the military authorities had been ordered by a railroad employe to leave the car when the Texas-Arkansas border was reached was sent to the War Department yesterday by John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He alleged that the negro soldier was being transferred from a unit in the North to one in New Mexico and that his transportation charges, with an allowance for the use of a Pullman car, had been paid by the Government. He added that the association wished an investigation of the circumstances so that soldiers should have "service without discrimination in Pullman cars when Pullman service is authorized and provided by the department."

A letter was also sent to Governor Phillip of Wisconsin asking whether it were true that negroes were excluded from the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

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ASKS ALL TO MAKE THIS A HOME FOURTH

Gen. Dyer Appeals to Citizens to Forego Out-of-Town Visits and Join Great Parade.

SEES POTENCY IN NUMBERS

Sure News of Success Will Get to Germany—Loyal German-Americans to be Big Feature.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, grand marshal of New York City's Independence Day loyalty parade, issued an appeal to the people of New York yesterday to make the Fourth of July this year memorable by remaining in the city and renewing their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

"No lust of power, no greed for gain, have called us to arms," General Dyer said, "but we have entered this conflict to protect the land we all so dearly love, and to uphold our institutions.

"Let us who are now living, and in justice to our forefathers who came to this country and who have fought and died here that this nation might survive, take an active part in this Independence Day parade. Our participation will be an outward and visible sign of our devotion to and our belief in our country and the institutions which our forefathers have given to us in trust for our children to inherit.

"As grand marshal of the parade, I appeal to all the peoples of this great city to march, so that the whole world may know that the love and loyalty of every one who dwells within the confines of our wonderful city stands firm for 'One Country, One Flag, and One Ideal,' which, by God's help, we will always keep aloft, unsullied and unspotted, before all the peoples of the world, to be for them a guide and a beacon light to a perfect peace."

The National Civic Federation has sent an appeal to employers of labor in New York and vicinity to co-operate with the Friends of German Democracy in making the Fourth of July celebration a success this year. The federation says the Friends of German Democracy is a "thoroughly loyal organization, which aims at encouraging the foes of Kaiserism in Germany," and suggests that employers of labor prepare separate lists of citizens of German origin and those who are not yet citizens who signify their willingness to march on July 4.

"Arrangements have been made in many cities for a large participation of our loyal citizens of German origin," the appeal says. "Floats and banners, with inscriptions voicing the Americanism of the demonstrators and their abhorrence of Kaiserism and Prussianism, will form the most distinctive feature of the parades.

"In New York City a novel feature has been introduced into the parade. At the suggestion of Marshal McCarthy the loyal alien residents of German origin have been asked to march, and have already responded in great numbers. Though not yet citizens the vast majority of these are loyal to the United States; thousands of them have sons and relatives fighting in the United States Army and Navy.

"If the parades are successful they will not only serve to consolidate the American people, but will also have a great influence in other countries, and especially in the Central Empires. Preparations have been made to give a world-wide advertisement to the demonstration."

The members of the Société Israelite Française, at a meeting in Terrace Garden yesterday discussed the advisability of taking part in the Independence Day loyalty parade because of the announced presence of the Friends of German Democracy in line. After the reading of a letter written by Franz Sigel, President of the Friends of German Democracy, in which he said that the members of the organization hoped to see a democratic government in Germany with the Kaiser and his minion beaten on the battlefields, the French organization decided to take part in the parade.

Mr. Sigel said that pictures of the parade would be sent within the German lines to give visual proof of the unity of all elements in the United States.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Passing Show of 1918" will follow "Sinbad" at the Winter Garden, opening there during the week of July 8. Eugene and Willie Howard will head the cast, which will also include Chic Sale, George Hassell, Frank Fay, George Schiller, Virginia Fox Brooks, Fred and Adele Astaire, Clayton and White, and Arthur Albro. Sigmund Romberg and Jean Schwartz have written the music of the new revue, and Harold Atteridge the book and lyrics.

The cast of "Nothing But Lies," in which William Collier will be seen next season, will include Ruth Shepley, William Riley Hatch, Florence Enright, Robert Strange, Rapley Holmes, and Saxon Kling. The piece is a farce by Aaron Hoffman.

LAMBS GAMBOL AT UPTON.

Gen. Bell Marches Entertainers Through Cantonment Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., June 23.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell marched 130 Lambs, in company formation, through several streets of this cantonment today to show them how hundreds of the younger members of their profession were taught the military stride when called to be soldiers in the National Army. Addressing them at the Officers' Club, General Bell said:

"As you are all either New Yorkers or affiliated with New York, you may be interested to learn that the 77th Division, a New York unit that was trained here, was sent abroad in advance of all other National Army units because it was the best trained, and so finely accomplished that it was in a class by itself."

Tonight at the Liberty Theatre the Lambs gave their gambol to the largest audience the cantonment playhouse has ever held. In the afternoon ambulances took the guests to the Officers' Club, where an informal reception was held. Then, with the Depot Brigade Band and a mounted escort General Bell led the procession through a mile or so of thoroughfares. At the General's side marched Captain Marcel Sourns, chaplain of the French military marines and representative of that body with the French High Commission at Washington.

The parade caused a stampede to the box office, but the last seats had been sold on Friday. Supper was provided at the mess hall of the 11th Company of the Depot Brigade.

The gambol was intact, except for Raymond Hitchcock, who was ill. Harry Houdini came in his place. De Wolf Hopper appeared as Captain of a negro infantry company when the "darktown regiment" opened the bill. The company was rehearsing for a minstrel and Privates Andrew Mack, W. G. Stewart, John Daly Murphy, Arthur Deagon, William Collier, Donald Brian, Jack Hazzard, R. H. Burnside, and a score of others proved very entertaining soldiers.

Nate Leipsis did some sleight-of-hand tricks and was followed by George Hobart's allegory, "The Drums." Andrew Mack sang, Doyle and Dixon danced, Lieutenant Gitz Rice of the Canadian Army played the piano, and cartoons were drawn by George McManus, Rube Goldberg, Tom Powers, R. F. Outcault, and Winsor McKay.

After George McFarlane sang, "In the Beyond," Edwin Milton Royle's burlesque was put on, with prominent Lambs portraying great men of the past, the Kaiser, and Satan. Leon Errol closed the show.

LAUDS FRANCE'S SPIRIT.

Dr. O'Donnell Moves Hearers to Tears by Tales of Sacrifice.

Dr. Julius C. O'Donnell, editor of Educational Foundation, who has just arrived from France on a recruiting mission for the Y. M. C. A., spoke last night at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church on "France as She Is Today." Dr. O'Donnell moved his hearers to tears by telling of the bravery and sacrifice of the men and women and little children of France.

"France," he said, "has met every responsibility she has been called upon to make to keep the horde of Germans back. She is looking to America and calling to us. And it is not for us to ask when the war will end, but how it will end. When the German Empire retains no more military strength, when we are pushing the Hun over the Rhine toward Berlin, the war will end."

Dr. O'Donnell was in Paris during the first bombing by the "cannon monster," as the French call the long range gun. He told how the people, not knowing whether the Germans were at the gates of Paris, never for a moment lost faith that their armies would save them. "If anything," he said, "illustrated the horror of war it was the expression that came into the faces of the children as they ran to their parents for safety and to have them repeat to them, 'Vive la France!'"

In describing the spirit that exists among the American troops at the front, Dr. O'Donnell said: Fear and dread are not known. They go about their duties with a smile and a song on their lips, and it is this morale that shall make the world safe for democracy." He pointed out how important the recruiting of Y. M. C. A. units was, as it was they who would be responsible for keeping the morale of our troops so high.

Six Hurt As Autos Collide.

Two women and four men were injured last night when two automobiles collided in Eltingville Road, Staten Island. Miss Sarah Neidlinger of Eltingville was driving her own car, with Miss Lillian Edmundson and John Firth, also of Eltingville. The car was going at a good pace when the driver saw ahead in the road a car that had stopped because of engine trouble.

As her car swung over to pass the stalled car it struck a light automobile owned and driven by Joseph Lunger of Bayonne. With him were Alfred Murray and Frederick Brettner of Bayonne. Lunger's smaller car was smashed, and the front of the heavy car was caved in. Automobilists attended the injured until the arrival of an ambulance and three surgeons from St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton, fourteen miles from the scene of the accident. The two women and Firth were taken to their homes. Lunger and his two friends were taken to the hospital.

INDIAN PRINCE IN BERLIN.

Bears Letter from Ameer of Afghanistan to the Kaiser.

A copy of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung received in London a short time ago contained the following description of "the Indian Prince Mahendra Prato," said to be in Berlin awaiting an audience with Kaiser Wilhelm "in order to deliver an autograph letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan" to the Supreme War Lord:

"The Prince is a leading member of the Indian Independence Movement, and in this capacity made a propaganda journey to Europe at the beginning of the war. During his stay in Switzerland he received an invitation from the German Government to proceed to Berlin with the Indian Committee. The Kaiser received him in audience and handed him an autograph letter to the Ameer of Afghanistan. The former Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, gave him several letters to Indian Princes.

"On April 10, 1915, the Prince traveled to Constantinople, where he received letters from the Sultan and the Grand Vizier to the Ameer of Afghanistan and to Indian Princes. The journey to Afghanistan took a whole year, but the Prince did not succeed in obtaining the active participation of Afghanistan in the war against England. The return journey to Europe was not possible for the Prince until the Bolsheviki came to power in Russia. He went to Petrograd, where Trotzky and Joffe [the Bolshevist Ambassador to Germany] showed him much sympathy, and at a public meeting on March 12 he advocated the idea that liberated Russia should co-operate with Germany in order to liberate India entirely from England. On March 23 he arrived in Berlin."

MUSIC NOTES.

The New Choral Society, led by Louis Koemmenich, will take part tonight in the free concert by Edwin Franko Goldman's New York Military Band on the campus of Columbia University.

The French Military Band, under Gabriel Pares of the Garde Republicaine, will play at the Lexington tonight, when a Government war film will be shown, and Lucien Muratore will sing the "Marseillaise."

The Duncan Dancers will appear at Camp Upton this evening and two nights following before opening their engagement for the rest of the week in town, with George Copeland, pianist, at Carnegie Hall.

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PROPAGANDA IN RUSSIA.

Yesterday THE TIMES again printed a page of letters from readers dealing largely with the need of intervention in Russia. One of these letters, that from Mr. EDWIN HOPKINS, while approving the idea of sending a "propaganda-proof allied army" into Siberia for patriotic Russians to rally round, made the very sensible remark, "It is "not necessary, however, to wait for "this governmental action." He urged the sending to Russia of individuals "to combat German propaganda," but he added, "Newspapers "in Russia should be founded and "Russian editions of American newspapers printed for distribution in "Russia."

Newspapers would not do much good. Most Russians do not read them, do not even know that there are such things. Further, it would be quixotic and dangerous to send Americans into Russia to teach that boiling country; and there is not the least reason to suppose that any American propagandist would be sufficiently in touch with the Russian state of mind to be able to do much effective arguing until he had first sat humbly at the feet of the Bolsheviki to learn it.

But Russians could do it. And, as our correspondent says, it would not be necessary to wait for the advent of an allied army at Vladivostok. Russians could start tomorrow. They could have their work half done before ever the allied army reached Vladivostok. They could talk as Russians to Russians. Whether the State Department knows it or not, there are Russians in this country ready and willing to take on themselves the task and the risk of going to Siberia and starting a counter-propaganda against the Germans; not a propaganda against the Bolsheviki, but a propaganda against the Germans. Being Russians, they know the Russian mind; they would not have to learn it. If they could go there to present the real case for America, with some assurance that they would not be disavowed by the American Government, there is no question that they could do a great deal of good work.

Fifty or a hundred such Russians, familiar with the country, could organize a pro-American or rather anti-German propaganda in much the same way that a Red Cross drive is organized in this country. They would not "found newspapers" which nobody could read. They would go into community after community and organize it for propaganda purposes, with a hetman in charge of the work, leave him to do it, and go on to the next community. This scheme lacks nothing but a benevolent attitude on the part of the Government to be carried into execution. Would it not be as well to encourage it while the Government is making up its mind about whether to intervene in Russia or just "stand by Russia" and watch her progress into the bottomless pit?

There is no anti-German propaganda in Russia worthy the name, but there is a powerful German propaganda. The German propaganda consists in saying, "Here are some agricultural "implements which you need. Also "we will buy things from you. We "are your friends." What there is of anti-German propaganda consists in screaming strange things in the bewildered Russian ear about democracy, liberty, and other foreign words. The Russian is not a Bolshevik. The Bolsheviki may number as much as 2 per cent. of the Russian population, but to grant so much would probably be an exaggeration. The Russian knows nothing about the war except that it was a thing started by the Czar. He does not like the German, but he knows nothing about the Englishman, the Frenchman, or the American. Generally speaking, he cannot read. He does not live in a city. The Russian Empire is so big that you could drop the United States in the middle of it and not know it was there, and yet it has hardly any big cities. Probably nineteen-twentieths of the population live outside the cities and do not read newspapers. The Bolsheviki are mostly city men. They have acquired control of Russia in the same manner in which a small boy with a whip in his hand acquires control of a large bull with a ring in its nose.

The task of enlightening such a man is different from the task of enlightening an American, an Italian, a Frenchman, or an Englishman. Let it be done by people who understand him. Or shall we continue to do nothing and continue to call it "standing by Russia"?

GOTT'S SOLDIERS.

Most Holy Father: I fulfill a painful duty in informing your Holiness of profanations perpetrated by the Bavarian Army in our churches. On Nov. 14, at 6 o'clock A. M., soldiers invaded about one-third of the churches of my diocese. They stopped the services, expelled the congregation, and forced the priest at the altar to interrupt the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Then they searched every corner of the buildings; they lifted the consecrated stone of the altars to inspect the interior; in many cases they broke the altars, and a number of sacred vessels were carried away. In numerous churches they obliged the priest to open the tabernacle and show them the contents of the holy ciborium. In a convent of this city the officer in charge took the ciborium from the tabernacle and opened it himself because the nuns had refused to do it. Money and objects of art were taken away from several rectories and convents. * * * Even convents of cloistered nuns were invaded by soldiers, the poor religious being at their mercy.

In Belgium, of course. Over 180 churches were invaded in this manner on that one day, besides the convents. Bishop CROOY of Tournay, who makes this report to the Pope, calls it "one "of the saddest days of my episcopal "career," and adds: "Those profana-"tions of the Blessed Sacrament have "caused a most painful impression." Precisely what is the reason of the German's war against GOD? His war against man we understand, after a fashion. Is it because the tribal deity, GOTT, is jealous of GOD?

EXTEND THE DRAFT AGES.

That Congress was wrong when it passed the selective service law with the military ages ranging only from 21 to 31 is daily becoming more apparent. Already it has been necessary to amend the law in order to provide more men who could be called to the colors without seriously disturbing the economic condition of the country.

Before the Senate Military Committee, General CROWDER said that there are more than 3,000,000 men of the present draft ages in Class 4, most of them being in Class 4A because of dependent wives, children, or both. To show just what it would mean to the country, in dollars and cents, to send these men to war, let us assume that 2,500,000 of the approximately 3,000,000 men in Class 4 are there because of dependency. This would mean that there would be 2,500,000 wives left without adequate means of support, and who would be entitled to the $15 monthly allowance that is prescribed in instances of this kind by the soldiers' and sailors' insurance law. This, in turn, would mean that the Government's monthly bill for taking care of these women would be 2,500,000 times $15, or $37,500,000. In a year this bill would grow to $450,000,000.

Nor is this all. The same law that gives the wives $15 a month for themselves allows them $10 a month for each first child, $7.50 a month for each second child, and $5 for each additional one, with a maximum allowance of $50. Out of 2,500,000 wives, at least 1,750,000 must be mothers of first children. These offspring, at $10 each, would increase the Government's dependency account by $17,500,000 a month, or $210,000,000 a year. Add to this amount the $450,000,000 incurred in taking care of the wives, and the nation's annual dependency bill becomes $660,000,000. Combine this great figure with the further obligations incurred through the respective $7.50 and $5 monthly allotments for dependent second or third children, and a grand yearly total of close to $1,000,000,000 is reached. The monthly payments, under the provisions of the insurance law, begin at the call to the colors and continue until the death of the soldier in service, which introduces a new financial obligation for the Government, or until one month after the discharge of the soldier from service.

Death of a married man in service gives his widow $25 a month if there are no children, $35 a month if there is one child, $47.50 a month if there are two children, and $5 extra for each additional child up to two, or a maximum of $57.50. These benefits continue through the life of the dependency. The total disabling of a man in service gives him $30 a month, if single. If married, his benefits range from $45 a month for himself and wife (if there are no children) to $75 for himself, wife, and three or more children. These benefits continue as long as the disability lasts. Partial disability benefits are also provided for.

And yet the story is not finished. Before any of the men in Class 4 have been called to the colors, under the present regulations, Class 3 must be exhausted. In this class come three kinds of dependency, any or all of which must be proved to obtain this classification from a local board. They include men with dependent children, other than their own, but toward whom they stand in relation of parent; men who have dependent, aged, or infirm parents, and men who have dependent helpless brothers or sisters. In Class 3, according to General CROWDER, there are about 400,000 men. If they are called, the Government must take their places as providers. This, even on the low scale prescribed by law, would call for the expenditure of at least $50,000,000 a year in addition to the sum already being paid by the Government to dependents of men in service, the billion dollars that would be required to aid the dependents of men in Class 4, and the probable high cost of death and disability allowances.

Does Congress feel that the American people can afford to pay this bill? Or will it vote to extend the draft ages to obtain more Class 1 men, who have no dependents?

WOLVERINE GENIUS.

Whatever doubt there may be as to the brilliance or solidity of Mr. HENRY FORD'S intellectual attainments or the wisdom of his sudden plunge into statesmanship without ever having been an apprentice at the business, there can be but one opinion as to the genius of the Michigan primary system. It is the same system that has been so kind to Mr. LA FOLLETTE in Wisconsin. The Michigan primaries are open to everybody. There is no enrollment. Democrats can go into a Republican primary and name a Democrat as the Republican candidate, and vice versa. It is a delightful system, and it is curious that WILLIAM S. GILBERT did not foresee and invent it for the comic opera stage. To political wags or to political strategists, it offers a game which even a Catonian moralist could hardly resist playing. The inconvenient rule of the majority is thus supplanted; politics, public policies, are only a jest or a hazard. If Mr. FORD should be nominated by the kindly help of Democrats in the Republican primaries, as he is sure to be nominated in the Democratic primaries, under the Michigan law he can choose the party whose candidate he wishes to be at the election. He would choose to be the Democratic candidate. Then the Republicans would have no candidate of their own.

The Michigan primary system, like the candidate whom it threatens to produce, is a genius.

THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE.

Mr. FERDINAND A. TEIGEN, the author of a booklet called "The Non-Partisan League," lately published at St. Paul, makes this confession in his preface:

> When the war finally came to us I was in the employ of the Non-Partisan League. Like many others, I was mistaken as to the real issue involved. I thought "profits" was the chief cause, and I was against it. What I said and did while under that delusion came near getting me into trouble. But finally, back of it all, I began to see the "mailed fist" of the German despot striking for world dominion, and I realized that I had made a great mistake. My relations with the league were terminated and I looked about me for ways and means of undoing, so far as possible, the harm I had done.

Here is a man, then, who may be presumed to know what he is talking about. He describes Mr. ARTHUR C. TOWNLEY, the head and boss of the league, as "an idealist and a man "of great natural force," "profoundly "sincere in the belief that the pres-"ent economic system is all wrong, "and that no man can possibly ren-"der to the world a greater service "than by assisting in the inaugura-"tion of a better one." The Non-Partisan League "was conceived by "Socialists, planned by Socialists, "formed and officered by Socialists, "builded by socialistic organizations, "and its editors, writers, and public "speakers are, and from the begin-"ning have been, Socialists. It was "organized for the express purpose "of spreading broadcast Socialist "ideas."

The long and brilliant agitation of the late IGNATIUS DONNELLY had impressed upon the farmers of the Mississippi Valley that they were robbed by the railways, the mills, the banks, that the public press was corrupt, owned by the "monopolies." The farmers of North Dakota came to believe that "not only 'Big Business' "in the Twin Cities, in Duluth, was "their mortal enemy, but that the "bankers, business men, and their "own State officials in North Da-"kota were in league against them." Thus, the residuum of the Granger movement, of the Farmers' Alliance, which grew into the Populist Party, of the forgotten American Society of Equity, which told the farmers that they were bilked by a dishonest marketing, merchandising, and banking system, was stirred into a great flame by the young Socialist, Mr. TOWNLEY.

The farmers in North Dakota, and some of them in adjoining States, have long thought themselves the victims of injustice, of robbery. Unconscious of Mr. TOWNLEY'S larger purposes, they eagerly joined a society that was immediately to serve their own. In North Dakota, Mr. TEIGEN tells us, the league is a kind of religion. He says that 95 per cent. of the newspapers of that State "are "under the domination of the league, "either through ownership, control, "or fear." Papers that are not are, of course, "venal." Mr. TOWNLEY is described as an autocrat, an absolute boss. "Even now," writes Mr. TEIGEN, "there are thousands of men "in North Dakota who do not dare "to criticise or oppose the league lest "it should destroy him."

Mr. TEIGEN appears to be speaking of a condition that prevailed last Spring. The severe crack in the head that Mr. TOWNLEY got by the defeat of his candidate for Governor of Minnesota indicates that the pro-German and disloyal sympathies and activities of so many organizers and orators of the league have roused public opinion against it in that State. Why should not a similar result be expected in the State of its origin? Mr. TEIGEN, who has been an organizer himself, says that "the "league organizers everywhere, with "few if any exceptions," declared that the war with Germany was only a "capitalist" war, no concern of ours; that Mr. WILSON had been bulldozed into it by "Big Business." They justified the sinking of the Lusitania, the submarine warfare, the fate of Belgium, and "pro-Germans "flocked into the league by thou-"sands."

Most of the farmers are loyal. How long will they stand for the disloyalist league leaders? The farmers are not Socialists. How long will they suffer themselves to be used by Mr. TOWNLEY in his plan of socializing the nation? It is Mr. TOWNLEY'S control over the North Dakota press, his skill in creating a deluded public opinion, that has been most dangerous.

DISTRACTIONS.

When Mr. GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER calls on President WILSON to "dispose definitely of the third-term menace," he is guilty of precisely the same kind of distracting impertinence of which ex-Governor RALSTON was guilty when he launched a third-term boom for the President. Mr. WILSON should pay no attention to either of them. There is no such thing as a "third-term menace." There never was. There is, and there always was, the possibility that the people of the United States, if they felt the reasons sufficient, might issue their mandate to the President of their choice to carry on the work he was doing for a third term. They have never chosen to do so; but some time they doubtless will, and when they do it will be no more a "menace" than when they direct him to continue his work for a second term.

There is, however, a "menace." The menace is to the unity of the American people. It consists in the ill-balanced utterances of such men as Mr. RALSTON on the one side and Mr. PEPPER on the other. They should stop throwing monkey wrenches into the war machinery. Our business is to beat the Hun, not to dispose of the Presidential election of 1920. In order to beat the Hun the American people should be treated to as little politics as possible, and as few causes of division should be thrust among them as may be. Let those who are more interested in 1920 than in the Aisne and the Piave acquire the grace of silence as speedily as possible, for their talk is highly displeasing to the great body of their countrymen.

BULLDOZED CONGRESS.

It would seem about time to put to labor generally President WILSON'S question to the leader of the striking ship carpenters, "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" It is difficult to imagine anything more shameless than the official threat to the House of Representatives that unless it voted as the signers of the telegrams wished there undoubtedly would be a "walk-"out in all manufacturing depart-"ments of the Government, as was "done in a similar instance over three "years ago." The merit of the question has nothing to do with the case. Strikes and lockouts have been forsworn for the period of the war, and strikes for whatever reason are inconsistent with winning the war. Yet there have been more strikes during this war period than at any time in our history, and never with less cause.

On the Pacific Coast, boilermakers are pressing a demand for $7.20 a day. On the Atlantic Coast, in this neighborhood, there are several strikes pending, although many of the men are getting $60 to $70 weekly. If such wages, with sundry perquisites in the shape of shorter hours and penalty schedules for overtime, do not satisfy the men, what limit is there to their demands? The threat to Congress was not made to raise wages, but to reduce production. That is worse yet, for production must be had at every cost. What is the matter with the workmen of democratic countries? In Germany there was as great a decrease in strikes as there was an increase in Entente countries. In Germany the largest number of strikes in any year of the war was 240 up to 1916, since when figures have not been available. There have been strikes in all our States, and more strikes in this State alone than in Germany.

This war cannot be won on an eight-hour basis. It cannot be won on the basis of limitation of production. To demand such things under threat of strikes is a stab in the back of the men in the trenches, whose only fear is lack of supplies of food and tools to kill the Germans. To concede such things under threat is cowardice worthy of lawmakers who have shown the white feather so often that it has come to be expected. What sort of Representatives are they who vote one way in committee and another in the House when the votes are put on record? What sort of rhyme or reason is there in contradictory votes on the same subject within the same session? Are the people spineless that they allow labor and the lawmakers to combine in restraint of the prosecution of the war without protest?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Are Soldiers and Sailors Not Friends?

A man who claims to be a close and accurate observer declares that in his daily journeyings in and around New York he has never seen a soldier and a sailor in converse, and that, so far as he can discover, the representatives of the two services cannot even see the wearers of any uniform except their own. Not only do they not show the inclination to fraternize that might be expected on the part of men who, after all, are brothers in arms, but they avoid each other, apparently, never talking together on the street and sitting as far apart as they conveniently can in public conveyances. The recorder of this impression asserts that everybody whom he has questioned on the subject admits, after giving the matter a little thought, that he is right.

While his inquiries have not been extensive enough really to prove his case, and it simply cannot be that our soldiers and sailors never recognize each other's existence, it certainly is true that something oftener than usually they go their separate ways. Of a positive dislike of either service by the other there are no visible manifestations, but invisible, too, is any evidence of a positive liking—of the cordial appreciation of each other that all our fighting men ought to share with the rest of us.

This phenomenon is the more curious, and therefore the more interesting, to the student of human peculiarities, because of the fact that the great majority both of sailors and soldiers now going about our streets were enlisted or drafted too recently, one would think, to have acquired the jealousies that in other days, according to some authorities, more or less did separate the land and sea forces. It would be, indeed, unfortunate if the old rivalries in anything else than well-doing were to continue at a time like this, when the exigencies of war demand a particularly close co-operation between army and navy, and when there is not the slightest chance that either will prosper or win fame at the expense of the other.

This Drive Should Be Repulsed.

All of the old and familiar arguments were presented before the Board of Estimate last week in support of the demand that the American Museum of Public Safety be permitted to establish itself in the Central Park Arsenal. The first plea, of course, was that the museum should have a home in the park, because it was an excellent institution, deserving of the city's care and assistance. There was eloquent expatiation of the kind so often heard before on the value of the museum's work, and, as has frequently been the case, these praises were all deserved. All this, however, was as absolutely without relevance to the question at issue—the use of the park for other than park purposes—as the same sort of talk always has been in the past, and as were the added statements that the arsenal is a ramshackle old building, now serving no purpose whatever, and that the Trustees of the museum were willing to spend a lot of money on repairs.

The members of the Board of Estimate, weakly or carelessly, allowed themselves to be persuaded by these irrelevancies, merely because in themselves the assertions were true, and they voted to recommend that the Park Commissioner permit the proposed invasion. Unless public protests are immediate and vehement the invasion will soon be an accomplished fact, and, though the permission is to be so worded as to show that the privilege granted is not a permanent one, he is credulous indeed who believes that if the museum once settles down in the park it will not stay there forever. The mistake will be nearly as hard to remedy as was that of putting the Metropolitan Museum where it now is.

The Chairman of the Park Committee of the Parks and Playgrounds Association admits that the action taken was wrong, but he mournfully says that the members of the association could not be assembled in time to give effective expression to their views, and that he is afraid nothing can, or at any rate will, be done now to prevent the violation of the sound principle that on no pretext whatever should the parks be diverted from their one legitimate use.

Perhaps he despairs too quickly. Many another park raid has been defeated after it had seemed to be a success.

Kindness Most Unkind.

A mother was deprived of the custody of her children by one of our courts last week for a reason which, so far as can be remembered, was never before made the basis of such action. Yet it was an excellent and adequate reason, and probably if it had been so declared many times in the past by other courts, the poison of pacifism would not have been as widely pervasive here and elsewhere as it was disclosed to be at the outbreak of the war.

Not a word was said against the mother's character, and her treatment of her three sons was not criticised because of neglect or unkindness. On the contrary, she was too careful and too kind, and so disastrous had been her excesses in this direction that these well-grown boys refused to go to a Summer camp where their father wanted to send them because there they would have to take cold baths and sleep on hard beds.

Other like consequences of maternal coddling were revealed in court, and it was made evident that if the boys had not already been ruined by deprivation of all manly qualities they soon would be, if allowed to remain in the power of a mother whose love was so lacking in wisdom. The cruel stepmother of tradition never exercised a more harmful influence on her misfortunate little victims than that to which these boys had been subjected. It was preventing them from becoming men and was not making them even what the misguided parent wanted them to be—which seems to have been women.

And in time of war, too, when the country wants defenders and fighters!

Sailors Want a Victrola.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a letter from the crew of the U. S. S. Mercurius. There are only a few of us. But that is not the point. The point is we get very lonesome. We have no kind of amusement whatever, and we have been talking it over. We decided if we could get a Victrola some way it would make a pleasant pastime.

We are going to ask you to put this or something similar to it in the paper, and we are sure some one will send us a Victrola.

The sender will please address it to Paymaster, U. S. S. Mercurius, 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y. THE CREW.

PROHIBITION AND WAR.

Will the Bone-Dry Measure Really Help Us to Win?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent address of William J. Bryan before the Congressional committee to which has been referred the question of "bone dry" prohibition is very interesting and illuminating on the question of how far the advocates of this measure really consider it a war measure. If Mr. Bryan was correctly reported in the press, his suggestion was that we gradually approach prohibition by easy stages, reaching the ultimate goal of prohibition of the use of any alcoholic beverage some time about the year 1922—rather a depressing outlook this—three or four more years of war before this necessary war measure gets going on high gear.

Mr. Bryan has in the past been unfortunate in his attempts to inflict his paramount issues on the country and he seems to be running true to form now. That the advocates of "bone dry" legislation ever were sincere in declaring it a war measure has always been doubtful. Mr. Bryan has made it pretty clear that they never were sincere—or at least that he never was. Perhaps I do the gentleman an injustice. Possibly he did not agree with his associates that prohibition was a war measure. But is it a necessary or desirable war measure? If it is not it is worse than folly to raise it at this time when the attention and energy of the nation should be united in one great effort to win the war.

The draft statistics have shown that the State of Maine, which has had prohibition for forty years, was one of four States of the Union having the largest percentage of ineligibles for mental or physical causes. Frederick the Great is reported to have said: "War is a matter of money." Will it help to win the war if we throw away a revenue approximating three-quarters of a billion of dollars? Will it help to win the war to ruin the wine growers of California and of our own State? Would it make those interested in these great industries more patriotic or more able to help to win the war?

The sale of vodka was prohibited or largely curtailed in Russia at the beginning of the war. If that fact helped Russia win the war it would puzzle even the Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League to prove it.

Our close ally, France, is a great exporter to this country of fine light wines. Would it help us to win the war to assure her that we would not allow her on any terms to export to us such wines in the future?

I have in this letter so far only hinted at the strongest argument of all against prohibition, "bone dry" or otherwise, at this time.

Not only do such attempts distract the minds of the people at a time when they should be absolutely single-minded, but, if it be successful, it will leave a feeling of bitterness and resentment that will do more toward preventing the winning of the war than any other thing that could be done. Not only will it spell ruin to many and loss to many others, for instance, the banks or individuals who have loans secured by the plants of the wine making and beer brewing industries, but it would cause a strong feeling of resentment in the minds of tens of millions of our people who, while strictly temperate, are still habitual or occasional users of light wines and beers. It also undermines the confidence of the people in a Government that would destroy, without compensation, a great industry belonging to those who have invested therein the whole or a great part of their money. What of the effect of such confiscation upon those whose livelihood now or after the war would be taken away by such action? These are but some of the arguments that can be made against the proposed legislation, but it seems to me that they are final to the mind of any man seeking the truth in this matter. But I will not add to them, as I feel that I have already trespassed too greatly on your space.

AUGUSTUS T. HUTCHINS.

New York, June 22, 1918.

Regulation for Restaurants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in today's issue of THE TIMES, headed "May Put Cabarets Under Theatre Law," is very timely, indeed.

Not all restaurateurs are to be condemned, of course, but there are a great many of them who are not business men; they are more like highway robbers, and Alderman Farley's experience of having to pay $13 for fifteen drinks is a sample of what many a patron has experienced. When a patron goes into an establishment he naturally expects to find reasonable prices, but in many of these places a patron has no way of finding out what a drink has cost until he has consumed it, and then he gets soaked.

Another war economy that should be put in force at once by law is the prohibition of those human pests who grab your hat, coat, or umbrella and hold you up for tips. I believe in tips for legitimate service, but not for those hat boys that one encounters in almost every establishment. I should like to see every restaurant in the country under the severest regulations, if only in retaliation for this hat boy imposition. T. W. W.

New York, June 22, 1918.

IF.

(With Apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling.)

If you can keep your head while all about you
Are spending cash on foolish things or worse,
If you can do with shabby clothes and cornbread
To buy War Savings Stamps for "Uncle's" purse,
If you can work and not be tired by working
At some dull round where Conscience is the boss,
With no more chance of getting cash or credit
Than getting the Distinguished Service Cross;
If you can stick, with all your pulses tingling,
At that small thing you can and must do well,
And not for petty pleasures set them jingling—
Those quarters that must go for shot and shell—
But watch and work, and turn and twist, contriving
To make a dollar do the work of four,
And know full well that you are just arriving
At what the French have done for years—and more;
If you can talk and always still remember
That gossip often plays the German game,
If you can silent be and yet a member
Of that great host that feeds the Torch's flame,
If you can give your heart and soul and spirit
And all the best you are, the best you've won,
Then only is this sacred land yours to inherit,
And you have earned your right to freedom, son!

FITZHUGH THOMSON.

THE TEACHING OF GERMAN.

"A Complete Change in the Purpose and Method" for American Schools and Colleges.

By WILLIAM W. GUTH,
President of Goucher College.

The teaching of the German language in our schools and colleges is one of the pressing questions of today. This question has not yet received the serious thought of college authorities which it demands and which sooner or later it will secure. Germany has so dominated the educational thought of this country that it seems almost impossible for leaders of education in the United States to face the question squarely. Many educators seem to fear that the teaching of German will be banished from our land to the great detriment of the youth of our country and to our great disadvantage in coming years when there will be no one in America with an understanding of German, and hence with a knowledge of Germany's plans for world domination. Our answer to such an argument is that the victory over Germany in the present conflict must be so complete and so decisive that Germany for ages to come will have no power to raise her hand for any sort of domination, and that the very thought of world power will be to her own people a hollow mockery and a continuing reminder of her own undoing.

We are now thoroughly disillusioned as to German Kultur. For forty years Germany has so influenced our own scholars and given many of them such a twist mentally that they have not been able to see how favorable they have been to ideals and designs purely German. Recently the Board of Education of Boston prohibited the use of five German textbooks in the public schools, four of which were under the editorship, at least, of American scholars, all of them presenting a glowing picture of German autocracy and eulogistic representations of the German royalty, particularly of the Kaiser. The author of a leading German grammar thinks it worthy of mention that he spent months in Germany while writing his grammar so as to put into his work as much of the spirit of Germany as possible. Academically speaking, his method of writing a German grammar is praiseworthy, or at least so we used to think. The more of Germany put even into a grammar, the better able will the students be to learn the peculiarities of her language. As for German textbooks used in American schools and colleges, it is difficult to find one that is not in some way an insidious piece of German propaganda. The Germans look down upon our own achievements educationally with so much contempt and derision that they have laughed themselves into the belief that they have been divinely called to give America, ready-made, her educational and cultural ideas and to shape for her, by a constant superimposition of German influence, her ideals.

The sword in the hands of the Kaiser, however, has rent the veil that hung before the American holy of holies, namely, our freedom of thought and liberty of action. The process of Germanizing America was going on so subtly but so surely that had the Kaiser stayed his hand for fifteen, twenty, twenty-five years he would not have needed to draw the sword: America would have been his. As a basis for this prediction, need anything more be mentioned than the machinations of the German Ambassador and his host of nefarious coworkers at a time when his country was at peace with ours and was assuring us of that peace with all sorts of kindly pretentions? Never again shall America be fooled by such organized and wholesale deceit and trickery.

But what can we expect of Germany when her leading scholars, men whom we revered in America, whose names we spoke with awe, threw freedom from prejudice and historical accuracy to the winds and joined in a Government-ordered manifesto denying Germany's war aims and the Belgian atrocities? What shall we say of German sober thought that will justify the invasion of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania? What shall we expect of the scholarship of a country that will prostitute truth and learning to the world-conquering designs of a power-obsessed Emperor and a bloodthirsty lot of military advisers? What is science worth if it is to serve its chief end by making war as cruel and painful as possible?

"Germany has lost immeasurably and I believe irrecoverably," said George Trumbull Ladd lately, "among scholastic and academic circles, in its reputation for education and for science and philosophy. It has been discovered that in the higher realms of science, where imagination combined with superior reasoning powers and freedom from all sinister motives control results, modern Germany has been inferior to Great Britain and France, and little or not at all superior to us; and that in the applied science of physics and chemistry, as devoted to the Government plans for an all-conquering policy, its supremacy has been simply due to the fact that the Government commandeered these forces to such ends in its own behalf. Since the British, French, and American men got going in these directions, they have already shown that they can equal and even outclass the Germans. When the war is over our young men will no longer flock to Germany for advanced education nor will German books hold the same place in our graduate and professional schools."

This is true also of modern German literature which has nothing to offer of literary excellence or permanence. After the roll of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, and their contemporaries has been called, there is silence, for no modern German writer steps forward with commanding respect. The moderns are steeped in the world dominion idea of the Emperor, and they cannot speak with grace or authority to a liberty loving and liberty seeking world.

For these reasons, the German language has been called to account at the bar of an outraged and determined world. "There are plain signs," said Professor Ladd, "that we are going to forbid all teaching in German and must limit and carefully supervise the teaching of German, as well as regulate the teaching of anything by un-American Germans, in both the private and public schools of the country." Philadelphia and New York have recently abolished the teaching of German in the public schools, as have also many smaller communities. The United States Senate has taken similar action in regard to the schools of the District of Columbia. So widespread is the movement to abolish the teaching of German in the public schools that the colleges have had to revise their requirements for entrance and for graduation in order to accommodate students who will not have studied or who do not desire to study German in college. For graduation in the leading colleges, the student may now offer any two foreign languages instead of being compelled, as heretofore, to offer German as a part of the foreign language requirement.

It is an open question whether, at least during the period of the war, the study of German ought not to be abolished in our colleges. If Germany wins, it does not matter what our youth study; if she loses, there will be no need for her language. It is unthinkable that the present conflict can end in a peace without victory. If it does, then the world will be turned into an armed camp preparing for the next world war, and the German language will become an essential part of military training. In spite of these self-evident facts, there as yet has been no thought, so far as I know, of dropping German from the curricula of our colleges. It is looked upon as one of the cultural studies, and ought at least be given a chance in the scheme of cultural education. Whether this opinion will hold much longer is very much doubt. For the present our plain duty is to supervise and control the teaching of German so that no insidious effects shall result therefrom. One means of doing this is suggested in the following quotation from an article on "The Future of German Study" by the head professor of German in one of our State universities. He says: "I believe it is the paramount duty of every educational institution to decide that henceforth the teaching of German, its language, literature, and culture shall be, without exception, in the hands of native American instructors." This suggestion would carry weight if we could have the assurance that none of our native teachers were hypnotized by German ideas and viewpoints, and we could be spared the humiliation as well as be safeguarded from the danger of having an American, even unconsciously, spreading the poison of German Kultur.

A complete change in the purpose and method of the teaching of German must take place. Our hope lies in the younger teachers of our country, especially in those who were not pro-German prior to April 6, 1917, and who have not been lukewarm Americans since. It is safe to say that a pro-German who has been teaching German from the German viewpoint for the last twenty to thirty years cannot suddenly, or at all, change to teaching German from the American or the peace of the world viewpoint. And yet our colleges and universities must demand that German be so taught, even though it means that teachers whose loyalty to our Government has never been questioned be displaced. Sentiments of friendship or even regard for long and faithful service cannot be allowed to control in such a case. American ideals and American education are at stake, and there must be no faltering when the Americanism of our youth, 100 per cent. pure, is in question.

Paying a Debt to France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stimulating to read in today's TIMES of the wonderful achievement of the French in hurling the Teutons back across the Matz. Whether it be in the dashing charge or the heroic stand or the orderly retreat, the French are not merely protecting their beloved Paris, but are also bulwarking the safety of America's hearths and homes. For this we are profoundly grateful. It behooves us, however, to do more than syllable the feelings that surge in our bosoms. We must cast about for a substantial way in which to express our gratitude.

Let us remember that after this war France will bend low beneath the mountain-high misery that has been heaped upon her by a ruthless foe. Why should that misery be augmented by the weight of France's financial indebtedness to us? Would it not befit rich America to go to the limit to help and to hearten France—France that has so freely offered her fair land and her precious blood upon the altar of the one supreme world cause? Would it not befit rich America to help and to hearten France by gratefully lifting from her shoulders the burden of her indebtedness to us?

DAVID LEVINE.

Brooklyn, June 14, 1918.

Helping Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You see in our attitude toward Russia something like the attitude of the Levite toward the unfortunate man on the road to Jericho. This brings to mind a passage in Gordon's Journal at Khartum.

When Gordon was fighting hour by hour, against desperate odds, for the honor of England and for the lives of the poor people whom he had been sent to save, he got a message from Cairo asking for precise and definite information of his situation. Gordon's humor is reliable even in the grimmest moments. In this Cairo message he sees the diplomat standing on the river bank watching a man sinking the third time. The diplomat calls out: "I say, old man, let me know when you are in extremis and I will throw you a life preserver. We must be quite regular, you know."

The quotation is from memory, as the volume has no index, but it is essentially correct and almost verbatim. H. G. P.

Nutley, N. J., June 22.

War Gardens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The accompanying excerpt from a letter from Secretary Redfield seems to me an inspiring example for this wartime, when all available space should be utilized and made, as it were, self-supporting, instead of merely a highly taxed piece of property.

FRANCES DITERS.

New York, June 15, 1918.

[Inclosure.]

"My garden was a great joy to me. The area in it was not to exceed fifty by sixty feet. Of this a portion was occupied by about eighty rose bushes, a lesser space by a strawberry bed, and in the balance vegetables for the family were raised. The soil was good, but had to be carefully fertilized. Every morning for a number of weeks I would take a large dish tray, the biggest we had, and fill it as high as it would pile with roses, keeping all the rooms in my house, and some in others, filled with beauty. There is no question that any back yard that gets a good sun exposure should be able to grow both vegetables and flowers, and in a back yard that gets good sun, but which is but of ordinary size, a large part of the family vegetable supply can be grown."

Turkey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend of mine who escaped from the Turks has just arrived in this country. Before he left his native land he saw the horrible fate of many of his fellow countrymen. Many of the Greeks were killed outright; others were carried off to be practically slaves; and many of the girls and women committed suicide to save themselves.

The United States has not yet declared war upon Turkey, although there is no doubt that Turkey is a bitter enemy of civilization. In my opinion there is no man among the allied nations who does not believe that the Turk should be driven forever from Europe. One of our deepest grudges against Germany is that she is the ally of Turkey; that she is pledged to uphold Turkish power; and that she has been an unprotesting and apparently approving witness of the horrid massacres and bestial atrocities committed by the Turk. German Kultur finds a fitting associate in the doings of the "unspeakable Turk." Let us hope that when this war is over, both may be crushed to rise no more.

ALEXANDER KEHAYA.

Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., June 19, 1918.

DR. MANNING WARNS OF NEW PROPAGANDA

Says Pro-Germans Seek to Create Distrust by Comparing Allied Armies.

PLEA FOR BROAD LOYALTY

Dr. Young Proposes Day of Thanksgiving When 1,000,000 American Soldiers Are in France.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Old Trinity, now a chaplain at Camp Upton, said in a sermon last night, that pro-German influences, which had formerly worked more openly, had recently adopted a new method of propaganda to injure the cause of the Allies by comparing one of the allied armies unfavorably with another, in the hope of sowing distrust and dissension among them. His sermon was delivered in the Chapel of the Intercession.

Dr. Manning also pleaded for speedy action to help Russia and to prevent her from being completely overwhelmed by German influences and anarchy.

"Be faithful unto death. There could not possibly be a better watchword," he said, "for the members of all the guilds, for the persons in this church, and for every man and woman in this country.

"We are fighting for life and freedom against the most monstrous and brutal power known on this earth, a power so monstrous and inhuman that it was long before we could bring ourselves to believe it such. We must not belittle that power, for it is still strong, in spite of all the camouflaged stories which are told to lull us to believe to the contrary. It is an enemy which has put all of its efficiency and enlightenment into the service of the devil. It is going to test to the utmost our manhood and womanhood and that spirit of faithfulness unto death. It will test the principles for which we stand and believe in as loyal Americans.

"Let us consider what loyalty means. For a short definition I should say that it is faithfulness in all conditions of life, the noblest and purest quality of the human soul. Without it there would be nothing to bind men together in human confidence. It holds us true to home and friends, to right and truth, to God and country. It shows itself in reverence toward God, for country, the flag, and the national anthem. It was not so long ago that we were a bit careless in regard to the singing of the national anthem and saluting the colors, but today the sight of the flag and the words of the anthem cause our hearts to throb. That flag and that anthem stand for right and justice, for equal rights for all men.

"I want to say again something in regard to loyalty—that it must show itself to all our allies. There is a very insidious propaganda which is trying to sow the seed of discord and dissension between our allies. If you hear any one comparing the British or French or Italians unfavorably, one against another, you may stamp it as a vicious method of propaganda. We must stand in whole hearted loyalty, each for all. No true loyalty can be anti-British, anti-French, or anti-Italian, for if we are we are stabbing them in the back. We are all today under one flag—the flag of liberty.

"If we do not take some action to help Russia back to herself that group of anarchists will disrupt Russia, and although we have some of those wild people among us in America we need not listen to them. Let us stand together for those three vital institutions, home, nation, and church, not passively but aggressively for home, friends, flag, and church."

Dr. S. Edward Young, who preached last night in the Bedford Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, suggested that a day of national thanksgiving should be held when the American troops in France numbered 1,000,000, in view of the miraculously small losses in transit, thanks to American and British seamanship.

Dr. Christian F. Reisner, who preached at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, urged that a stop should be put to the taking of young men and young women from secondary schools by offers of high wages. He asserted that the greatest interests of the country were being served when the schools were kept crowded.

WAR APPEAL TO CHURCHMEN

Asked to Forego Vacations — To Visit and Entertain Sick Soldiers.

The Institute of Applied Christianity sent an appeal to the laymen of New York churches yesterday to forego vacations and form committees to visit sick soldiers now in hospitals, and to promote an automobile service that will systematically take convalescent men for health rides.

Fathers and mothers of sick boys are coming here, the appeal said, to be with sick sons, and must be taken for rides as well. The institute said it was in touch with other agencies, and by agreement with them was charged with the duty of hospitality service to parents coming to New York from distant States.

The institute's appeal included a call to laymen of one hundred churches of New York and vicinity, their Bible classes and men's clubs, or, failing them, the official boards of the churches, to attend a series of Sunday conferences beginning on June 30 at 6:30, at Seabury House, 52 East Twenty-fifth Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues.

The appeal concludes with the statement that with the mightiest battle of history in progress this is no time to go on vacations, or even to think of them.

BIG NET TOURNEY TODAY.

Middle States Championships Begin at Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

Play for the Middle States tennis championships will begin on the turf courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, this afternoon. The men's singles will start today. The men's doubles start tomorrow, and the women's singles will begin Wednesday. Theodore Roosevelt Pell is the holder of the singles title, and Karl Behr of the doubles title, and it is believed that both men will be defenders of their laurels. The women's title is held by Mrs. H. T. Eaton.

The Middle States event is one of the classics of American tennis. The list of singles and doubles champions includes the names of the most prominent men who ever stepped on the courts. The men's singles championship has been contested every year since 1885 with one exception, last year, when all championships were abandoned by the national association.

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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

START THE FIRES IN LENOX.

Thermometer Down to 40, but Tourists Crowd Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 23.—Cold, raw weather has had no effect on touring, and hotels swarmed with arrivals tonight. Last night the thermometer dropped to 40 degrees, and dealers worked all day carrying wood and coal to the country homes in the hills.

Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt of Newport is stopping at Holmwood during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond T. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are starting this week from Washington for Denver, Col.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Haseltine Carstairs and Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Brooke of Philadelphia are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Frank Cramer of Chicago arrived to pass some time with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor in Pittsfield.

Dr. and Mrs. Edmund Chesebro, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Phillips, and Miss Elizabeth Foster, who are touring, are at the Curtis Hotel. Mrs. John E. Alexandre entertained tonight at dinner in honor of her guests, Sir Joseph and Lady White Todd.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Marshall are arrivals at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

Miss Helen Ives of New York has arrived at Purinton Inn, Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, who were at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, have gone to Boston and Miss Carolyn Lippincotte to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elkins of Elkins Park, Penn., are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., and her family arrived yesterday at Shadow Brook Farm.

Lieutenant Ross T. Whistler, who has been with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, at Hidden House, has gone to New York. He expects to go to France shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Humstone and Miss May Humstone of Brooklyn are at their Summer home in Pittsfield.

Miss Amy Sutton has gone from Tyringham to New York to engage in canteen work at a military camp.

Thatcher M. Adams of New York and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey and Miss Mary A. Tappen of Boston are expected at their cottages this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiener Milter of New York, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, have gone by automobile to Poland Springs, Me.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—For the benefit of the business men in New York in reaching their Newport Summer homes Friday night to spend the week end the steamer General of the Wickford Line will make a special trip from Wickford to Newport during the Summer, reaching here at 10:45 in the evening.

William C. Baldwin of New York passed the week end with Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristow.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New York, who was absent last season, is occupying her Summer residence.

Eugene Hale, Jr., of New York is among the many members of the Summer colony in the ranks of the National Army, a private at Camp Devens. Mrs. Hale will be here for the Summer with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry.

Arthur Noble Rice of Boston passed the week end with his brother and sister-in-law, Lieutenant and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice.

John McFadden of Philadelphia has joined Mrs. McFadden at Quarterfoil, where he is taken this season by their daughter, Mrs. Joseph Y. Brinton of Philadelphia.

Tuesday and Friday afternoons are interesting occasions at the Second Naval District Training School, of which Lieutenant Alexander Hamilton Rice is director of training, with infantry drills. Some of the nautical instrument work of the school is carried on about the seaside of Miramer, the residence of Lieutenant and Mrs. Rice on the cliffs.

Members of the Clambake Club held their first clambake of the season today with a number of guests, including army and navy officers present.

J. K. Hollins of New York is visiting Ensign and Mrs. Frederick M. Godwin. Blair Ballard of Pittsburgh and Holbart Hankinson, U. S. N. R., are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt arrives tomorrow.

LIEUT. DURYEA TO WED.

Engagement Announced to Miss Bonsal of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bonsal of Baltimore and Ruxton, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Leich Bonsal, to First Lieutenant Wright Duryea, a son of Captain Francis W. Duryea of the Ordnance Department and Mrs. Duryea, 145 West Twelfth Street, New York. Lieutenant Duryea, who was graduated from St. George's School, Newport, served with Squadron A for six months at the border and was commissioned a First Lieutenant at Fort Myer. He is now at Camp Meade. He is a grandson of Wright Duryea, President of the Duryea Starch Company, and his great-uncle, General Hiram Duryea, was commander of the Duryea Zouaves.

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant Frank Lamont Meleney, U. S. M. R. C., of Brooklyn to Miss Helen Seeley Clarke, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutton Clarke of St. George, N. B. Miss Clarke was graduated from Mount Allison College and from the Nurses' Training School of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York, and has enlisted as a United States Army nurse, and is ready to sail for France. She lost a brother in the 24th Victoria Rifles at the battle of the Somme in 1916. Lieutenant Meleney was graduated from Dartmouth and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is now at Camp Crane, Penn., waiting orders to sail. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Meleney of 509 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn. The wedding will not take place until after the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Shaeffer of East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline R. Shaeffer, to Stanley M. Ward of the Naval Reserve, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Ward of Roseville Avenue, Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Day of East Orange have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Lillian Day, to St. Sylvester Van Dine, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Van Dine of the same town.

HAD THEIR OFFICER'S AUTO.

Sailors Absent Without Leave Tried to Take Commander's Car.

ORANGE, N. J., June 23.—An attempt to take an automobile belonging to a superior officer proved the downfall of two sailors who have been absent from their stations for twenty days without leave. The two men attempted to enter the garage of Lieut. Commander Edward S. Nugent of Park Avenue, East Orange, but were frightened away by the officer as they were about to start the motor. Their arrest followed.

When confronted by their superior the sailors admitted the charge. They are John F. O'Neil of 157 Eighty-third Street, New York, and Robert Cummings of Charleston.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS OPPOSED TO PEACE

Fifteen Out of 40 of Their Deputies Side with Pro-War American Colleagues.

MAKE THEIR POSITION CLEAR

Repudiate Plan for Negotiating with Enemy Subjects Till German Militarism Is Dead.

Word was received here yesterday by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy that fifteen of the forty Socialist Deputies in the French Chamber had ranged themselves with American pro-war Socialists, and repudiated the scheme for negotiating with subjects of enemy countries during the war. In announcing the arrival of the news, an official of the alliance explained that this meant that a great part of the French Socialist Party had had the courage to dissociate themselves from the party's support of an International Socialist and Labor Conference, at Berne, in July or August. Officials of the alliance said yesterday that it was now believed that this faction would lend support to the London conference of inter-allied and neutral Socialists on June 28, to which America is to send seven pro-war Socialists, among whom will be John Spargo, Charles Edward Russell, and Prof. George D. Herron.

The statement of the French Deputies was addressed to the American Labor Mission, which has recently returned from France. It read:

"Comrades—During your stay with us you will have noticed, both among the representatives of the workmen's organizations and the Socialist circles, grave differences of opinion, which we should not dream of concealing; but we believe that your inquiries would be incomplete and that you would have a wrong idea of the true state of mind of French Socialism if the section represented by us and including at least a third of the Socialist representatives in Parliament did not quite frankly put its opinions before you.

"War Against War."

"On the general question of the war, almost everybody is in agreement with you, with the American democracy, and with its illustrious head, President Wilson. When the Chamber entered on this war for defense, it understood the very important bearing of the conflict. Citizens torn from their homes were from the very first given this watchword, 'War against war!' It is for the lasting peace of the world, for the conquests of the rights of the peoples, that they have been ready to make the supreme sacrifice. If the noble program of world pence put forward by your President has aroused such great enthusiasm among French people, above all among those in the fighting ranks, it is because it expressed so admirably the most cherished aspirations of our people.

"But a problem has arisen which has troubled many consciences, aroused many controversies, and which you have come here to discuss: Should an attempt be made in the midst of the war to revive the International? 'Yes,' say certain Socialists, 'because Socialism is the great hope of the future, and because it alone can bring about peace.' 'No,' we replied, 'because there can be no meeting of the International until German Socialism, at once the dupe and the accomplice of militarism and imperialism, has recognized its fault and made reparation for it.'

"That was the condition of things. They would probably have remained so and the majority of our party would have still been opposed to any meeting with Socialists from enemy countries, when a year ago, on the morrow of the Russian revolution, we were informed that this meeting was desired by the Russian Socialists, that they almost made it a condition of their continuing their efforts in the war, and that they wished to go to Stockholm to offer peace by right to the German Socialists or to oppose them if they persisted in their existing attitude.

"To have accepted the invitation would have looked like a contradiction of all that we had done during the war. To have refused it would have been to risk the loss of the support of the Russian revolution, which was then so full of hope. In the interests of France we sacrificed our feelings of repugnance and hatred. We accepted the invitation, though not, it is true, without condition. We desired that before any meeting certain principles should be recognized by all those who were to take part in it, and these principles were enumerated and defined in our answers to questions sent out.

"We were not aware that the German Social Democracy gave its adhesion to them. Moreover, the situation was modified. The Russian revolution did not continue the war; it made peace, a peace of defeat and abdication. We were only going to Stockholm because our allies invited us. The Russian revolution abandoned our cause. We had the right to withdraw our acceptance.

German Socialists Unworthy.

"As to the German Social Democrats, they appear to us less than ever worthy of taking part in a general conference. Not only did they not reply to the preliminary questions put forward by us, but they allowed a fresh crime of brute force to be committed at Brest-Litovsk. Even if they did not actually support it, they had approved of the violation of Belgian neutrality. They allowed Russian democracy to be crushed. Large numbers of us are of opinion that any conversation with men so hostile to the most elementary ideas of liberty and right is impossible for Socialists.

"And we are not alone in that opinion. Quite recently our friend, Brantting, one of the best minds in the international, passed this judgment on the German Socialists, which expresses the conviction of all free peoples, and to which we have already responded: 'A party which thus betrays the rights of the peoples to decide their own destinies cuts itself off from the international'—a definitive judgment, which for our part, we consider should be supported and put into execution.

"We shall only be prepared to regard the German Socialists as men worthy of our esteem and our collaboration when, either being unable or not daring to overthrow the idol of autocracy in their country, they have at least, following the example of Karl Liebknecht, reformed themselves and repudiated any connection with a militarism responsible for the most terrible war that the world has yet known, with an oppressive imperialism the threat of which still lies heavily on the whole of humanity.

"Like you, we consider that this war means the opposition of the past and the future—reaction and progress, tyranny and liberty, autocracy and democracy; and that Socialism, the party of the future, the highest expression of human ideals, cannot, without being false to those ideals, come to any agreement with militarism and tyranny. Either the cause of civilization and right will triumph, or the world will be thrown for centuries into an abyss of reaction and iniquity."

MEMORIAL STEPS TO BEAUTIFY COLUMBIA

Gift of Widow of George L. Rives Will Conform to Design of Stanford White.

TRUSTEES ACCEPT OFFER

Will Commemorate Services to University of Former Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Another memorial to beautify the campus of Columbia University in conformance with the architectural and artistic plans of the late Stanford White and his associates has been proffered by Mrs. Sara Whiting Rives in memory of her husband, George Lockhart Rives, who was a member of the Board of Trustees of the university from 1882 until his death, on Aug. 18, 1917. The Trustees accepted the proffer by passing this resolution by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Trustees gratefully accept the offer of Mrs. George L. Rives to present to the university as a memorial of her husband the balustrade and steps forming the approach to South Field, bearing an inscription and bas-relief portrait, and that the clerk be instructed to express to Mrs. Rives the personal gratification of the members of the board that the distinguished services of their late associate and former Chairman are to be commemorated permanently and in a manner which will so greatly enhance the architectural effect of the university buildings.

Plans for the memorial, drawn by McKim, Mead & White, the designers of the Columbia Library, University Hall, and other buildings and memorials on the campus, provide for a balustrade, stone parapet, steps and terrace extending along the south side of 116th Street from the School of Journalism to Hamilton Hall, to complete the artistic effect of the stone steps and the plaza leading to the library, which is set back from the north side of the street as the central figure in the architecture. The terrace will extend more than 300 feet between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, and the only piece of architecture to be left complete on that side of the street is the Sun Dial, presented to the university as a class memorial. Near the centre of the terrace will be an inscription recording the services of Mr. Rives to Columbia University, and a bas-relief portrait.

Next to the Journalism Building there will be a twenty-five-foot opening in the balustrade, with a flight of granite steps leading to the walks of the building and Furnald Hall. A similar opening near Hamilton Hall will lead to that hall and to Hartley and Livingston Halls, the university dormitories. Between the openings and the centre of the terrace at the Sun Dial there will be sixty feet of stone parapet and balustrades surmounted at intervals by large lamp posts. An opening 150 feet wide, with granite steps, will lead to South Field, between 116th and 115th Streets, now used as an athletic field and drill ground, but soon to be reclaimed as a quadrangle or park under the original plans for beautifying the campus. A grassy slope leading to South Field will break the intervals between the steps. At intervals on the balustrade heavy bronze ornaments will be placed bearing the inscriptions.

Although the construction of the memorial balustrade is one of the largest units in the plans for the Columbia Campus, many other details remain to be settled. Only one of two pylons to be set at the entrance to the university grounds in 116th Street, at Broadway, has been set, and neither of the corresponding pylons at the Amsterdam entrance has been set. With these details and the construction of the new School of Business at 116th Street and Broadway to correspond with the School of Journalism, the central part of the campus will be practically complete in architectural design. After this has been completed plans for the South Field and the construction of new buildings there will be undertaken.

George Lockhart Rives was graduated from Columbia College with the class of 1868 and from the Columbia Law School in 1873. He became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1882, and in the last fourteen years of his service he was Chairman of the board. He was so prominent in the affairs of the university that he was suggested as a successor to President Seth Low. He was also President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Hospital, a member of the American Society of Arts and Letters, and a member of the boards for the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations for the New York Public Library. He was Assistant Secretary of State under Thomas F. Bayard from 1887 to 1889, and later Corporation Counsel of the city, a member of the commission to revise the Greater New York charter, and a member of the New York Rapid Transit Commission. He had honorary degrees from Amherst and Princeton, as well as academic and master's degrees from Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

MISS DE COURCY HONORED.

Britain Recognizes Work of American Woman at Prison Camp.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 30—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—For her continued work while in Berlin in behalf of British civilians interned in Ruhleben, Miss Geraldine M. de Courcy of Mississippi, employed in the passport department of the United States Legation at Berne, and similarly employed at the Embassy in Berlin until the breach of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, has been signally honored by the British Government.

She has received a silver service, consisting of a large and suitably engraved loving cup, for "having distinguished herself in the service of British prisoners in Germany." The cup has been delivered to the State Department in Washington, and will be given to Miss De Courcy as soon as Congress gives its necessary permission.

The honor is the more striking because Miss De Courcy is the only woman to be thus distinguished, just as she was the only woman permitted by the German Government to visit the prisoners at Ruhleben. She carried on the work tirelessly for eighteen months, went to the camp on nearly every occasion when Ambassador Gerard visited it and often when he did not, and made herself very popular among the prisoners of war.

MONUMENT TO CHAPLAIN.

Policemen Honor Memory of Spiritual Adviser.

A monument to the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, chaplain of the New York Police Department from 1908 until his death in October, 1915, was unveiled in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon. It was blessed by the Right Rev. Monsignor John P. Chidwick, assisted by the Rev. William J. Sinnott and the Rev. Patrick J. Minogue. Police Commissioner Enright made an address. Other speakers were the Rev. John Coogan, the Rev. John A. Wage, and the Rev. Dr. Abraham Blum.

The monument was erected by the members of the New York Police Department, the Holy Name Society, and the diocese and parishioners of St. Anne's and St. Aloysius's parishes. It is of Barre granite and of Grecian design. Music was furnished by the Police Band and Glee Club.

DECREASE RECORDED IN INFANT MORTALITY

City Milk Committee's Survey Shows a Decline in Death Rate from 135.8 to 88.8 in Decade.

An infant mortality survey by the New York Milk Committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street, made public yesterday, shows that New York City has reached the lowest baby death rate in its history. The survey covers the calendar year of 1917, for which the death rate is 88.8. In 1907 the rate was 135.8. This decrease has been accomplished during a decade that brought large increases of population to all the boroughs, including a period when the birth rate was normal at least, and it clearly indicates a progress in infantile conservation far in excess of the values obtained by mere comparison of statistics.

It is said that this improvement in recent years should be attributed in part to the several medical and educational campaigns by the health authorities and others for the development of infant welfare work generally, and also in a large measure to the efforts of the Milk Committee, which sets forth in its report this claim for a share of the credit in the work:

"This decided decrease in infant mortality shows that the city is slowly but steadily reaping the benefits of prenatal treatment, which was first introduced here by the New York Milk Committee, and which is now being carried on by the Maternity Center Association in cooperation with the committee and associated organizations."

The number of babies under one year who perish annually is still very large. During the year 12,568 died. In 1907, however, the total deaths reached 16,000. The improvement was general in all the boroughs in 1917, with the single exception of the Bronx, where the mortality increased more than 5 points in excess of the rate for 1916.

"With the Government fathering a national drive to save 100,000 babies during this the second year of America's participation in the war," continues the report, "the infant mortality rate for 1918 should reveal a further decrease. This is the time when the need of prenatal care should be spread everywhere, for healthy babies are the only means whereby the nation can hope to preserve its population in the face of the loss of thousands of men in battle and the surcease of immigration."

The report contains a survey for the entire country, based upon figures from 163 of the largest cities, which show, with one exception, decreases in the death rate. The estimated rate for the entire country is 100 per 1,000 living births. According to another estimate, there was a total of 2,678,000 births throughout the nation in 1917, and the approximate deaths of all ages were 1,648,000, thus leaving a national and natural increase in population of more than 1,000,000.

The lowest mortality for cities of 100,000 or more is found at Omaha and Seattle, which have 59.2 and 59.4, respectively. The low record for the entire country is held by Alameda, Cal., where the rate is 40.7. Three other cities of population below 50,000 that are a fraction above this record are Brookline and Everett, Mass.; La Crosse, and Berkeley, Cal.

The highest mortality of the country was at Nashville, Tenn., a rate of 182.2, with a population of 119,364, which exceeds New York in infant mortality by nearly 18 points, Philadelphia by 21 points, and Cleveland by 16 points. Other cities above the 100 mark are: Baltimore, 119.3; Pittsburgh, 116.2; Detroit, 106.6; Buffalo, 103.7; New Orleans, 113.5; Jersey City, 113.3; Louisville, 110.5; Syracuse, 101.9; Birmingham, 147.5; Memphis, 145.7; Richmond, 134.5; Fall River, 153.8; Grand Rapids, 134.9, and Albany, 103.2. Boston has 98.9, or 10 points above this city.

FUNERAL OF DR. CALDWELL.

Officers High in Medical Corps Act as Pallbearers.

A military funeral held yesterday for Major Eugene Wilson Caldwell, U. S. M. R. C., at the Campbell Funeral Church, was attended by many army medical officers and former associates of the dead physician. Major Caldwell died in Roosevelt Hospital last Thursday, following an operation to remove a cancerous formation on one of his arms, caused by burns received some months before in making experiments with the X-ray, in the science of which he was a noted expert. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Gillette, Dean of Union Theological Seminary.

The honorary pallbearers included Lieut. Col. Christie, Major Percy Brown, Major L. Jaches, and Majors Bacetjer, Shearer, and Johnson, all of the Medical Reserve of the army. One hundred officers from the United States School of Roentgenology, with which Major Caldwell had been connected, escorted the hearse as the funeral proceeded from the chapel to the Forty-second Street Ferry.

Shortly before his death, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, Major Caldwell completed successfully experiments in stereoscopic fluoroscope as adapted to war needs. He was also the author of a medical textbook on the Roentgen ray. The body was taken to a crematory in Union Hill, N. J.

R. B. CARNAHAN, JR., KILLED.

Metallurgist Accidentally Shoots Himself at His Home in Ohio.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, June 23.—R. B. Carnahan, Jr., Vice President of the American Rolling Mill Company, accidentally shot himself to death at his home here late yesterday. His body was not discovered until this afternoon.

Mr. Carnahan was a metallurgist of national reputation.

COL. E. J. LOOMIS DEAD.

Senate Official Who Served Summons on Tweed.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 23.—Colonel Edwin J. Loomis, who, as Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate served a summons on "Boss" William Tweed to appear before the Senate, died at his home in Norwich today. Before he attempted the trip to New York to hand the summons to Tweed, he had been warned that the journey would probably result in his death. However, he served summonses on all the witnesses in the memorable Tweed hearing before the Senate.

Colonel Loomis was a veteran of the civil war and as early as 1874 was an ardent advocate of preparedness. He equipped and for a time maintained at his own expense the 103d Regiment of the National Guard. He became a Major in the regiment.

Obituary Notes.

DIEDRICH HEYEN, 60 years old, a retired butcher, died on Saturday at his home, 104 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Mrs. MARY BYRD DERBY, wife of Richard C. Derby and for years a prominent member of the Summer colony at Newport, R. I., died at her home there on Saturday.

IRVING M. TAYLOR, 75 years old, formerly a Police Justice and Justice of the Peace in the town of Greenburg, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Irvington, N. Y.

HOMER A. STILLWELL, 58 years old, President of Butler Brothers, a Director of the Santa Fe Railroad and several banks in Chicago, died at his Summer home at Lake Geneva, Wis., yesterday.

SUN YAT-SEN DROPS HIS REFORM FIGHT

Former Idol of China Gives Up Leadership of Constitutional Movement.

HIS FOLLOWING FALLS AWAY

Regarded on All Sides Now as a Visionary and Has Lost Sympathy of Foreigners.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, China, May 17.—Sun Yat-Sen is a disappointed man. Events have not arranged themselves to his liking, and he has in the modern characteristic Chinese style circulated a lengthy telegram tendering his resignation from the constitutional movement.

Sun has not lived up to his great reputation. At one time he was the most interesting figure in China. He was regarded as the deliverer of his country from the alleged Manchu bondage, and in the exciting days of the revolution he was undoubtedly first in the hearts of his countrymen. Thus he became the first President of the Republic of China. However, he realized his own unfitness for such a difficult and onerous position, and he displayed great qualities in resigning in favor of Yuan Shih-kai. There, however, his greatness ended.

After drawing a princely salary for preaching the gospel of railway needs to the Chinese and succeeding in making many converts, he opposed Yuan Shih-kai when the latter dissolved a hostile Parliament and governed without its aid, or rather hindrance. Even when Yuan Shih-kai died Sun remained in opposition. In this he was no doubt consistent. He has stood for constitutional government, but ignoring actualities as he has done he has given the impression of a visionary, a Utopianist rather than that of a practical constructor. Of course he is not yet without adherents, but their number is not so great as it was, and is becoming less. His opposition to Peking suggests the poseur. He has become a sensationalist. His sincerity may be undoubted, but it is more generally questioned now than in the past.

Lost Sympathy of Foreigners.

Moreover, Sun has lost the sympathy of foreigners; in their eyes he has discredited himself. They feel that all the disputes which divide China are personal and political, and consequently in common parlance they have "little use" for him or his followers. His telegram of resignation is written in his peculiar style of bombastic modesty. After asserting that the Tuchuns of Yunnan and Kwelchow raised the standard of revolt against Peking merely in defense of their local interests and not because they cherished any aims for the maintenance of the nation, he proceeds to say that, realizing there would be no end to such conditions, he was moved by patriotic feelings to step forward to achieve something for the country. Some officers of the navy and a large number of M. P.'s followed him down from Shanghai to Canton to open an "Extraordinary" Parliament and organize a military government.

Though his efforts in Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Kueichow, Yunnan, Hunan, and Szchuan began to talk about the maintenance of the Provisional Constitution, and thus the struggle became a national one, not confining itself to the local interests of any particular province, they have all been fighting for the restoration of the "Extraordinary" Parliament. Although, he adds, his Military Government has not owned one foot of land, its influence has reached six provinces. Other provinces have also shown their inclination to adopt his cause to protect the Provisional Constitution.

Military Leaders Ignore Him.

Thus he believes that he has already achieved an unusual success, but he is sorry that the military men in the south have committed errors similar to the military men in the north. They have refused to be governed by the law and by public opinion. Although the military government has been established for a few months, the Ministers elected have refused to accept their respective posts under the circumstances, nor have the military leaders shown any respect for the "Extraordinary" Parliament. He has preached unity, but they have turned deaf ears to him, hinting that he was seeking his personal aggrandizement. However, he is now happy to learn that they have shown their repentance since the loss of Yochow and Changsha, and the bitter lesson that in unity there is strength has now been learned.

They now desire a united organ to represent themselves, and have observed the necessity of the existence of the "Extraordinary" Parliament. In conclusion he reports that by withdrawing the proceeds of the salt revenue he is now able to meet the expenses of Parliament, which is going to convene on June 12. He has done his duty, and will retire as a private citizen by tendering his resignation to the Parliament.

WOMEN'S WAR PROPOSALS.

Loyalty Mass Meeting to Discuss Defense Society's Program.

At the loyalty mass meeting to be held this afternoon at the Maxine Elliott Theatre under the auspices of the American Defense Society, 44 East Twenty-third Street, the present program of the society's Women's Auxiliary will be discussed with the view of putting it actively into force. Definite proposals for which the women have pledged themselves to do their utmost include:

To fight Teutonic influence in every direction. To oppose the teaching of the German language in schools. To expose German propaganda whenever and wherever detected. To refuse to attend any form of entertainment if directed by Germans or by enemy aliens. To demand that musical conductors do not accept enemy aliens as members of their orchestras. To aid in suppressing sedition. To adopt and circulate the following pledge of the American Defense Society: "I pledge myself never knowingly to purchase any article made in Germany." To pledge ourselves to one purpose and that is to win the war.

The meeting will be in charge of Miss Elisabeth Marbury, and the speakers will include Louis Tracy, of the British War Mission, Mrs. Casper Whitney, and Captain Thomas E. Feddon.

N.Y.U. TO AID NAVAL AVIATION

Faculty of Science Forms Committee for Seaplane Research.

An arrangement has been completed between New York University and the Aviation Section of the Navy Department, it was announced yesterday, by which the Faculty of Science of the university will be formed into a committee for research and consultation in connection with the seaplane program.

The Chairman of this committee will be M. H. Avram, of the firm of Slocum, Avram & Slocum, engineers and industrial managers, who is a lecturer on industrial engineering in the School of Applied Science at University Heights. Problems connected with seaplane construction, improvement and operation will be submitted to this committee and assigned to members whose scientific equipment fits them for the special task to be performed. The laboratories and shops of the university will be used for the experiments, and mechanics will be employed under the direction of the professors to assist in working them out.

A movement is under way to extend this arrangement to other universities for co-operation with all branches of the military and naval service.

Born.

BRALOWER.—June 18, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Bralower, a daughter.
COHN.—June 20, 235 East 57th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cohn, a son.
JACOBS.—June 19, 15 West 123d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jacobs, a daughter.
STEINHARDT.—June 19, Prospect Heights Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Steinhardt, a son.

Engaged.

BLITZ—EICHLER.—Sylvia Eichler to Maximilian Blitz.
CONOVER—GOODWIN.—Louise Goodwin to J. Russell Conover.
GOODWIN—ROSENBAUM.—Lillian Rosenbaum to Harry L. Goodwin.
KLARR—NEWMAN.—Helen Newman to Samuel Klarr.
MARCUS—BERNSTEIN.—Eva Bernstein to Louis Marcus.
ROSENTHAL—REISMAN.—Hannah Reisman to Julius A. Rosenthal.
ROSNER—COHN.—Miriam E. Cohn to Abram Rosner.
VOLETSKY—HABER.—Esther Haber to Sergeant Hyman Voletsky.
WOLFF—BRANN.—Miriam E. Brann to Harry L. Wolff.
ZENTNER—COLEMAN.—Rose Coleman to Isaac Zentner.

Married.

EPSTEIN—DUCKMAN.—By the Rev. Dr. B. Steinberg, Lea Duckman to Max J. Epstein, June 23, 1918.
FARR—McFADDEN.—On Saturday, June 22, 1918, at 315 Safe Street, Hackensack, N. J., by the Rev. C. R. Kuebler, Fannie Hobart, daughter of Dr. G. Howard McFadden, and Dr. Seneca Powel Farr, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Farr.
SCRANTON—HARRIS.—At noon on Saturday, June 22, at Sherry's, by the Rev. Dr. James Palmer of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Marjorie May Harris to Harold Curtis Scranton of Boston, Aerial Squadron 217. The bridesmaid of honor was Miss Elenor De Grasse and the best man was G. Donald Richardson.
BLOOM—SIMON.—June 21, Fannie Simon to Jack Bloom.
CALLMAN—SPIRO.—June 20, Rita Spiro to Irving Callman.
GOODHEART—LEVY.—June 17, Stella T. Levy to Lieut. Arnold M. Goodheart.
IASON—BERMAS.—June 16, Helen B. Bermas to Lieut. Alfred H. Iason.
MENCHER—GOLDSTEIN.—June 20, Ruth Goldstein to Lieut. Simon Mencher.
MEYERS—STRAUSS.—June 16, Jeanne Strauss to Julian H. Meyers.
SONNENFELD—KESSNER.—June 20, Hattie Kessner to Simon B. Sonnenfeld.
SULLIVAN—MORRIS.—June 17, Mrs. Stuart R. Morris to James J. Sullivan.

Died.

ARNOLD.—Richard, on June 21, age 73. Funeral service will be held at the Lenox Av., Unitarian Church, 121st St. and Lenox Av., on Monday, June 24, at 1 o'clock.
BAKER.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 21, 1918, Mary J. F. Marsh, widow of Elihu B. Baker. Funeral services will be held at her home, 40 Walnut St., Newark, on Monday, June 24, at 2:30 P. M.
CHAPIN.—At Amityville, L. I., on June 22, 1918, after a long illness, Charles Perry, beloved husband of Eliza Goodwin Chapin and son of the late Charles Perry and Eliza Morse Chapin, in his 67th year. Funeral private; kindly omit flowers.
COLVIN.—Members and seatholders of Temple Ansche Chesed, are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Joseph Colvin, on Monday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 200 West 113th St.
MEYER GOODFRIEND, President.
I. M. WITT, Hon. Secretary.
CONWAY.—On June 23, Marjorie C., beloved daughter of John H. and Mary Conway. Funeral from her late residence, 3,078 Perry Av., Bronx, Tuesday, June 25, at 9:30 A. M., requiem mass at St. Brendan's Church.
CORBETT.—On June 22, 1918, William. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, West 69th Street, east of Broadway, on Monday, June 24, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.
CREHAN.—On June 22, 1918, Amelia Maria, aged 92 years, widow of Charles E. Crehan. Funeral services at her late residence, 130 Henry

INTERESTING RACE FOR THE LEADERSHIP DEVELOPING IN EACH OF THE TWO MAJOR LEAGUES

LEADERS HOLD PACE IN MAJOR LEAGUES

Cubs and Red Sox Withstand Assaults of Other Teams During Last Week.

GIANTS TWO GAMES BEHIND

Chicago Forges Further to Front by Defeat of Cards — Yankees Start Big Series Today.

The Chicago Nationals and the Boston Americans still hold first place in their respective leagues, although neither team was able to do better than break even in six games played during the week. The Boston Nationals, winning six games out of eight, went into third place, but are far behind New York. Cleveland drew nearer to Boston and New York in the American League by taking five games out of seven. Detroit climbed out of last place by winning five games and losing only one.

The Chicago Cubs divided two games with Brooklyn, giving the league leaders eleven victories and three defeats in the Eastern series. Pittsburgh split four games with Chicago. Douglas blanked the Pirates with three hits in one of these. By defeating St. Louis yesterday the Cubs have a two-game lead over the Giants.

New York also stood still. The Giants took two from Cincinnati, but were successful only once in four games with Brooklyn. The Superbas won Wednesday in thirteen innings. Marquard held the Giants to two hits Friday.

Boston scored three victories over St. Louis and won the odd contest in a five-game series with Philadelphia. The Braves won the first game of a double-header Thursday from the Quakers in ten innings. Philadelphia won from Pittsburgh in ten innings Monday, and was victor Tuesday when Cooper's wild pitch cost him the game after allowing only one hit.

Cincinnati lost four games out of five. Pittsburgh and St. Louis each dropped four out of six. The Cardinals made twenty hits Friday and defeated Cincinnati 12 to 6. By taking a double header from Cincinnati yesterday, Pittsburgh went into fifth place, exchanging places with the Reds.

In the American League, New York made a slight gain on Boston, which has a lead of two games. The league leaders lost to St. Louis Sunday, but won Monday when Mays allowed the Browns four hits and no runs. Philadelphia broke even in four shut-out games with the Red Sox. The Athletics won their first game of the season in Boston Wednesday, and Gregg, pitching the first half of a double header Thursday, held the Red Sox to three hits. In the second game Leonard and Molyneaux yielded four hits to the Athletics, and Mays pitched his second one-hit game of the season against Philadelphia Friday.

New York lost one game and tied one with Detroit, the latter being an eight-inning affair, called to catch a train. Washington held the Yankees to an even break in four games, Johnson winning his twelfth game of the season Friday when the Senators took a thirteen-inning contest. The veteran Altrock suffered his second defeat of the week Saturday. Washington beat Philadelphia yesterday, Perry losing his eighth straight game.

Cleveland tightened its hold on third place. The Indians made it four straight from Philadelphia by winning Sunday and Monday. Washington won from Cleveland Tuesday in a game advanced from July 21. Chicago lost an opportunity to go ahead of Cleveland by dropping three out of four to the Indians. Yesterday the Indians took another from Chicago. The White Sox won Thursday in the tenth inning. Chicago broke even in two games with Washington, Cicotte blanking the Senators with five hits last Sunday, and Johnson outpitching three White Sox twirlers Monday.

Detroit had its best week of the season. After losing and tying with New York, it won five straight from St. Louis, twice taking double headers. St. Louis, however, took two games from Detroit yesterday. Shocker held the Tigers to one hit until the ninth inning Saturday and lost in the tenth. Gonzales of the St. Louis Nationals made a home run, two doubles, and two singles in five times at bat Friday.

SENATORS BEAT ATHLETICS.

Perry Has Two Poor Innings and Is Defeated 5 to 4.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Washington bunched hits off Perry in two innings today and defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 4, in the first game of the series. Shaw, who relieved Ayers in the fourth inning, struck out eight men.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotten,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Shannon,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Foster,3b	4	0	1	2	2	Oldring,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Judge,1b	4	2	2	7	2	Walker,cf	5	1	1	1	1
Milan,cf	4	1	2	0	0	Burns,1b	4	0	2	7	0
Rice,rf	4	2	3	1	0	Gardner,3b	4	1	2	2	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	2	2	2	Perkins,c	4	0	0	6	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	2	Jamieson,rf	4	1	1	5	0
Picinich,c	3	0	1	5	0	Dugan,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Ainsmith,c	0	0	0	4	0	Perry,p	3	0	1	0	2
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	2						
aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0	Total	34	4	8	24	8
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	0						
Total	33	5	11	27	10						

a Batted for Ayers in fourth.

Errors—Lavan, Picinich, Ayers, Shannon, Jamieson.

Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	..	5
Philadelphia	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	4

Two-base hits—Judge, Walker. Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen bases—Judge, Rice. Sacrifice hits—Oldring, Dugan. Sacrifice fly—Shannon. Double plays—Judge and Foster; Shannon, Dugan, and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Washington, 1. Base on balls—Off Perry, 1; Shaw, 3. Hits—Off Ayers, 4 in 3 innings; Shaw, 4 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Dugan.) Struck out—By Ayers, 1; Perry, 4; Shaw, 8. Balk—Shaw. Passed Ball—Perkins. Winning pitcher—Shaw.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; Toledo, 2.
Minneapolis, 5; Toledo, 3.
Milwaukee, 5; Louisville, 4.
Milwaukee, 5; Louisville, 2.
St. Paul, 2; Columbus, 0.
Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
Indianapolis, 4; Kansas City, 1.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 8; Hartford, 5.
Bridgeport, 5; New London, 0.

Last Week's Big Leagues Records.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P	W	L	R	H	E	LB	OR
Chicago	6	5	3	14	38	6	41	15
New York	6	3	3	18	42	6	28	10
Boston	8	6	2	80	68	10	65	29
Philadelphia	7	4	3	35	65	9	44	35
Cincinnati	5	1	4	19	50	10	30	31
Brooklyn	6	4	2	15	59	7	37	16
Pittsburgh	6	2	4	16	51	9	40	17
St. Louis	6	2	4	26	55	8	41	29

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P	W	L	R	H	E	LB	OR
Boston	6	3	3	25	45	6	43	9
*New York	6	3	2	27	53	3	35	17
Cleveland	7	5	2	29	60	13	35	29
Chicago	6	2	4	18	48	12	41	19
Washington	7	4	3	15	57	6	51	23
St. Louis	7	1	6	14	43	12	39	33
*Detroit	7	5	1	31	54	16	38	22
Philadelphia	6	2	4	12	31	9	26	26

*Tie game Monday, June 17.

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BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 1.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 2.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 15; Cincinnati, 1.
(Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	36	24	.600
New York	32	24	.571
Cleveland	35	27	.565
Chicago	27	27	.500
Washington	31	31	.500
St. Louis	27	31	.466
Detroit	22	32	.407
Philadelphia	21	35	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	37	17	.685
New York	35	19	.648
Boston	29	28	.509
Philadelphia	24	29	.453
Pittsburgh	24	31	.436
Brooklyn	23	30	.434
Cincinnati	24	32	.429
St. Louis	21	31	.404

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

TWO GAMES FOR BROWNS.

Superior Pitching and Opportune Hitting Cause Downfall of Tigers.

DETROIT, June 23.—St. Louis evened the series with Detroit by winning both games of a double-header today, taking the first, 4 to 1, and the second, 4 to 2. Superior pitching and opportune hitting enabled the visitors to win in both contests.

Ragged support given Coveleskie in the first three innings of the second game gave the visitors a lead Detroit could not overcome.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Bush,ss	4	0	1	4	2
Austin,3b	4	0	0	0	2	Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Sisler,1b	3	2	3	13	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	2	5	1
Demmitt,rf	2	1	0	5	0	Veach,lf	4	1	1	5	0
Hendryx,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Heilmann,1b	2	0	0	8	2
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	4	Cun'gham,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Nu'maker,c	4	0	0	2	3	Young,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Johnson,ss	3	0	2	1	2	Yelle,c	2	0	0	1	8
Sothoron,p	3	0	0	0	3	Spencer,c	1	0	0	2	1
						Boland,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	30	4	8	27	14	Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHarper	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	5	27	16

a Batted for Boland in eighth.

Errors—Sisler, Sothoron, Vitt, Yelle.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Johnson. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Sisler, (4,) Demmitt, Tobin. Sacrifice hit—Demmitt. Sacrifice fly—Heilmann. Double plays—Gedeon and Sisler; Heilmann, Boland, and Spencer. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 2; Sothoron, 3. Hits—Off Boland, 8 in 8 innings; Coveleskie, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Hendryx.) Struck out—By Sothoron, 2; Boland, 1; Coveleskie, 1. Losing pitcher—Boland.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	5	0	1	5	2	Bush,ss	4	0	0	4	1
Austin,3b	3	2	0	1	2	Vitt,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Sisler,1b	4	2	2	11	0	Cobb,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Demmitt,rf	3	0	2	0	0	Veach,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Hendryx,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Heilmann,1b	4	0	4	10	2
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Cun'gham,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	4	3	Young,2b	2	1	0	2	2
Johnson,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Spencer,c	2	0	1	2	2
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	1	Coveleskie,p	3	0	1	1	4
Shocker,p	1	0	0	0	1	aHarper	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	27	14	Total	30	2	7	27	13

a Batted for Young in ninth.

Errors—Demmitt, Vitt, Veach, Spencer.

St. Louis	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Veach. Three-base hit—Sisler. Stolen base—Austin. Sacrifice fly—Demmitt. Double plays—Tobin and Sisler, Heilmann and Vitt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; Davenport, 4. Hits—Off Davenport, 6 in 6 innings; Shocker, 1 in 3. Struck out—By Davenport, 2; Shocker, 2; Coveleskie, 2. Passed ball—Severeid. Winning pitcher—Davenport.

WHITE SOX FALL BEHIND.

Indians Make It Four Out of Five from Champions.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Cleveland made it four out of five from Chicago today by winning a listless 3 to 2 game. Bagby was invincible until the closing inning.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,lb	4	1	1	10	0	Leibold,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	1	5	McMullin,3b	3	0	0	4	2
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	2	0	E.Collins,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Roth,rf	3	0	1	3	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Wambs'ss,2b	3	0	0	3	0	Felsch,cf	4	1	1	2	1
Wood,lf	4	1	2	3	0	J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Evans,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Risberg,ss	3	0	0	0	4
O'Neill,c	3	1	2	5	1	Jacobs,c	4	0	1	4	1
Bagby,p	4	0	1	0	1	Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	3
						Benz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	9	aMurphy	1	1	1	0	0
						Total	32	2	6	27	13

a Batted for Danforth in eighth.

Errors—Chapman, Felsch.

Cleveland	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Wood. Three-base hit—Murphy. Stolen base—Felsch. Sacrifice hit—Speaker. Double plays—Evans and Johnston. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 8. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Danforth, 4; Benz, 1; Bagby, 3. Hits—Off Danforth, 8 in 8 innings. Struck out—By Danforth, 3; Bagby, 2. Wild pitch—Danforth. Losing pitcher—Danforth.

SINGLE BY DOUGLAS DECIDES CLOSE FRAY

Chicago Pitcher Not Only Holds Cardinals in Check, but Wins Game with Hit.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Phil Douglas won his own game today by cracking out a single in the seventh which sent two runners across the plate. The score was 3 to 2.

The locals were aided by erratic fielding of the visitors. Flack and Mitchell were ordered out of the game for protesting one of Umpire Moran's decisions.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Heathcote,cf	4	0	1	8	0
Barber,rf	1	0	0	2	0	Baird,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	1	5	aCruise	1	0	0	0	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Sherdell,p	4	0	0	0	1
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	11	0	Grimm,1b	4	0	1	8	2
Paskert,cf	4	1	0	1	0	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Deal,3b	4	1	2	0	1	Paulette,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Zeider,2b	3	1	1	2	2	McHenry,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Killifer,c	2	0	1	6	1	Distell,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Douglas,p	3	0	1	1	4	Gonzales,c	4	0	0	4	2
						Doak,p	2	0	1	2	1
						May,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Betzel,1b	0	0	0	0	1
						bPackard	1	0	1	0	0
						cBrock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	13	Total	35	2	9	24	16

a Batted for Baird in eighth.
b Batted for Distell in ninth.
c Batted for Betzel in ninth.

Errors—Hollocher, Grimm, Distell, Gonzales.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	..	..	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—Baird. Three-base hit—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Paskert, 2; Hollocher. Sacrifice hit—Distell. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 2. Base on balls—Off Doak, 1. Hits—Off Doak 6 in 8 1-3 innings; May, 0 in 2-3; Shordell, 2 in 1. Struck out—By Douglas, 6; Doak, 8. Passed ball—Gonzales. Losing pitcher—Doak.

PIRATES BURY THE REDS.

Pittsburgh Easily Takes Two Games from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Pittsburgh easily won both games of a double-header here today, 4 to 1 and 15 to 1. The second game was advanced from next Wednesday by mutual consent.

Toney tried to pitch both games for Cincinnati, but was hit rather freely in each contest, while both Mayer and Harmon were effective. In the second game Toney was knocked out of the box in the sixth inning, and George Smith, who took his place, was hit hard.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	3	1	0	1	7	Groh,3b	4	0	2	2	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	3	1	Wingo,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Carey,cf	2	2	2	0	1	Neale,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Chase,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Mollwitz,1b	3	1	1	17	0	Magee,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Hinchman,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	2	3	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	2	1	2	Blackb'ne,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	1	1	Allen,c	3	1	1	4	3
Mayer,p	3	0	0	0	3	Toney,p	2	0	0	0	6
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Regan,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	7	27	18	Total	34	1	9	27	15

a Batted for Toney in eighth.

Errors—Chase, Toney.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	..	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Groh, Carey, McKechnie. Three-base hit—Allen. Home run—Carey. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, McKechnie. Sacrifice hits—Carey, 2; Cutshaw, Mollwitz, Hinchman. Double plays—Allen and Blackburne; Blackburne, Allen, Magee, Chase, and Allen. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh 4. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Base on balls—Off Toney, 1. Hits—Off Toney, 6 in 8 innings; Regan, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Toney, 1. Losing pitcher—Toney.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	5	1	0	1	7	Groh,3b	4	1	2	0	5
Bigbee,lf	5	2	3	1	1	Wingo,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Carey,cf	6	3	3	3	0	Neale,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	3	2	3	3	Chase,1b	3	0	0	16	0
Mollwitz,1b	5	0	1	10	1	Magee,2b	4	0	0	0	5
Hinchman,rf	5	2	2	2	0	Griffith,rf	3	1	1	3	0
McK'nie,3b	5	2	5	4	1	Blackb'ne,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Archer,c	5	1	1	2	1	Allen,c	3	0	0	2	3
Harmon,p	5	0	2	1	0	Toney,p	1	0	0	0	2
						aH.Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						G.Smith,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	46	15	19	27	14	Total	29	1	5	27	20

a Batted for Toney in sixth.

Errors—Bigbee, Chase, Magee 3, G. Smith.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	3	1	..	15
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Neale, Hinchman, Archer. Three-base hit—Carey. Stolen bases—Carey, Cutshaw, Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—Neale. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 1; G. Smith, 3; Harmon, 2. Hits—Off Toney, 9 in 6 innings; G. Smith, 10 in 3. Struck out—By G. Smith, 1; Harmon, 2. Wild pitch—G. Smith, 2. Losing pitcher—Toney.

SPEARS RIDES TO VICTORY.

Wins Half-Mile Cycling Championship Event at Velodrome.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—Bob Spears won the half-mile national championship bicycle race at the Velodrome here this afternoon from Frank Kramer, Reggie McNamara, and Eddie Madden. Spears now has a total of thirteen points in the competition for the national championship, the standing of the other riders being as follows: Frank Kramer, eight; Arthur Spencer, five; Reggie McNamara, three; Willie Spencer, two; Eddie Madden, one; Francesco Verri, one.

International League.

Toronto, 4; Newark, 1.
Newark, 3; Toronto, 2.
Baltimore, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 1.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 1; Mobile, 0.
Mobile, 5; Birmingham, 1.
Chattanooga, 1; Little Rock, 0.
New Orleans, 4; Atlanta, 1.

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DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
Jansen want to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE

AMATEUR LINKSMEN DEFEATED BY PROS

Travers and Marston Lose to McNamara and Walker in Shackamaxon Event.

Professional golfers scored decisively over the amateurs in the Red Cross match at the Shackamaxon Country Club, near Westfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon, when Tom McNamara and Cyril Walker, the home "pro," defeated Jerome Travers and Max Marston 6 up and 5 to play. Although a stranger to the links, McNamara was the leader. From the moment he halved the 284-yard first hole in 3 with Marston until he won the long thirteenth in 5, thereby ending the match, there never was a time when the former metropolitan open champion did not play superlative golf.

He was out in 35, and coming back in 88 had 73 for the round, which was practically the best ball for his side. Neither of the amateurs was in his usual form. Marston, who had gone around on Friday in the exceptional figures of 69, several strokes better than any previous performance, had to be content with about an 80 yesterday, and Travers could not do much better. Walker had a number of good holes, but he lacked the steadiness of his partner.

Quite a sum of money was raised for the Red Cross. At the outset the caddie privileges were auctioned off. One man bid $25 for McNamara, another $35 for Marston, Walker brought $52, and Travers $105. After a few holes had been played the balls used by the players were also sold to the highest bidders. Altogether close to $800 was raised.

For a course so new Shackamaxon has one of the most attractive eighteen-hole layouts to be found anywhere in the metropolitan district. Every hole has been designed with care, and the greens are things of beauty. Some of the water holes would be hard to duplicate. The course also has extreme length, the total for the circuit being 6,300 yards.

The best ball card was as follows:

McNamara and Walker—
Out .....3 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 4—35
Travers and Marston—
Out .....3 5 3 5 3 4 5 5 5—38
McNamara and Walker—
In .....5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 3—38—73
Travers and Marston—
In .....6 3 5 6 3 4 5 5 4—39—77

STOKELEY RUNS FAST RACE.

Defeats Jackson in Half-Mile Handicap at St. Christopher Games.

William Stokeley of the St. Christopher Club, metropolitan half-mile champion, showed his heels to a fleet field of middle-distance runners yesterday in the half-mile run, held in connection with the St. Christopher Club's member's handicap games at Macomb's Dam Park. The metropolitan title holder ran a brilliant race from scratch and won easily from W. Jackson, who had a handicap of 20 yards, in 2:03 4-5.

POWE OUTRUN BY EVANS.

Local Star Loses to Champion from Nutmeg State in 880-Yard Run.

A half-mile invitation race was the event of most importance yesterday at the members' handicap track and field meet of the Salem-Crescent A. C. at Macomb's Dam Park. This race was won by Sandy Evans, Connecticut State champion, in a thrilling finish with Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., and Jack Sellers, the New York A. C. champion middle-distance runner. Powe and Sellers finished in the order named the former about one yard behind Evans, and Sellers five yards back of Powe. Evans's time was 2:04 2-5.

Evans and Wood Beat Pros.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Chick Evans and Warren K. Wood, amateurs, defeated Robert MacDonald and James Barnes, professionals, 2 up in a best ball, 18-hole match at the Mayfield Golf Club here today. The exhibitions here today and yesterday netted the Red Cross more than $1,500.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

A tradition of our craft is that when London had no paved streets men's coat tails almost touched the ground. Buttons were placed at the waist line and the tails were raised and attached thereto when streets were muddy.

Hence the custom of back buttons on dress coats, frock coats and cutaways which still prevails.

If conservation is the order of the day, why waste buttons?

Thanks (or rather no thanks!) to New York weather, men are already buying their second straw.

Reserves are here to draw on. As large a variety as the day the straw hat season opened.

"Let there be none unenlisted on that day."—*Woodrow Wilson.*

This coming Friday is National War Savings Day.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP TODAY

Cudgel to Have Another Chance to Improve Standing.

Commander J. K. L. Ross's Cudgel will have another opportunity to show his real racing form in the Brooklyn Handicap, which has for years been one of the most important events of the Eastern turf. The Brooklyn will be the feature of the opening of the Queens County Jockey Club meeting today at Aqueduct, where the long stretches are favorable to a long-striding horse like Cudgel.

Cudgel, which ran fourth to George Smith in the Excelsior Handicap last Monday, after a poor start, will meet the winner of that race on better terms, as George Smith has had to pick up a five-pound penalty and will shoulder 122 pounds, the same weight allotted to Westy Hogan, which finished third on Monday. Roamer, the runner up to George Smith, is again well in the handicap with only 120 pounds to carry. In addition to the old champion Andrew Miller has named Ticket and Recount, but in all probability only Roamer will be sent to the post if the track is to his liking.

Commander Ross has entered Damrosch as well as Cudgel, but his recent races do not warrant success in such a hard battle as the Brooklyn promises to be. A. K. Macomber holds a strong hand with Hollister and Motor Cop, and it is quite likely that Harry Payne Whitney will add one of the horses eligible to carry his colors.

The entries, with age, weights, and probable jockeys, follow:

Horse, Age, and Jockey.	Weight.
*Cudgel, 4 years, (Lyke)	129
George Smith, 5, (Kelsay)	122
Westy Hogan, 4, (Byrne)	122
†Roamer, aged, (Shuttinger)	120
‡Hollister, 4, (Buxton)	118
Hendrie, 5, (Knapp)	114
*Damrosch, 5,	110
‡Motor Cop, 3, (Robinson)	110
Corn Tassel, 4, (McTaggart)	107
†Ticket, 4,	102
†Recount, 3	97

*Commander J. K. L. Ross entry; †Andrew Miller entry; ‡A. K. Macomber entry.

WEST SIDE TEAM VICTOR.

Triumphs in Tennis Match Against Kings County.

In a match of the Metropolitan Tennis Association series on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills representatives of the home club defeated a team from the Kings County Club by a score of 7–2 yesterday afternoon. The event was closer than the score indicates, for there were several spirited contests which taxed the West Side men to the utmost before they achieved victory.

Fred Baggs was top man for the home club, and scored a victory over F. G. Anderson, the leader of the invading forces, at 7–5, 6–4. The other victors for the West Side Club in singles were S. Kashio, C. G. Huylman, and S. Davenport, Jr. Kashio's victory was scored at

GARFIELD FORBIDS COAL PROFITEERING

Dealers Warned Not to Add Freight Increase to Price of Fuel Not Paying It.

NEW PRODUCTION RECORD

Mined 12,571,000 Tons of Bituminous in Week Ended June 15—Anthracite Increases Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A warning was issued today by the Fuel Administration that prompt action would be taken against any dealer or distributer of coal who increased the price of fuel already at hand because of the jump in freight rates to take effect next Tuesday.

Emphasis was laid upon the point that the additional freight carrying charge could be added to the cost to the consumers only when it could be shown that the coal involved had been delivered to the dealer after the new freight rates went into effect and the dealer actually had been obliged to pay the additional freight charge himself.

"A general increase in freight rates on coal will become effective June 25," a statement issued tonight read. "On that date large stocks of coal will be in the hands of dealers who have paid the present freight rate. These dealers will not be allowed to increase their selling prices on this coal to include the new increased rates.

"The increased freight rate may be included only in prices charged for coal upon which the higher rate actually has been collected by the railroads. This regulation also will apply to coal shipped to the various 'pools' at tidewater, where large quantities of coal are accumulated to await shipping facilities. The advanced freight rate may only be charged on coal entering pools when the railroads have actually transported the coal under the new rate."

The Fuel Administration has notified its local agents in all localities to keep a close check upon the situation and to proceed at once when there is evidence that any dealer is endeavoring to take advantage of the increased freight rates to make an additional unfair profit on coal already delivered and in stock.

It is said that there are millions of tons of coal accumulated at various points by wholesalers which have not as yet been delivered into the possession of the consumers. A careful watch will be kept to see that none of this is mixed with the coal to be delivered by the railroads to dealers in and after June 25 and to see that the selling price of which it will be proper for dealers to add the extra freight charge.

So that there may be no misunderstanding or opportunity for dealers to plead ignorance of the ruling, the Fuel Administration has sent out this formal order:

Regulations as to transportation charges to be added to or included in selling price of coal and coke:

No producer, distributor, or retail dealer shall include in or add to the price asked, demanded, or received for coal or coke any sum for transportation charge in excess of the amount charged to such producer, distributor, or retail dealer for the specific coal or coke sold, and no increased freight rate shall be included in or added to the selling price of coal or coke stored by or standing to the credit of such producer, distributor, or retail dealer in or on any yard, dock, wharf, car, vessel, or bin unless such increased freight rate has been actually paid by or charged to such producer, distributor, or retail dealer on the specific car or cargo of coal or coke which gives such credit. The provisions of this regulation apply to all orders of the undersigned fixing prices of coal or coke heretofore or hereafter made which provide that the prices therein contained shall be increased if freight rates are increased, and no increased price shall be asked, demanded, or received under such orders by producers, distributers, or retail dealers who actually pay or become obligated to pay such increased freight rates.

The above regulation was promulgated this 22d day of June, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

The Fuel Administration is greatly encouraged by the fact that a new record was established during the week ended June 15 in the production of bituminous coal. According to the reports received the output, including lignite and coal made into coke, was 12,571,000 net tons, an increase over the revised figures for the preceding week of 170,000 tons, or 1.4 per cent., and over the corresponding week of 1917 of 1,137,000 tons, or 10 per cent.

Anthracite shipments during the week amounted to 41,990 cars, as against 40,754 for the previous week, representing an increase of 1,236 cars, or 3 per cent.

During the week of June 8, the first when bituminous production exceeded the 12,000,000-ton mark, the mines produced up to 82.3 per cent. of their full-time capacity. The losses at the mines for that week are apportioned as follows: Car shortage, 7.8 per cent.; labor shortage, including strikes, 4.1 per cent.; mine disability, 3.9 per cent.; no market, 6 per cent.; all other causes, 1.3 per cent.

COAL PRODUCTION GROWS.

Yield of Bituminous Mines Last Week Was 12,571,000 Tons.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—American mines continued their record production of bituminous coal last week by turning out 12,571,000 tons, an increase of 170,000 tons over the high mark of the week before and 1,137,000 tons in excess of the output during the same week last year.

In announcing these figures today, the Geological Survey said the increased output during the week in Central Pennsylvania was 4 per cent., Tennessee and Kentucky 5 per cent., and Alabama, 5 per cent. There was a loss of 10 per cent. in the Pittsburgh and Panhandle districts, and 7 per cent. in Ohio.

Improved supply of coal cars and better labor conditions were largely responsible for the gain in production in the week ended June 8, the first week when bituminous production exceeded 12,000,000 tons. The mines turned out 82.3 per cent. of their full-time capacity, the greatest loss still being due to car shortage, with labor shortage, including strikes and mine disability, continuing as contributing factors.

Anthracite shipments last week were 41,950 cars, an increase of 13,200 carloads, or 3 per cent., over the week of June 8.

AMENDS ANCHORAGE RULES.

Port Captain to Assign Inspectors to Cargoes of Explosives.

Captain Godfrey Carden, head of the United States Coast Guard Service in New York, issued an amendment yesterday to the rules governing the anchorage grounds of the Port of New York which has been approved by the Secretary of War. The amendment follows:

The transportation of explosives by water and the transfer of explosives to and from water craft in the harbor of New York and vicinity shall be made under the direct supervision of such special inspectors as may be assigned for the purpose by the Captain of the Port, but this is not to be construed as charging the Captain of the Port with any responsibility in connection with the navigation of such water craft. Owners or agents of water craft, transferring or carrying such cargoes, will be required to provide subsistence, and, when necessary, suitable sleeping accommodations for special inspectors and for guards placed on board by the Captain of the Port, and for such period as he may specify.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person sending an advertisement to The Times containing false or misleading information.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Amoskeag storm serge, 7614, 7301, or similar makes; quantities only. Box C 191 Times.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for taupe and navy broadcloth. Been & Fried, 126 West 22d.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Columbia or Botany 315, all shades; will pay spot cash, $3.25. Farragut 4078.

BURELLA Wanted. — American 09057, all shades, or similar. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

BURELLA Wanted.—American Woolen Co. or any make, all colors. Farragut 4535.

BURELLA Wanted. — 09057 or similar, all shades, for cash. Farragut 615.

BURELLA Wanted.—All shades, all makes. Call Gramercy 4241.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—Open for quantities of McKenny's blue cheviot. Farragut 3745.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Any quality in navy. Hanauer & Arnstein, phone Madison Square 1866.

CLOTH, Dry Goods, Furs Wanted.—Department store buyer will pay cash; entire stocks bought; will travel anywhere to make purchase. "Buyer," H 126 Times.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy Fall coats. 4th floor, 34 East 10th.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber; high grade only. 9th floor, 32 East 31st.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—All colors. Jacob Auslander & Son, 160 5th Av.

COTTON GOODS and WOOLENS Wanted.—All kinds remnants and seconds bought for cash. Forsyth 9083.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Dyed or raw, 3, 4, and 5 thread. Room 704, 450 4th Av. Madison Square 9777.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3 and 4 thread; open for quantity. F. Tenenbaum, 39 West 29th St. Madison Square 7593.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash and silk dresses, any quantity, lots of 500 to 1,000 preferred; spot cash. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on serge dresses; bring samples. 38 West 20th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at better kind Fall models; will place orders. Room 501, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for satin and georgette dresses. 18 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge dresses, popular price. 134 West 29th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 georgette and silk, also waists; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

GABARDINES Wanted. — Navy, for cash. Madison Square 3820.

GEORGETTES Wanted. — Open for large quantities, all shades. Call all morning. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 32d. Phone Madison Square 1218.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Children's and misses' cotton and lisle, ladies' and men's fibre. General Merchandise Exchange, 11 West 19th. Export Department.

JAP SILKS Wanted.—36-inch 4 mme., white and colors. Shapiro, Lewis & Co., 148 Madison Av. Madison Square 5708.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Khaki color 34, 52-inch, any quantity; immediate or future delivery; spot cash; call or submit samples. Irving Perman, 239 4th Av.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for large quantities of wool jerseys, all shades. Redfern Costume Co., 11 East 38th St. Greeley 4876.

JERSEY Wanted.—Schreiber's or Gera; any quantity; reasonable prices. Smith Bros., 130 W. 25th.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Khaki color preferred; 15 to 16 oz. only; any quantity. Eastern American Woolen Co., 832 Broadway.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted. — Wool, dress weight, for cash. Farragut 787.

KERSEY Wanted.—Jullliard 2002 brown, or exchane for Burgundy. Box C 192 Times.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch cotton, for army uniforms; any quantities. Room 1013, 354 4th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNES and MESSALINES Wanted.—In all shades. Broder, 48 West 25th.

PLAID Wanted.—36 to 40 inches wide, dark colors, half wool. Madison Square 7296.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy all of Chas. D. Dazid & Co. 1000 plush, any colors, for cash. Fashion Cloak Co., 141 West 28th St. Farragut 2277.

PLUSH Wanted for powder puffs. International, 461 Broome St. Canal 8740.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Hudson Bay, Blumenthal's, Madison Sq. 3564.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Madison Square 3320.

POMPOM Wanted.—American 0816, all shades. Madison Square 8475.

SATINS Wanted. — Yarn-dye construction; quantities; all colors; must be cheap. Greeley 1122.

SATINS, Messalines, Peau de Cygnes, Crepe de Chines Wanted.—Any quantity; reasonable price for cash. O 85 Times.

SATIN Wanted.—Open for quantity of navy, up to 11½ yard. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 32d. Phone Madison Square 1218.

SATIN AND GEORGETTE Wanted at a price. Royal Wear Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES, Satins, Jerseys, Taffetas Wanted.—Jobber open to place large orders; apply with samples. Chic Dress & Costume Co., 200 5th Av., 13th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, American, Botany, Hilbert's, Whitman, &c. O 223 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted. — 25 pieces 54280, cash. Yale, 19 West 24th St.

SERGE Wanted.—227; cash. Madison Square 4020.

SERGES Wanted.—7,01-0234, navy only. Gramercy 5174.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany, shade 616, for cash. Hilmore Dress, Chelsea 2557.

SERGES Wanted.—All popular numbers, 244 5th Av., 2d floor.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp or make; also grays and bigarol. C 194 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936 navy, for cash. Madison Square 3320.

SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash. Madison Square 8030.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, any quantity. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks that you have no use for; small or large quantities. 3807 Mad. Sq.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks; small or large lots; can use seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS, Stripes, Poplins, Plain Taffeta Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILKS and Poplins Wanted. — Cheap, for cash. Saltman & Stempel, 520 6th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, any mill. Mad. Sq. 10170.

SILVERTONE, Velour and Broadcloth Wanted, for cash. Phone Mad. Sq. 5961.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Top prices. Greeley 2351.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits. 12 West 27th, 8th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and colors, also moire, black and colors, and lining silks, small and large quantities. 4th floor, Kaye Building, Madison Av. and 30th St.; use 30th St. entrance.

TORTOISE SHELL Wanted.—Manufacturer desires to purchase large quantities. N 375 Times Downtown.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's, F. & H., and Read's; any quantity; black and navy; spot cash. Madison Square 6015.

VELOUR and BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. wanted for cash. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, good quality, cheap, cash. Libowitz-Lipsky, 131 W. 28th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Saxonia, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 521.

VELOURS Wanted.—In F. & H. and Botany, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 8320.

VELOURS Wanted.—K544 or other heavy weights. Farragut 2477.

VOILES Wanted.—Open for large quantity. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

WAISTS Wanted.—Georgettes, Georgeens, and crepe de chines ladies' waists wanted by large jobber; quantity no object. Call at once with samples, 461 Broadway, corner Grand, ground floor.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open to buy quantities Summer suitings, half wool, all wool, staples and fancies, serges, &c.; call with samples and prices. Iglesias, Gomez & Co., 396 Broadway, city.

WOOLENS Wanted.—All makes; also 7120, 7122, 6120, 6122, 11483, 54289; all colors; any quantity; spot cash. Address Manufacturer, Box 111 Times.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces; tan, grey, Pekin, poute and navy. Call up to 10 A. M. only. Louis Bernstein, 19 West 24th.

WOOLENS wanted in fancy cheviots, tweeds, &c.; small yardages and full pieces. Farragut 403.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for quantity, all colors. Phone Madison Sq. 925.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. A. Klein, 32 East 31st.

ZIBELENES Wanted.—Chase, Dorset, glaziette, pannete, or similar; any quantity; spot cash. Harry Kipzinger & Co. Greeley 2030.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEACH SILHOUETTE HATS.—For seashore or mountain resorts; smart novelty; limited supply for children 5 to 11; exclusive agencies wanted. O 80 Times.

BEAVER.—Chase's Furwove nutria reasonable. Farragut 9752.

BLANKETS AND BED SPREADS, good value, for immediate and future delivery. O 28 Times.

BLANKET BATH ROBES.—40 dozen ladies' sizes reasonable. Brown & Son, 50 W. 17th.

BOLIVIA CLOTH for sale; Fall colors. 1826 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany's and F. & H. to be closed out very reasonable on long terms. Dubin, Mad. Sq. 4845.

BROADCLOTH, 72 inches wide, cotton warp; navy only. Call Chelsea 9690.

BROADCLOTH, 315, assorted colors, to close. Chelsea 493.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany, Columbia, Stevens, Gera Mills, velours, $3.50. Gramercy 2066.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H. and botany, also 0360, 5816. Yalama. Farragut 5759.

BUTTONS.—Big job pearl buttons, seconds; close out, very cheap; call after 12. Room 801, 1,123 Broadway.

BUTTONS.—Ivory and pearl, at sacrifice price, close out. Farragut 2374, Room 512, 1,123 Broadway. Call at 1.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CHECKS.—Black and white, 54 inches, all cotton; also 50-50. Gram. 5129.

CLOTH AND SUITS.—Have second line ready for jobbers. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th St. Chelsea 5186.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, karaml, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulm Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS, Suits, Capes to close out; headquarters for velvet coatees, F. & K. tweed coats. 5% Cloak Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls, Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—300 new Fall models and fabrics to close. Room 507, 1,170 Broadway.

CORDUROY, white, wide wale, 27 inches, 45c. yard; 54 inches, $1.05; Sand, 32 inches, narrow wale, 57½c.; net cash. Forsyth 9083.

CORDUROY SKIRTS to close out; all shades. Cherin & Garfinkle, 10 West 22d.

COTTON GOODS.—Voiles and ginghams in large quantities; also one case fancy foulards, suitable for linings. 130 West 25th St., 5th floor. Farragut 9086.

COTTON GOODS.—Sateens, twills, taffetas, fancies, under market. Room 915, 1,201 Broadway.

COTTON SERGES.—Navies and colors; French finish; below market prices. Phone Mad. Sq. 1502.

COTTON GOODS.—Large quantities below market price. Georgia Textile Mills, 353 Broadway. Franklin 3505.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT.—2,000 yards cloth for sale, cash. Madison Square 5396.

CREPE DE CHINES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.02½. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—Arthur Joel, all wool, all colors. Call at Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, satin serges and georgettes; few hundred to close out; styles up to the minute; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th.

DRESSES.—Clearance sale silks, foulards, satin, georgette, jerseys, serges, washables, khaki, including special stouts. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, also Anderson's Scotch imported ginghams, for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 crepe de chine to close out at $4.50; also 500 gingham dresses to close out at $2.50. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—1,000 georgette, taffeta, organdies, and voile, season's latest styles, to close at a price. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—1,000 white dresses to close out at a price; also silk and serge dresses for immediate delivery. D 49 Times.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute styles, in cotton and satin, for immediate delivery. B. Herman, 140 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs and samples of silk dresses, sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out, 4th floor, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., also velour and Stevens 4281, all colors. Farragut 6216.

FLAGS, American, all silk, at very reasonable prices. Freydberg, 100 5th Av. Gramercy 476.

FURS.—Samples, close out, mole stoles and capes, Hudson seal stoles, capes, and muffs. Brenner Co., 1,203 Broadway.

CUFFS.—Collars and cuffs; wonderful values for cash. Manufacturer, H 127 Times.

GINGHAMS.—In stock for immediate delivery; plaids; good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

GLOVES.—Fabric dress gloves, men's and women's; immediate delivery; exceptional values to jobbers and big buyers. Koffler, 366 Broadway. Franklin 659.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Cotton, 2,500 yards black, 2,500 khaki; delivery ten days; 4,000 yards assorted colors. Becker, Gramercy 1240.

JERSEYS.—All leading shades, immediate delivery, $3 net 30. Dubin, Mad. Sq. 4845.

KHAKI CLOTH, 58 inches wide, sponged; two qualities, $1.50, $1 85. Greeley 0410. Goodman.

KHAKI.—4,000 yards cotton warp, No. 53 Holmes. Lester Co., 216 Greene St.

OXFORD SUITINGS, 56 in. wide, $1.55 net cash. Phone Greeley 6416. Goodman.

PANAMA.—80 pieces, 50 inches, good quality, part or all, cheap for cash. Madison Square 4175.

PLUSHES.—Chase's Nutria plush mole strips, Blumenthal's beaver plush, also Prybiloff seal plushes and molton cloth; selling below market price. Phone 5264-5 Madison Sq. Hydol.

PLUSHES.—Peco, 50 pieces, $4.20 net; H. & H., 25 pieces, $4.15; Auffmordt, 30 pieces, $4.10. D 15 Times.

PLUSH FRAMES.—Line of plush frames; large quantity to close out cheap. Farragut 9753.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette and 7070. Liberman Horwitz & Co., 100 West 26th St. Farr. 4280.

PLUSHES.—H. & H., Peerless, also heavyweight velours, kerseys; cheap. Greeley 1120.

POIRET TWILL, $3.10; 54289 navy, $2.25; Seldon's grabardine, 83; wool jersey, all colors, $2.75. Farragut 4540.

POIRET TWILLS AND SERGES.—High grade, light weight. Gram. 5129.

POMPOM.—Plushes, serges, and men's wear heavy overcoating. Farragut 5028.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—On 60-day terms; 09010, all colors, $2.95; 09070, $2.95; 0800, $2.70; Arthur Joels 0500, $2.50; 812, $2.45. Farragut 90, Goldberg.

POPLINS, American, Saxonias, Dobson, Seldens, Andrews, Whitmans; also storm serges. Greeley 1121.

POPLINS.—000010, reindeer, American, light weight velours and serges in all colors; below market price. Phone 9498 Farragut.

POPLIN.—09010 and 09077, all shades, $2.70 net cash. Farragut 1471.

POPLINS.—Navy, black, brown, burgundy, taupe; reasonable. Address A 66 Times.

REMNANTS of cloths and silks. 74 West 40th St., upper bell.

SATIN.—1,000 yards; Terry cloth, 3,000; Brown & Son, 50 West 17th.

SAXONIA.—Poplin, $2.65; American velour, 544, 13016, 11030, $4.00; botany and Columbia broadcloth, $3.60, all colors; 4002 brown and navy, $.07½, all net ten; T. P. S. Ham, serge, 8.02½; all cotton serge, 34 inches, $25. Phone 9 to 12, Schuyler 10130.

SERGES.—We have several lots in French and storm serges to be closed out very reasonable on special long terms; call in person. Dubin Woolen Exchange, 1,269 Broadway.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—54292, navy, at $2.70; also 0300 and Stevens velours at $3.60. Shapiro, Madison Square 8561.

SERGES.—For dresses, 50-inch, low price, for cash or trade acceptance. Write A 69 Times.

SERGES.—Gera, 7008, 1464, 104, Lorraine, 3095, also broadcloths, poplins and Panamas. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Sp. 2716.

SERGES.—300 pieces Hamilton's 1855 demanded shades; very reasonable terms. O 83 Times.

SERGES.—54289 navy, colors, any quantity, $2.50; 60 days. O 82 Times.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464, navy, $2.82½ net cash. Madison Square 10170.

SERGES, — American 9411, $2.70; Stevens 3020, $2.45. Orchard 5017.

SERGE 4059, $1.55 net; 54289, $2.50 net. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—235 and 0036, also American poplin. Greeley 3183.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGE.—Better grade Clevelands, price $2.75. Libowitz Bros. & Lipsky, 13 W. 28.

SERGES.—0036, 11433, 1464, 90, 838, also poplins, $2.30. Farragut 5759.

SERGES.—250 pieces, 30 inches, cotton warp, part or all cheap for cash. Mad. Sq. 4175.

SERGES.—54289 navy, 30 pieces, $2.50 net cash; quick action. Farragut 3194.

SERGES.—Garfield's 528, original tickets, $2.75 net 60. Krause, Mad. Sq. 4845.

SILKS.—Of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—50 pieces washable satin, flesh, pure dye, $1.10, regular. O 84 Times.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONES.—Will close out reasonable; good Fall shades, also five pieces Ethan Allen finest oxfords suitings. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES, all shades. Madison Square 8930.

SKIRTINGS, plaids, stripes, checks, all-wool and cotton warp, big varieties, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SKIRTS.—Assorted satin and silk plaid, very cheap; also white corduroy skirts and 500 plaid mixtures at $2. H. H. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

SKIRTS.—Wonderful values in stripes, plain taffetas, and poplins; best assortments; immediate delivery; $2.50 up. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Fall line ready, from $1.50 to $5.50. Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th.

SUITS.—In all wool oxford, in the newest tailleur for travel and chicken model, $21.50 up. Strayragen & Marks, 158 East 29th St.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade in all prevailing material. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS AND COATS. — Newest models in chicken styles now ready. Lee Hexter & Co., 38 West 25th.

SUITS.—Taffeta suits, job, close out very cheap; call after 12. Room 801, 1,123 Broadway.

SUITS-COATS.—Popular prices; Fall line complete. Star Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Boys' Palm Beach Knickerbocker suits for immediate delivery. D 48 Times.

TRICOTINES.—Garfields 4718, 5 Burgundy, 8 navy, 3 black, 3 tan, 5 brown, 6 Peking, 1½ Copen., 1 gray, 3 green, 6½ taupe. C 144 Times.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TUSSAHS and Shantungs.—Heavy, all-silk domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

VELOURS and Kerseys, heavy weights, all-wool, Burgundy and taupe, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOURS AND THIBETS. — American, heavy weight, Stoney and Starkey Thibets, black, Greeley 4876.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight American, Kelly 3000, 701, Kelly Rafter's kerseys; cheap. Greeley 1120.

VELOURS.—American 0360, reindeer, burgundy, and taupe; also silvertones. Call Chelsea 9535.

VELOURS.—Garfield's 5009, 10 burgundy, 10 reindeer, 10 taupe, $3.50 net cash. Greeley 6942.

VELOUR.—5 pieces Saxsonia, $4.00, cash; five best shades. Telephone Orchard 4220.

VELOUR.—Several pieces assorted colors, heavy weight. A 68 Times.

VELOUR.—Bolmsens, heavy weight 50303, all shades, $3.67½. Mad. Square 8345.

VELOURS.—0360, 032, Fall shades; serges, 11433, 3850, $2.75 cash. Gramercy 845.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $5 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Poplins, serges, pompons, velours, and odd lots; will accept or trade acceptance. A 67 Times.

WOOLENS.—Mannish serges, velours and poplins, reasonable. 109 W. 20th St., 5th floor. Farragut 2840.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors, light and heavy weights. American Costume, 118 West 29th.

WOOL jersey, 30 pieces, assorted colors. Phone Madison Square 1380.

Contracts Offered!

CONTRACTORS.—Large jobber open to place large orders of silk and serge dresses for the Fall; bring own samples; call all week. 134 West 18th, 4th floor.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Ready to place heavy orders on serge and silk dresses; submit samples. 32 West 18th, 4th floor.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Orders placed on silk, serge, and jersey dresses; bring samples. Third floor, 12 East 33d St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on wool jersey and satin dresses; call with samples; immediate orders. Third floor, 32 E. 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with snappy styles misses' dresses; stock orders placed; medium priced serges and satins. 8 to 10 A. M., Hunvald, 115 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on Fall dresses. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th St., city.

ORDERS given, our or your goods, your styles, must be snappy, in serges, satins, jersey. Greeley 824.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On tailor-made dresses. Call with samples, 10th floor, 32 West 35th.

Situations Wanted.

BUYER.—Young man, with thorough knowledge of silk market, desires position as buyer or assistant. A 70 Times.

SALESMAN wants side line general merchandise, city only. A 65 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person sending an advertisement to The Times containing false or misleading information.

ASSAILS TRADE "VAMPIRES."

German Paper Voices Popular Feeling Against War Companies.

While many leading German business men and capitalists are complaining that Government regulation is stifling their efforts and preparing a sad future for German industry, copies of German newspapers reaching the outside world show that many of the German common people are just as dissatisfied with the workings of the "war companies," but for a quite different reason. An article in the Freie Presse of Pforzheim says:

"When the history of the war companies comes to be written it will be the history of a public scandal. It is not for nothing that newspapers of nearly every political tendency are writing about the 'notorious' war companies. They are founded for the ostensible purpose of better regulation of production and distribution, but in reality they are big capitalistic trusts for the purpose of practicing extortion upon the public and wiping out the annoyance of small competition.

"A new war company was organized on Sunday at Karlsruhe. A yearly salary of 72,000 marks ($17,136 at normal exchange) was voted to the President. Objections came from the assembly itself to this huge salary for the President, who, it may be remarked in passing, has several times that income from other sources, and the question was raised: 'How much, then, ought a Hindenburg to be paid?' But the majority of those present were not bothered by moral scruples and voted the salary to the President of the new company.

"Only four of the thirty-six persons present could not reconcile their business morals with the granting of such an unheard-of salary. Naturally, these enormous salaries can only be paid from correspondingly high receipts. These receipts are obtained through practicing extortion upon the public. It is plain that when the President of such a war company gets a salary of 72,000 marks those who voted for it don't intend to come out empty-handed. The good, patient German Michael pays it, of course.

"That is how things are done in the year of our Lord 1917, in the fourth year of the war, in the capital of Baden, under the eyes of the authorities.

"It makes our heads swim. Out there stand our sons and brothers in the hardest and bloodiest kind of a struggle. At home the people are working to the limit, and a small minority of capitalist vampires is enriching itself in an unheard-of way out of the people's necessity and is heaping up gigantic fortunes, while the State and the masses of the people are constantly becoming poorer.

"We loudly demand and would like to shout it to the four winds: How long do they think they can impose these conditions upon the German people? When will there come an authority that will put an end to this — business?

SHIP DRIVE FOR CHICAGO.

Schwab, Hurley, Piez, and Others Going There to Speed Up Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Charles M. Schwab, Managing Director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is to be in Chicago this week to confer with financiers and manufacturers, and a general expansion of the building of ships and the making of ship parts is expected to result. The conferences have been arranged by the Illinois Manufacturers Association. On Friday Mr. Schwab will address 1,000 manufacturers at a luncheon and later in the day he will speak to the workers of Chicago at a mass meeting.

Mr. Schwab will be accompanied by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Charles Piez, Vice President and General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Bainbridge Colby, a member of the Shipping Board, and Dr. Charles Eaton. The visit of practically the entire Shipping Board to Chicago is expected to result in the building of new shipyards and a general speeding up of all industries that supply materials.

PROVES WORKERS' LOYALTY.

Chairman Hurley Praises Effort That Will Launch 89 Ships July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—"A great feature of the announcement that on Independence Day no fewer than eighty-nine ships would be launched was the evidence of the patriotism and capacity of the men who work in the yards and the managers of the yards. There could have been no better evidence of the unity and loyalty of the American workmen than the fact that by their efforts and through their patriotic zeal so many ships would be ready to take the water on July 4," said Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, here today.

"When, three weeks ago," said Mr. Hurley, "it was made known to the men and the management in the various plants that it was desired to give a patriotic demonstration of the loyalty and efficiency of American workmen the report was greeted with enthusiasm, and all efforts were bent to the end that the plan might be made highly successful. The success is now assured.

"It will be a demonstration such as has never before been seen in the history of any nation. It means that eventually we shall have a fleet of ships of which the nation may well be proud."

HOUSING PLANS PERFECTED

Otto M. Eidlitz of Labor Department to Direct the Work.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—An organization has been perfected to carry out the Government's housing plans. The work will be under the direction of Otto M. Eidlitz of the Labor Department as Director of Industrial Housing and Transportation, and assisting him as associate Directors will be representatives of the War and Navy Departments and the Shipping Board.

A Management Division will take care of the properties erected by the Government and a Division of Existent Housing will deal with the question of utilizing all of the housing and boarding facilities of each community in order to reduce to a minimum the need for Government housing.

The Government will erect in established communities houses of a permanent character, except where Congress has otherwise stipulated, and it will own, control, and rent the houses until after the war.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss G. Harding, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 37 W. 20th.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz, jobs waists, skirts, dresses; Room 601, 3 West 29th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Brown, auto livery; E. J. Pendergast, general mdse.; J. K. Keough, men's clothing, basement; G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 4-32 4th Av.
BOSTON—J. N. Adam Co.; W. Brost, Miss Temple, notions, toilet, leather goods; 2 W. 37th; Latham.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Pitman, books; 432 4th Av.; Aksonquin.
CHICAGO—Welskopf Co., C. A. Broad, millinery, silks, ribbons; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Weinberg, millinery; 621 B'way, Marlborough.
CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church; Biltmore.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Ball, ribbons; Miss Bogin, waists; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; D. A. Stevens, jobs house dresses; 40 East 22d.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Lazarus Co.; J. Lazarus, ribbons, silks; L. Joseph, millinery, flowers, feathers; M. Lazarus, hats; 640 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss E. Lenge, waists, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, dresses; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. Wolf & Sons; M. Wolf, children's dressing, muslin underwear, Spring; J. Wolf, men's, women's knit underwear, hosiery; 1,205 B'way, Room 414.
CLEVELAND—P. H. Sampliner Co.; P. H. Sampliner, woolens, linings; Herald Square.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, rugs; 37 W. 20th.
DENVER—Daniels &

Bonds and Short-Term Notes

Yielding About

5% to 7¾%

Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.

Write for List No. 1209
"Current Investment Opportunities."

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NEW YORK

City of Albany
New York
4¾% Reg. Bonds
Due 1919-28 Inclusive
Prices to yield
4.45%
Full particulars on request
Send for circular AG-167

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in 30 Cities
Bonds—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Railroad Bonds

Yielding 6½% to 8½%

In a recent circular we have listed a group of Junior Railroad Bonds affording high yield at present prices.

Under the Government guarantee of earnings, the roads selected will be assured of sufficient income for total interest charges and a surplus for stock.

Circular C-104 upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—25 West 33d St.

Holding Liberty Bonds

We urge you to hold your Liberty Bonds at least for the duration of the war.

If you must raise money, we suggest that you consult us.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Mad. Av. & 42d St. | 149th St. & 3d Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. | 26 Court St., Bklyn.
105 W. 82d St. | 810 Broad, Newark.
125th St. & Lenox Av.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York State Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists.* New York.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Financing Business by Government Aid

When investment bankers voluntarily pledged themselves to handle no new security issues which had not been certified by the Capital Issues Committee they made Government approval of new financing compulsory. As a matter of fact, their interests are one with those of the Treasury authorities and the banks. There is enough investment money outside of the field of Liberty Bond appeals to take care of the actual needs of industries essential in the war, but there is not enough to encourage manufacturers to expand their plants for other than strictly war business nor to support speculative building or other real estate ventures. To the extent that capital is absorbed by the nonessentials the difficulties of providing for the Government's requirements are increased. For the most part, new security issues recently authorized have been for the temporary refunding of maturing issues, although they have usually provided some lesser sums for other purposes. In the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company it is proposed, in effect, to increase the interest rate on at least 70 per cent. of the maturing notes and extend them. Most of the corporations have conserved their earnings as much as possible to reduce the amount of accommodation required from their banks. With inventories running in many cases 100 per cent. above normal for the same amount of business, a manufacturer finds that he requires twice as much working capital as usual. Part of this he finds in the business, the rest he borrows. Where new capital issues have been decided upon to increase the capacity of industries the amount has been scaled down to the minimum after a consultation with bankers. Money is easy, considering the extraordinary conditions, but only for commercial loans; the borrower of additional capital has to pay a rate that acts effectively as a check on demand. Recent operations by large industrial corporations which have always enjoyed the best of credit have provided them with money at a cost to them, including bankers' commissions, of more than 8 per cent. Loans made on such terms are only justified by present necessities, and they are made for periods running from three to seven years in the expectation that at the maturity of the issues the investment market will be open to long-term offerings on much lower rates.

The stock market has again assumed a professional tone, and fluctuations have been mainly due to local trading conditions rather than to new developments abroad. The improvement in the war situation evidenced by the successful resistance of the Italians against the Austrian offensive has strengthened the conviction that the Central Powers are losing rapidly the advantage which they have held through possessing a superior force of trained soldiers, but the financial district is not talking peace. It is generally felt that some months will pass before the full resources of the United States can be brought to bear, and that desperate fighting this Summer on the western front may lead to further advances toward Paris and the Channel ports before the Germans are started homeward. That the market is still susceptible to alarm over possible enemy successes was shown Friday in a quick recession that followed a report of the resumption of the offensive in France. On the whole, the list has proved remarkably firm in the face of new and not always pleasing developments both at home and abroad, and numerous issues have scored substantial gains since the setback which occurred on the resumption of the great drive on the Aisne, simultaneously with the announcement of the necessity for reopening the tax question.

The education of American business men to the use of bankers' and trade acceptances is progressing more rapidly because of their greater dependence upon bank loans in handling a volume of business several times as large as they considered possible in peace times. The Government has practically ordered manufacturers of army supplies to seek additional plant space which would enable them to accept orders far in excess of the total goods ever manufactured in one year before, and with the present costs of raw materials the old lines of credit have proved far from adequate. Under such conditions the trade acceptance has made more progress in a brief time than would have been possible had not new burdens called for new facilities. The acceptance is not a cure-all which will entirely supplant the older forms of credit, but it is an additional instrument which has filled a new need created by the rapid expansion of trade, and as such is expected to become the standard form of paper in the discount market. Albert Breton, a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has called to the attention of New England bankers the valuable service which the acceptance can perform for them in financing the heavy purchases of cotton which will be made this Fall. Estimating the New England mills' need this year at from two and one-half to three million bales of cotton, there will be between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 which the spinners will pay to the Southern growers, and the difficulties of transportation, lack of warehouses and high price of the staple make it impossible to trade on a cash basis. The manufacturers and shippers have already come to the conclusion that a wider use of bank and trade acceptances must be made in effecting settlements between buyers and sellers. An acceptance running for ninety days or less is automatically met by the payment for manufactured goods for which the raw material was purchased, and with the Government departments now better prepared to make prompt remittances for goods after passing inspection the manufacturers' credit limits can be greatly expanded without undue risk.

The reluctance with which the War Finance Corporation agreed to supply part of the funds needed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to meet its 1918 notes emphasizes the difficulties under which the public utility companies have been operating since the upward movement in fuel and labor costs began to encroach upon the margin, always rather narrow in most cases, between net income and fixed charges. In this State thirty-six traction companies have already applied to the two Service Commissions for permission to advance fares, and where the facts have been examined the applicants have been found entitled to increased rates. The Court of Appeals has held, however, that the Public Service Commission is without power to raise fares over rates named in the franchises, and it has remained for the different communities to agree to higher fares, or insist upon continuation under the old rates. Nine municipalities in this State have consented to waive the franchise stipulation, and other communities are investigating the claims of street railway lines before rendering a decision. President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo have both urged upon State and local authorities the duty of seeing that utilities be allowed a living wage to enable them to preserve their usefulness.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-news.
June 17	6	5¾	6	5¾
June 18	6	6	6	6
June 19	6	4½	4½	6
June 20	5	3	3	5
June 21	4	3¾	3¾	4
June 22	4	4	4	4
Week's Range—				
High	4			6
Low	3			4
Same week last year—				
High	6			6
Low	4			6
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	2			2
Same period last year—				
High	6			6
Low	1½			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 17	5¼@5¾	5¾@6	6
June 18	5¼@5¾	5¾@6	6
June 19	5¼@5¾	5¾@6	6
June 20	5¼@5¾	5¾	6
June 21	5¼@5¾	5¾@6	6
June 22	5¼@5¾	5¾@6	6
Week's range—			
High	5¾	6	6
Low	5½	5¾	6
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5	5	5
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days: 4½@5½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days: 5¾
4 to 6 months: 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months: 6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4½	4½

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Incl. Member-Banks' & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	16 to 90 Days, Collateral Notes.	Days, Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days' paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 17	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 18	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 19	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 20	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 21	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 22	Par	Par	†15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
June 17	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 18	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 19	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 20	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 21	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 22	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
June 17	56⅛	99½	59f 50c
June 18	56⅛	99½	59f 50c
June 19	56	99½	59f 45c
June 20	56	99½	59f 45c
June 21	56	99½	59f 55c
June 22	56	99½	59f 55c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 17	48⅞d	99½c
June 18	48⅞d	99½c
June 19	48⅞d	99½c
June 20	48⅞d	99½c
June 21	48⅞d	99½c
June 22	48⅞d	99½c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,591,535	70,100,875
Same period a year ago	3,980,553	97,107,732

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	72.40	70.91	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago	83.34	81.11	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	ADVANCE RUMELY	14	14	14	— ½
500	Advance Rumely pf	36	34	36	+ 1½
1,200	Ajax Rubber	64	58	64	+ 6
3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2,000	Alaska Juneau	1¾	1½	1½	..
17,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35	33¼	34	— ¼
1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	85	84	84½	— ½
1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	91	88	91	+ 3½
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	94½	94½	94½	+ 1
2,750	Am. Beet Sugar	69	66¾	68⅝	+ 2⅛
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	83	83	83	— 4
12,600	Am. Can	46¾	45⅝	46¾	— ⅛
440	Am. Can pf	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅜
15,900	Am. Car & Foundry	81⅝	79¼	80⅞	+ ⅞
4,000	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅞	40¾	41½	— ½
300	Am. Express	90	89½	90	+ 2
31,410	Am. Hide & Leather	18¾	15⅞	18	+ 2
11,500	Am. Hide & Leather pf	77⅞	74½	77¼	+ 2
1,000	Am. Ice	33⅞	30⅝	33½	+ 3½
1,200	Am. Ice pf	51	49	51	+ 1¾
1,900	Am. International	54¾	53	54	— ⅛
2,700	Am. Linseed	41½	40¼	41	— ⅛
200	Am. Linseed pf	70½	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
34,700	Am. Locomotive	68½	64½	*68	+ 3½
287	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	+ ⅜
400	Am. Malting	8¾	7¾	8½	— ¼
900	Am. Malting 1st pf	44⅞	44	44⅞	— 1⅝
11,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78	76¾	77	— ¾
370	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	105	104¾	105	..
200	Am. Shipbuilding	133	129¾	129¾	— ¼
1,400	Am. Steel Foundries	66¾	64	65¾	— ¼
8,400	Am. Sugar Refining	114¼	112	114⅛	+ 2¼
200	Am. Sugar Refining pf	109	108½	109	+ ¼
37,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	141¾	136¼	138⅝	— 2
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	100	100	100	— ¼
10	Am. Tel. & Cable	50	50	50	..
9,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	99½	97	*97	+ 1
20	Am. Tobacco	160	160	160	..
400	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95¼	95	95	+ 1
3,100	Am. Woolen	57½	56½	57⅛	+ ⅛
500	Am. Woolen pf	94	93½	94	— ⅞
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	23	23	23	..
10,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	18	16½	17⅝	+ ⅝
300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	48½	48	48	— ⅜
26,800	Anaconda Copper	65⅛	63¾	64⅝	— ⅜
1,745	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅜	85	85⅜	+ ⅜
925	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	83½	83⅜	83½	+ 1
224	Atlantic Coast Line	95	94⅜	95	+ 1¾
3,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	108	106½	108	..
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	62½	62	62	+ 1
139,700	BALDWIN LOCO.	95	88½	94¼	+ 4⅝
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	..
6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	56	54⅞	55	— ⅛
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	50⅜	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
600	Barrett Co.	89⅞	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
100	Barrett Co. pf	102	102	102	+ 2
200	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	— ⅛
250	Bethlehem Steel	85	84½	84½	+ 1
80,200	Bethlehem S., Class B	84½	81¾	84⅜	+ 1⅞
1,600	Bethlehem S. 8 p. c. pf	105¼	104	105	— ⅛
600	Booth Fisheries	23½	23	*23½	+ ⅜
14,400	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43	38¾	39	— 3⅛
1,600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	14½	12	12¾	— 2⅜
100	Burns Brothers	123	123	123	..
12,200	Butte Copper & Zinc	12⅛	9⅜	11⅝	+ 1⅛
4,100	Butte & Superior	26	23⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
100	Butterick Co.	8	8	8	— ¼
100	CAL. PACKING	40½	40½	40½	— ⅝
3,400	Cal. Petroleum	21⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅛
700	Cal. Petroleum pf	62⅝	60½	*60⅝	+ ¼
200	Calumet & Arizona	67	67	67	..
4,000	Canadian Pacific	148½	146¼	146½	— 1½
600	Central Foundry	37	35⅛	35⅞	— 1⅛
200	Central Foundry pf	48	45½	45½	+ ½
9,700	Central Leather Co.	69¼	66¾	67¼	+ ¼
100	Central Leather Co. pf	104	104	104	..
35	Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	100	100	..
300	Cerro de Pasco Copper	33½	33	33	— ⅞
300	Chandler Motor	83	82	*83	— 1½
2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	56½	56½	— ½
310	Chi. Great Western	7½	7¼	7½	..
50	Chi. Great Western pf	23½	23½	23½	..
3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	44¾	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅜
5,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	75⅜	74⅛	74⅜	..
200	Chi. & Northwestern	92¾	91¼	91¼	— 1½
200	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	68	68	68	..
9,600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ¼
1,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c.pf	72¼	69⅞	72¼	+ 3⅛
1,400	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c.pf	62	60	61⅜	+ 1⅜
5,300	Chile Copper	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
5,600	Chino Copper	39⅞	38	38½	— ½
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	33	33	33	+ ⅛
21,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	50¾	48⅜	49⅛	— ¾
100	Colorado Southern	23	23	23	+ 1
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf	49½	49½	49½	+ 1⅜
8,400	Columbia Gas & Elec	33⅞	30	32	— ⅝
1,100	Consolidated Gas	87½	86½	86½	— 1½
4,300	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	13	9¼	11¼	+ 2⅝
200	Continental Can	70½	70½	70½	— ½
200	Continental Can pf	101	99¼	*99¼	— 2
200	Continental Insurance	50¼	50	50	..
14,300	Corn Products Ref.	42	40⅜	41½	— ¼
900	Corn Products Ref. pf	101⅛	100	101⅛	+ 1⅛
20,700	Crucible Steel	67	64¼	65½	+ ⅛
100	Crucible Steel pf	91	91	91	+ ⅜
33,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	32⅞	31	32½	+ 1
1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81¼	79⅞	81¼	+ ⅝
1,600	DEL. & HUDSON	110½	110	110	..
100	Denver & Rio Grande	4⅛	4⅜	•4⅜	+ ⅜
300	Denver & Rio Grande pf	8	7½	7½	— 1¼
90	Detroit Edison Co.	104½	103	104½	..
100	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	..
90	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	..
54,400	Distillers Securities	61	58½	60⅛	+ ⅝
3,900	Dome Mines	7⅛	6	6½	— 1
1,100	ELK HORN COAL	27¾	26½	26½	— ½
7,300	Erie	16¼	15½	16	+ ⅛
4,400	Erie 1st pf	33¾	32⅜	33½	+ 1
700	Erie 2d pf	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
100	FEDERAL M. & S. pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
1,100	Fisher Body	43	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
300	Fisher Body pf	88¾	87	88¾	+ 1¾
11,100	GASTON, WM. & W	31½	26¾	28⅛	— 3⅜
200	General Chemical	180	180	180	..
26,488	General Cigar	58	49	51¾	+ 3½
500	General Cigar pf	100	99⅜	99⅜	+ 3½
2,000	General Electric	149½	146	149½	+ 1½
26,600	General Motors	144½	134	144	+ 8½
1,400	General Motors pf	82	82	82	— ½
1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	45⅞	44	45⅜	+ 1⅜
200	Goodrich pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
600	Granby Consol.	76	75	76	+ 1⅛
3,600	Great Northern pf	90¾	89	90	..
18,700	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	34¼	32⅜	34	+ ⅝
500	Greene-Cananea Copper	41½	41	41	— ½
300	Gulf States Steel	86	85½	86	+ 2
100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
600	HASKELL & BARKER	43	42	42½	— ¼
100	Homestake Mining	69½	69½	69½	— 5
300	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96⅞	96½	96⅞	+ ⅜
8,000	Inspiration Copper	52⅜	51	52⅜	+ ⅜
2,700	Interboro Consolidated	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
600	Interboro Consol. pf	40	37	37	— 4½
1,200	Inter. Agricultural	19	18	19	+ ¾
8,250	Inter. Agricultural pf	65	62	63¾	+ ⅝
600	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	128¼	127⅜	128¼	+ ⅛
150	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	110	110	110	..
400	Inter. Harvester Corp.	65½	62	63½	+ 3
23,900	Inter. Mer. Marine	30	28¾	28⅝	— ½
167,370	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	106½	101¼	102⅜	— 1½
1,450	Inter. Nickel	28	27½	28	+ ¼
100	Inter. Nickel pf	89½	89½	89½	— ⅜
33,000	Inter. Paper	40⅜	34½	35⅝	— 3⅜
900	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	64⅜	63½	63½	— ½
200	JEWEL TEA pf	93⅜	93⅜	*93⅜	+ 3⅜
244	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf.	60	60	60	— 5
500	Kansas City Southern	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
286	Kansas City South'n pf.	52¾	51⅜	51⅜	— 1¼
2,000	Kelly Springfield Tire	51	48	51	+ 2½
5,100	Kennecott Copper	32¾	32	32⅛	— ⅜
10	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	93½	93½	93½	..
4,300	LACK. STEEL	84⅞	83	84	— ½
100	Lee Rubber & Tire	19	19	19	+ ½
1,300	Lehigh Valley	59½	59	59	+ ¼
300	Liggett & Myers pf	102	102	102	..
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22½	21⅜	22¼	+ 1¼
100	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
300	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	102	102	102	— 1
100	MACKAY COS.	71¾	71¾	71⅜	— ⅛
1,400	Mackay Cos. pf	64⅞	64	64⅞	+ ⅞
2,200	Maxwell Motors	28⅜	27¾	27⅞	— ⅝
200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	55⅜	54	55⅜	+ 1⅜
900	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	21	19¾	19¾	— ¾
18,800	Mexican Petroleum	97	94½	95½	— ¾
100	Mexican Petroleum pf	94	94	94	+ 1
1,300	Miami Copper	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
2	Michigan Central	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	..
41,600	Midvale Steel	53⅜	51	53	+ 1½
100	Minn. & St. Louis, new	9½	9½	9½	— ½
500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89	88	89	..
1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅞
900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	9	7⅛	9	+ 1
12,300	Mo. Pacific	24½	23¼	24	— ½
700	Mo. Pacific pf	55½	54½	54½	+ ½
300	NATIONAL ACME	31	30½	31	..
100	Nat. Biscuit	94½	94½	94½	— ⅝
200	Nat. Biscuit pf	110	110	110	..
1,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	..
2,900	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	52⅜	51	51½	— ⅜
100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	94½	94½	94½	— ¾
300	Nat. Lead	57	56⅜	57	..
400	Nevada Con. Copper	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
200	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	21⅞	21	21	..
100	N. Y. Air Brake	128	128	128	— 1
4,700	N. Y. Central	73⅛	71⅞	72½	+ ½
100	N. Y. Dock	24	24	24	..
20,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42⅜	40⅝	41	— 1
800	N. Y. Ont. & West	21	20½	21	+ ½
850	Norfolk & Western	103⅜	103	103½	+ ⅛
2,700	Northern Pacific	87½	86	87⅜	+ ⅜
8,900	OHIO CITIES GAS	38⅝	37½	38	— ⅜
4,500	Ohio Fuel Supply	45¾	43	43¾	— 2⅛
6,400	Ontario Mining	13	11⅜	*12	— ⅜
2,500	PACIFIC MAIL	30⅞	29	30⅜	+ 1⅜
400	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	91	90¼	90¼	— ¾
3,600	Pennsylvania Railroad	44	43⅜	43⅞	— ⅛
700	People's Gas, Chicago	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ¼
2,100	Pere Marquette	13	11⅜	13	+ 1½
200	Pere Marquette prior pf	57½	57½	57½	..
600	Philadelphia Co.	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅜
21,500	Pierce-Arrow	41½	38⅜	39	— ⅞
100	Pierce-Arrow pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅜
2,600	Pitts. Coal	53⅜	52½	52½	+ ½
700	Pitts. Coal pf	81⅞	81	81	+ 1
40,300	Pitts. & West Va.	38½	33⅜	38	+ 4¼
4,300	Pitts. & West Va. pf	80⅜	76	79⅜	+ 4⅜
17,900	Pressed Steel Car	69⅝	62⅜	68	+ 6
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ 1⅞
200	Pullman Co.	115	112	115	+ 2
4,200	RY. STEEL SPRING	56½	53	56	+ 2½
820	Ray Consol. Copper	24	23½	23¾	— ⅛
149,300	Reading	92⅜	90¾	91	— ⅝
400	Reading 1st pf	37⅞	34⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
200	Reading 2d pf	39	38	39	+ ⅛
75,400	Republic Iron & Steel	93	89¾	92	+ ⅜
200	Republic Iron & S. pf	100	98¾	*99	+ 1
3,400	Royal Dutch tr. rects	117	97	99	— 6
3,700	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	13	11⅞	13	+ 1
100	St. L.-San Fran. pf	26	26	26	— ⅝
100	St. L. Southwestern	21	21	21	..
200	Savage Arms	72½	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅜
200	Saxon Motor	8	8	8	..
400	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	..
900	Seaboard Air Line pf	21½	20⅝	21	..
300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	135	134	134¾	— ⅝
100	Shattuck-Arizona	16	16	16	..
9,200	Sinclair Oil Refining	29½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
7,100	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	70⅜	64¼	*65⅜	+ 1⅜
2,500	Southern Pacific	84½	84	84⅛	+ ⅛
6,500	Southern Railway	24⅜	24	24¼	— ⅛
1,600	Southern Railway pf	62¾	61⅞	62⅜	+ 1⅛
19,100	Studebaker Co.	46⅝	44	44½	— 1⅝
100	Stutz Motor	43½	43½	43½	+ 1
1,200	Superior Steel	42	41	42	+ 1½
100	Superior Steel 1st pf	95	95	95	..
6,500	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅜
2,300	Texas Co.	151	148¼	150	+ ¾
200	Texas & Pacific	17⅝	17	17	+ 1
38,300	Tobacco Products	65⅜	63	64⅜	— ⅛
1,800	Tol., St. L. & W.

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TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William St., New York City.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON,
Assistant Secretary.

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A SUGGESTION for a new basis of taxation is discussed by a Governor of the Investment Bankers' Association in The Annalist, issued today.

Also, an article explaining the restrictions placed on industrial expansion in certain sections of the country.

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BOND ISSUE BY STATLER CO.

Seek $3,000,000 to Retire Debts and Equip Hotel Pennsylvania.

The Hotel Statler Company, Incorporated, which operates hotels in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis and will manage the Hotel Pennsylvania in this city when it is completed, has negotiated a loan for $3,000,000 from S. W. Straus & Co. in the form of a serial bond issue bearing interest of 6 per cent. a year. The proceeds of the loan will be used to retire the present indebtedness of the hotel company and furnish additional working capital, including funds for equipping the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The announcement made yesterday said that the banking firm would offer the bonds to the public. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on a large part of the hotel company's property and a general mortgage on the remainder. The security back of the issue is valued at $6,531,000. As additional security the borrowing corporation has deposited with trustee of the bond issue all of the $2,000,000 preferred stock of the New York Hotels Statler Company, a subsidiary, and 20,000 of the 40,000 shares of common stock.

The terms of the mortgage provide for a substantial sinking fund for the bonds. The Hotels Statler Company is required to redeem out of net earnings $25,000 of the bonds in each quarter year after 1919 at 102 and interest before paying dividends. In addition, the company must set aside $17,500 in each quarter before paying dividends on the common stock until the fund amounts to $350,000. The hotel company has covenanted, the announcement said, to maintain a surplus of approximately $1,750,000, and has agreed that no dividends will be paid except out of operating profits and without reducing the surplus.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
June 17	4.7530	4.7520	4.7530
June 18	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
June 19	4.7530	4.7520	4.7530
June 20	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530
June 21	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530
June 22	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
June 17	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 18	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 19	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 20	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 21	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 22	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼

Week's range—
High 4.7530 4.76¼
Low 4.7525 4.76¼
Same week last year—
High 4.7540 4.78¼
Low 4.75375 4.76¼
Year to date—
High 4.7550 4.7550
Low 4.75¼ 4.76¼
Same period last year—
High 4.7590 4.77
Low 4.75 4.7643¾

——Demand.—— ——Cables.——

PARIS.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
June 17	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
June 18	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	5.70	5.70	5.70
June 19	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	5.70	5.70	5.70
June 20	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	5.70	5.70	5.70
June 21	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	5.70	5.70	5.70
June 22	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	5.70	5.70	5.70

Week's range—
High 5.71½ 5.70
Low 5.71½ 5.70½
Same week last year—
High 5.74¾ 5.73¾
Low 5.77½ 5.78¼
Year to date—
High 5.70¾ 5.68¼
Low 5.73½ 5.71¾
Same period last year—
High 5.68¼ 5.67¼
Low 5.85% 5.84¾

	Switzerland. Dem.Cables.	Holland. Dem.Cables.	Italy Dem.Cables.
June 17	4.90	38.75	8.91
June 18	3.90	3.94	50.25	51.00	8.91½	8.90
June 19	3.98	3.94	50.50	51.00	8.92	8.90
June 20	3.97	3.93	50.625	51.125	8.92	8.90
June 21	3.97	3.93	50.625	51.125	8.92	8.90
June 22	3.97	3.93	50.625	51.125	8.92	8.90

Week's range—
High 3.97 3.93 50.75 51.25 8.91 8.90
Low 4.00 3.95 50.25 51.00 8.92 8.90
Same week last year—
High 4.89 4.87 41.25 41.37½ 7.15½ 7.17½
Low 4.97 4.95 41.18¾ 41.25 7.40 7.39
Year to date—
High 3.89 3.85 51.00 51.50 8.27 8.25
Low 4.37½ 42.87½ 43.25 9.15½ 9.14
Same period last year—
High 4.80 4.87 41.75 42.00 6.88¾ 6.87¾
Low 5.16½ 5.15¾ 40.75 40.81¼ 7.40 7.39

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.Cables.	Christiania. Dem.Cables.
June 17	31.00	31.30	34.00	34.10	31.90	31.70
June 18	30.70	31.20	33.40	34.40	31.20	31.60
June 19	30.80	31.20	33.50	34.30	31.20	31.60
June 20	30.80	31.20	34.10	34.50	31.20	31.60
June 21	31.00	31.50	34.25	34.75	31.25	31.75
June 22	31.00	31.25	34.625	34.875	31.50	31.75

Week's range—
High 31.00 31.30 34.625 34.75 31.50 31.75
Low 30.80 31.20 33.90 34.30 31.20 31.60
Same week last year—
High 28.90 29.10 30.10 30.25 29.30 29.50
Low 28.85 28.90 30.00 30.20 29.15 29.40
Year to date—
High 31.50 32.00 34.625 35.00 32.75 33.25
Low 29.75 30.375 31.50 32.00 30.00 30.50
Same period last year—
High 29.80 29.90 30.35 30.50 29.75 29.85
Low 27.05 27.12 29.35 29.45 27.80 27.90

	Greece. Dem.Cables.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Rubles, 500. Ask.
June 17	19.45	19.50	14.00	14.20	13.90	14.10
June 18	19.45	19.50	13.85	14.10	13.75	14.00
June 19	19.45	19.50	13.90	14.10	13.80	14.00
June 20	19.45	19.50	13.80	14.00	13.70	13.90
June 21	19.45	19.50	13.65	13.75	13.60	13.70
June 22	19.45	19.50	13.65	13.75	13.60	13.70

Week's range—
High 19.45 19.50 14.00 14.20 13.90 14.10
Low 19.45 19.50 13.65 13.75 13.60 13.70
Same week last year—
High 19.85 19.90 23.60 23.70
Low 19.85 19.90 23.20 23.10
Year to date—
High 19.45 19.50 15.40 15.75
Low 19.40 19.45 11.00 11.25
Same period last year—
High 20.05 20.65 28.90 29.50
Low 19.70 19.75 23.00 23.10

	Hongkong. Dem.Cables.	Peking. Dem.Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	78.00 78.25	118.50 118.75	111.50 111.75
Low	78.00 78.25	118.50 118.75	111.50 111.75
Same week last year—			
High	90.00 90.10	96.50 96.75	90.50 90.62½
Low	89.50 89.60	95.00 95.25	89.50 90.00
Year to date—			
High	78.00 78.25	118.50 118.75	111.50 111.75
Low	71.25 71.50	109.50 109.75	102.50 102.75
Same period last year—			
High	58.00 58.10	94.00 94.12½	89.00 89.12½
Low	55.00 55.10	85.50 85.62½	80.00 80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	35.50 35.75	35.50 35.75	49.875 50.00
Low	35.48 35.73	35.48 35.73	49.875 50.00
Same week last year—			
High	32.75 33.00	32.75 33.00	50.12½ 50.25
Low	32.75 33.00	32.75 33.00	50.12½ 50.25
Year to date—			
High	38.75 39.00	38.75 39.00	50.00 50.125
Low	34.50 34.75	34.50 34.75	49.875 50.00
Same period last year—			
High	32.75 33.00	32.75 33.00	50.125 50.25
Low	32.25 32.375	32.25 32.375	50.125 50.25

	JAPAN. SPAIN. Dem.Cables.	Kobe. Dem.Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.Cables.
Week's range—			
High	28.35 28.55	52.50 52.65	52.50 52.65
Low	27.25 27.50	52.50 52.65	52.50 52.65
Same week last year—			
High	23.70 23.80	51.25 51.37½	51.25 51.37½
Low	23.10 23.30	51.25 51.37½	51.25 51.37½
Year to date—			
High	28.40 28.55	52.50 52.65	52.50 52.65
Low	27.25 27.50	51.90 52.00	51.90 52.00
Same period last year—			
High	23.70 23.80	51.37½ 52.00	51.37½ 52.00
Low	21.80 21.90	50.75 50.87½	50.75 50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand. Cables.	Rio. Demand. Cables.
Week's range—		
High	45.15 45.25	25.50 25.65
Low	44.60 44.75	25.30 25.45
Same week last year—		
High	44.25 44.37½	26.62½ 26.75
Low	44.25 44.37½	26.62½ 26.75
Year to date—		
High	46.21 46.31	27.04 27.14
Low	43.72 43.82	25.09 25.19
Same period last year—		
High	44.75 44.87½	26.69 27.00
Low	43.00 43.12½	23.50 23.60

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad Street,
New York, June 18, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1918.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Vice-President.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1¾ per cent. will be paid July 1st to all Preferred Stockholders of record June 20th.

THE GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$35,024,500	$708,953,000
Same period last year	12,601,450	491,938,850

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.72	76.65	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago.	83.57	83.34	89.48	83.25

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67¼	63	1	ADAMS EXP. 4s....	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ 4¼
26¾	18¼	5	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	20	20	20	+ 1
100½	91	5	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
95½	91	108	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	94½	93	94	+ ¾
101	98¼	19	Am. Hide & L. 6s...	101	101	101	+ 1
89¼	86¾	28	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ¼
83¼	80¼	23	A. T. & T. col. 4s...	81	80½	80¾	— 1
91½	86	1	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s..	86½	86½	86½	..
95¼	88¾	42	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	89¾	88¾	89	— ¼
98¾	96¾	9	Am. Thread 4s.....	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
87	79	12	Am. Wr. Paper 5s..	82½	82¼	82½	+ ¼
87	82¾	26	Armour & Co. 4½s...	84	83½	84	..
83¾	80	28	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	81¼	80½	81	+ ¼
87¾	82	18	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	85¼	84¾	85¼	+ ⅛
78	76¾	26	A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s,st.	74¾	73½	73½	— 1
73½	72⅛	1	A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s,st., registered	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
80½	76½	20	A., T. & S. F. tr. S. L. 4s.....	76½	76½	76½	— 1½
79	79	5	A.,T.&S.F.,R.M.4s...	79	79	79	+ 1
95	91	7	A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	93	92	93	..
84¾	80½	2	At. Coast Line 1st 4s	81	81	81	+ ¾
82½	75	3	At. C. L. unif. 4½s.	78½	78¼	78½	+ ¼
78¾	75	23	BALT. & O. gold 4s.	76	75	75¾	+ ⅛
83¼	79½	33	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	80	79½	79¾	— ¼
89½	85¾	56	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	87½	87	87½	+ ⅛
85	81½	5	B. & O. S. W. 3½s..	83	81½	83	..
80¾	76½	18	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79½	79¼	79¾	— ¼
83¾	78½	26	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	81¾	81	81¼	— ⅝
93¾	87	3	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s.	90¼	90	90	— ¼
99	93½	7	Beth. Stel ex. b. 5s.	95½	95	95½	+ ½
83½	79⅝	8	B'klyn R. T. 5s.....	81	81	81	+ ¼
98½	92¾	483	B. R. T. 5s, 1918...	97⅞	95¾	96⅝	+ ¼
87½	79	2	B'klyn Un. El. 5s...	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¾
96⅝	90	1	Buf. R. & P. gen'l 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅝
92½	86⅜	11	CAL. GAS & E. 5s..	91	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
91¾	86⅞	6	Can. South. cn. 5s..	91	90¾	91	..
97¼	93	30	Central Leather 5s..	95½	94¾	94¾	— ¼
82	77⅜	7	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s...	79	79	19	— ½
104	100	6	C. of N. J. gen. 5s..	102	101¾	102	..
104	101½	2	C. of N.J. gen.5s,reg.	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
100¼	95	8	Ches. & O. con. 5s....	97¼	96¾	96¾	..
82⅜	76	85	Ches. & C. cv. 5s....	81⅜	81	81⅛	+ ⅜
78	72	1	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	77½	77½	77½	..
90	86	1	Ches. & O. fd. 5s...	90	90	90	..
76	67½	120	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	76	75	75	— 1
47⅛	35¼	1	Chi. & Alton 3½s..	40	40	40	— ⅛
84½	80	15	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	81	80½	80¾	+ ¼
94⅜	92	229	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s..	94⅜	94	94⅛	+ ⅛
101	98	3	Chi. & E. Ill. con.6s.	100	100	100	..
30	25	4	Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s.	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
60¾	54	14	Chi. Gt. West. 4s..	59⅝	58½	59	— ⅝
100½	98	4	Chi. I. & L. ref. 6s.	100½	100½	100½	..
70	64¾	22	C.,M.& St.P. ref.4½s	67¾	67½	67½	— ⅛
77¼	73¼	27½	C.,M. & St.P.cv.4½s	75¾	74⅝	75⅛	+ ⅝
80	75	2	C., M. & St.P.cv.5s.	76	75¼	76	+ ⅛
82	76½	33	C., M., & St. P.4s,'25	79½	79¼	79½	+ ⅛
93	93	1	C. & N. W., St. L. 93		93	93	..
85¼	79¾	2	Chi. & N. W. gen.4s	80¾	80½	80¼	..
77⅜	73	5	Chi., R. I.& P.gen.4s	74	74	74	— ⅝
68½	62¼	51	Chi., R. I.&P. ref 4s	68	67	67⅛	..
103½	102	1	C., St. P., M.& O.6s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
67	64	15	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	66	65¾	66	..
107¼	102⅜	14	Chile Copper 7s....	104	103¾	103¾	— ¼
78¾	73	20	Chile Cop. conv. 5s.	78¾	78½	78½	+ ⅜
80½	73	6	Chile Cop. p.p.ext.6s	79	78¾	78¾	+ ⅜
64	59	5	C.,C.C.&St.L.gen.4s.	64	63¼	63¾	— ¾
62	62	1	C., C., C. & St. L., C. W. & M. 4s....	62	62	62	..
88	83	6	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	84	84	84	— 2
80	76	10	Col. Gas & El.5s,sta.	78	78	78	+ 1
86¼	72¾	5	Colo. & Sou. 1st 4s..	85	85	85	+ ⅛
73	65	38	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	71¼	70¾	70¾	— ⅜
102	99	19	Con. Gas cv. 6s....	100	99½	100	+ 1
99	93	16	Corn. P. R. s.f.5s,'34	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
93½	90	2	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	92	91	92	..
90	86	5	DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
88	80½	8	Del. & Hud. ref. 4s.	85	82	82	— 1
69	60¼	14	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.	68	67	67	..
76¾	72	11	D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	75½	74	74	— 1½
71	68	10	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	71¾	71¼	71¼	+ ½
56	48¾	1	D. & R. G.1st&ref.5s	53	53	53	+ ½
51¾	51¼	19	D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s, tr. rects.....	51¾	51¼	51¾	..
98	92	1	Det. Ed. col. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
88	75	3	Distillers Sec. 5s...	86½	86½	86½	— ½
97½	96¼	6	D., M. & N. gen. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
93½	90	6	ELGIN, J. & E. 5s..	93½	90	93½	—10½
57¼	49¼	76	Erie gen. 4s.....	53	53	53¼	— ⅜
49½	42	17	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	49½	49¼	49½	+ 1
58	48½	99	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	54	52¾	53½	+ ⅜
49¾	42¼	111	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
79	73¼	2	Erie, Pa., col. 4s....	78	78	78	..
100	91⅜	6	GSN. ELEC. deb. 5s	98	97¾	98	+ ⅜
94	94	1	Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	94	94	94	— 3
97	91	10	Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
78	73	1	HOCK. VAL. 4½s...	75	75	75	..
62¼	48⅞	79	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	60	58	59	— ⅜
25	14¼	66	Hud. & Man. inc. 5s.	21¼	20	21	— ⅜
76¼	74	1	ILL. CENT. 4s. '53.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
85¼	81	2	Illinois Steel 4½s....	81½	81½	81½	— ½
97	94	5	Indiana Steel 5s.....	94½	94	94	— 1
57½	50¼	29	Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	52	51½	51½	..
73¾	63½	10	Int. Agricul. 5s.....	73¾	73½	73¾	+ ⅛
83	79	17	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s...	81¾	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
102⅜	90	588	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s....	97½	97½	97½	— 1¾
46¾	40¼	24	Iowa Central ref. 4s.	44	43¾	44	— ⅛
102½	100¼	10	K.C., FT.S. & M. 6s.	101½	101½	101¼	..
69	62	2	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	67	67	67	— ½
80	73⅜	7	Kan. City Sou. 5s...	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
78	74½	21	K. C. Term. 4s.....	76	76	76	— ½
98½	97¾	10	LAC. GAS 1st 5s.....	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
90½	88	22	Lack. Steel 5s, '85...	92	92	92	— 1
87½	82	8	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85	84½	85	..
86½	81¾	4	Lake Shore 4s, '31..	84½	84	84	— ¾
96	91¾	21	Lex. & East. 1st 4s.	94	92½	92¾	— 1¼
95	86	6	Lig. & Myers 5s.....	91¾	90½	90½	+ ¼
117	110	5	Liggett & Myers 7s.	111½	111½	111½	— ¼
77	72	7½	Long Isl. deb.-5s, '37	72½	72½	72½	— ½
90	83	5	Lorillard 5s.....	91	91	91	+ ¼
88½	83	10	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	86¾	85¼	85½	+ ⅜
80¼	71	1	L.&N.,A.K. & C.4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ 1¼
110¾	109	1	L. & N. gen'l 6s....	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ 1¼
68½	67¼	1	L.&N. So. Ry. jt. 4s	68½	68½	68½	+ 1¼
79	76	1	MAN.CON.4s, tax ex.	76	76	76	— ¾
80½	73½	2	Mich. Cent. d. 4s....	75	75	75	+ ⅝
92	80½	21	Midvale Steel 5s.....	88	87½	87¾	— ¼
86¼	85	10	Milwaukee Gas 4s...	85¼	85½	85¼	— ⅛
102½	100¾	1	Mil.,L.S.&W. 1st 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
98	98	4	Mil.,L.S.&W.ext. 5s.	98	98	98	..
76½	73¾	2	Mil.,St.P.&N.W. 5s..	74¼	74¼	74¼	— 1⅞
104	104	1	M. & St. L. 1st 7s...	101	101	104	..
46	40	6	M.&St.L.ref.& ext.5s	45¾	45	45¾	— ⅛
63¾	60½	8	M. K. & T. 1st 4s.	61½	61½	61½	— 1½
53¾	49	10	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	52½	52½	52½	..
32¾	27½	3	M., K. & T. 2d 4s...	31½	31½	31½	— 1
37	25	7	M.,K. & T. 2d 4s,t.r.	31½	31½	31½	+ 6½
86	79	8	Mo. Pac. 5s. '65,...	84	83¾	83¾	+ 1⅞
90½	80½	4	Mo. Pac. 5s, '26...	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
59¾	55¼	209	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	58½	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
92	86¾	22	Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser. A	89	88¾	89	..
56	55	1	NASSAU EL. 4s...	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
49¾	40	9	N. O.T.& M.inc. 5s.	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
100	90	9	N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
95	91½	122	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	94½	94½	94¾	+ ¼
81¼	74¾	5	N. Y. Cent. 4s, '34..	81½	79½	81½	+ 1½
85	80	28	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	81¾	81½	81⅞	— ⅛
74¼	70	10	N. Y. Cent.gen. 5½s	70	70	70	..
63½	61	2	N.Y.C.,L.S. col. 3½s	64	64	64	— ½
75	70¼	1	N. Y. C. con. 4½s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	— 1¼
90	87¼	4	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.....	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅝
73	68	2	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s.....	68½	68½	68½	— ¾
96½	96½	1	N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	96¼	96¼	96½	..
90	83¾	2	N.Y.,N.H.& H.deb.5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
57	49	5	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	53½	52	52	..
24½	17	34	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	22	21	21	— 1
70	68	4	N. Y. St. Rys. 4½s.	70	68¼	70	+ 1⅞
80	74	3	N. Y. & S. W. ref.5s	80	80	80	..
90	85	14	N. Y. Teleph. 4½s..	86	85	85	— 1
52	45	9	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	52	51½	52	..
84½	81½	1	Norf. & So. 1st 5s..	81⅝	81½	81½	+ ⅛
64	60	2	N. & S. 1st & ref. 5s	63	62	62	— 1
85	80	8	Norf. & W. cons. 4s.	80¼	80	80¼	+ ⅛
81¾	79½	77	Nor. Pac. 4s.....	81½	80	81¾	+ 1⅜
61½	56⅜	20	Nor. Pac. 3s.....	58⅝	58½	58½	— ⅛
75	75	2	N. P.-St. P.-Dul. 4s.	75	75	75	—16⅜
82½	79¾	1	ORE.R.R.&N.con.4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
85½	81⅞	4	Ore. Sh. L. ref 4s...	83½	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
80¾	78	6	PAC. GAS & E. 5s..	78	78	78	— ¼
92⅜	90	5	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
96	95⅜	5	Penn. Con. 4½s.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
98⅝	96¼	2	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	98¼	98¼	98½	— ⅛
92	87	115	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	87⅝	87	87	— ⅛
93¼	93¼	1	Penn. R. E. 4s.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
74½	70	3	Penn.gtd.3½s,Ser.B.	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ 4¼
82¾	79	19	Pere Marq. 1st 5s...	81½	81½	81¼	— ⅜
13	12½	4	Peoria & E. inc. 4s.	13	13	13	+ ½
88½	87¾	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. H.....	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
92½	91½	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A.....	91½	91½	91½	— 1
91½	91½	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B.....	91½	91½	91½	— ½
81	78	1	Peo. G., Chi., ref. 5s	73	73	73	..
68	62½	3	Port.Ry.& L.1st cv.5s	68	66½	68	+ 6½
82½	73½	14

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4800-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Carbon Steel
Marlin Arms
Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2nd Pfds.
Stern Bros. Pfd.
Danville, C. & Decatur Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Commonwealth Pr. Ry. & Lt. Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Western Power Pfd.
United Lt. & Rys. Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

Elk Basin

The position of the shares of this Company by reason of earning capacity, present drilling operations, etc., is carefully treated in current issue of our *Weekly Market Letter No. "38,"* mailed on request. Among other stocks treated are:

Merritt Oil | Chevrolet Motor
Pierce Oil | United Motors
Sapulpa Refining | Curtiss Aeroplane
Cosden & Co. | Wright-Martin

M. S. WOLFE & Co.
41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
PHONE BROAD 25

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Air Reduction
Carbon Steel (All Issues)
Charcoal Iron Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
Jones Bros. Tea
Lima Locomotive
Penna. Coal & Coke
Penn Seaboard Steel

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Famous Players-Lasky
General Baking Stock & Bonds
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Midland Securities
R. J. Reynolds Stock & "rights"
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Ward Baking Stock & Bonds

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Burns Bros. Ice
1st & 2nd Pfds.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

ARMOUR & CO.
6% Debentures 1919-24
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
Newman & Unger
66 Broadway, N. Y. 7337 Rector.

Burns Bros. Ice
1st & 2nd Pfd.
Inquiries Invited
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WILL BUY
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. Pfd.
New York Railways Com.
DIDRICHSEN & Co.
Investment Securities
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Burns Ice 1st & 2nd Pfd.
South Porto Rican Sugar Rts.
Butte Elec. & Power 5s, 1951
Washington Water Power 5s, 1939
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
60 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

SHIPPING
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Hannevig and Co.
139 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Cort. 7787.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION
10-Year 6% Convertible
Gold Debentures of 1924
July 1, 1918, coupons of the above debentures are payable on and after that date at the office of
LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.
25 Broad Street.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds
Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Isidor Berkelhammer and Samuel Kreisberg, doing business as co-partners under the trade name of United Brass Works at 232 Canal St., New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the undersigned will continue to do business at the same address under the trade name of the United Brass Works.
ISIDOR BERKELHAMMER.

PRODUCERS INDORSE STEEL CONTROL PLAN

Inform War Industries Board That Schedule of Distribution Is Causing Little Difficulty.

TO CUT DOWN AUTO OUTPUT

Fuel Administration to Diminish Coal Supply for Manufacture of Passenger Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 22.—While the War Industries Board and the American Iron and Steel Institute's Committee on Prices met in Washington yesterday, the trade has not expected an announcement until next week as to prices for iron and steel that are to rule after June 30. The board may take time for further deliberation, but in any event the decisions reached are customarily left for the President's approval.

The general testimony of producers is that the new system of control of deliveries is working quite well. There are a few uncertainties remaining, but these are being removed rapidly. There is the closest co-operation between the producers and the various instrumentalities at Washington. On the whole the prescribed "schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment" in the distribution of pig iron and steel products is being interpreted with little difficulty.

One thing in the system that is quite advantageous to the producers is that it relieves them of responsibility to customers whose purposes are not given official sanction. There is a measure of elasticity in the arrangement, moreover, for if there is doubt as to preference in delivery the buyer can take the case to Washington and solicit a priority order.

Outside of the lines of consumption that are directly connected with prosecuting the war the important items in the preference list are the purposes connected with fuel and food. Building operations not connected with the war are entirely excluded.

The manufacture of passenger automobiles has not been passed upon finally. There has been a general understanding as a rule that supplies of steel and supplies of fuel would be made to conform, but in the case of passenger automobiles, not required for war, the Fuel Administrator has made an arrangement, whereby the fuel consumption shall be cut down one-fourth, and the Director of Steel Supply has put, thus far, agreed to a 25 per cent. steel supply for this purpose. He desires to await the development of further information as to how the supply of steel can be stretched. It is understood that the majority of automobile factories have stocks of steel that will take care of them for some months to come, at the limited operation that will be permitted by the supply of fuel just arranged.

Production in the iron and steel industry continues at a rate considered quite satisfactory. It may be 10 per cent. under rated capacity, but there are so many difficulties in the way of obtaining complete efficiency from the plant equipment that 90 per cent. operation is considered fairly good, and on the whole somewhat better than was expected. The Carnegie Steel Company is operating fifty-five of its fifty-nine blast furnaces, the same as formerly. It is stated at steel corporation headquarters that the finishing departments of the corporation are operating at 93 per cent. of capacity.

An analysis of the statistics of rail production in 1917 which were recently given out indicates that the supply of rails for replacement purposes during the year was above normal rather than below. The total production reported was 2,944,161 gross tons, or the largest amount since 1913. Of the total, 208,258 tons were light rails, under 50 pounds a yard, while 91,674 tons were girder and high T rails. Exports were a trifle in excess of 100,000 tons.

It is estimated that the laying of new track by steam roads consumed about 300,000 tons, while the consumption by electric lines, including girder rails, &c., was in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons. From these figures it would appear that about 1,700,000 tons were left for replacement purposes by the steam roads. Ten years ago their replacement requirements were estimated at about 1,000,000 tons a year, while an increase to anything like 1,700,000 tons would presumably cover the increased wear and tear due to heavier traffic. Rail supplies this year will presumably be much smaller.

The McKeesport Tinplate Company has bought about $200,000 worth of land adjoining its plant, and has already started to enlarge its works. It intends putting up a power plant that will cost over $1,000,000. It is now the largest tinplate plant in the world, and when the new mill begins operations the capacity will be nearly doubled.

Careful scrutiny by sellers of steel of the shipments now going forward, and of the unsatisfied demand, is resulting in the conclusion that the consumptive requirements that are denied steel, because the purpose to which it would be put is not recognized by the authorities, are quite small, well within 10 per cent. of the total tonnage that is called for. In normal times the lines of consumption that are left out would represent a much larger proportion, but these lines have been gradually effacing themselves by reason of the way in which the country is turning itself into a war machine. The important thing is not whether the less essentials will get steel, but whether there will be enough for the more essential commercial industries.

The majority of steel producers are hopeful that the preference list, of recognized useful purposes, can be taken care of fairly well. Exception to the above generalization must, of course, be made in the case of jobbers. They are not now adequately supplied against their distribution of steel products for recognized important purposes, and that matter is now being arranged in Washington. While there are exceptions, it is the preponderant feeling among producers that in the long run the actual requirements of their customers will be cared for. It is believed that the actual war activities are being well supplied with steel, and are, if anything, accumulating surpluses at various points, which may be quite necessary as a safeguard, but which at the same time will not have to be added to indefinitely.

As a result of the meeting late last week between the War Industries Board and leading representatives of iron and steel jobbers, plans are being worked out to take care of the latter as well as circumstances will allow. It is not yet determined whether the same system will be applied to all forms of steel, or separate systems, according to the nature of the product. It is thought there may be one system for merchant bars and another for pipe. Some steel manufacturers resent the implication that has appeared that they have been disregarding the jobbers, pointing out that for some time past, when the case was clear, they have been supplying the jobbers as far as possible, especially in cases of a jobber's stock being depleted by the furnishing of material for war purposes.

The general object to be attained by formulating a system of distribution is that material that passes through the hands of a jobber should be subject to the same freedom, and the same limitations, as exist in the case of material going direct from manufacturer to consumer. Thus the preference list, or list of purposes to which material may properly be put, would govern the flow of material through the jobber the same as it governs the direct flow. The jobber would have to exercise the same watchfulness over the material he delivers as the producers are now doing.

There is not much change in the production rates this month, as compared with the month of May, as a whole, but in general the trend is toward slightly heavier production in both pig iron and steel ingots. In rates for production, comparing April and May, the latter month showed an increase in pig iron and a decrease in ingots, both being slight changes. This month the daily rates are better than for May, unless there is particularly bad weather the month of June is likely to show up as a record month in point of production rate. The tonnages that go into statistics for the month will not in themselves make a good comparison, because June is a thirty-day month, with five Saturdays and five Sundays.

Shortage of coke is not making much trouble these days, nearly all furnaces that are in operation being sufficiently supplied, though desired surpluses are usually not in evidence. There are many cases in the iron and steel producing industry proper of there not being altogether enough labor, in point of numbers, while in the Connellsville coke region there is a decided slackness of performance, enough men, but not enough work per man per week.

Steel makers are expressing strong hopes that the new employment system will result in the placing of men to better advantage. In the coke industry there is much talk of the necessity of drastic measures to produce more activity among the men, and some operators claim that Washington must find means to curtail the consumption of liquor in the Connellsville region, this being the chief influence restricting the output of coke. This week's Courier says:

"The steady maintenance of an even rate of production, even if only about 76.5 per cent. of maximum capacity on full-time schedule, continues to be the order in the Connellsville coke region. Such slight changes as occur from week to week are in the direction of improvement. That the trend is toward better conditions is the encouraging feature. There was a noticeable increase in the outgoing tonnage of coal last week, the bulk of which was consigned to by-product coke plants.

"Coal car supply was proportionately better. With an estimated total of 342,970 tons in the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville districts, production showed a gain last week of approximately 2,000 tons. This was fairly well distributed over both districts, the gain in the former having been 1,178 tons and in the latter 782 tons. The furnace ovens, with a production of 205,020 tons, showed a gain of 1,360 tons, and the merchant ovens, with 137,950 tons to their credit, showed a gain of 590 tons."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	June.		July.		Aug.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 17	..	..	1.47⅞	1.43¼	1.49⅛	1.47⅜
June 18	1.44	1.41¾	1.46⅝	1.43⅜	1.48¼	1.45⅞
June 19	1.44⅜	1.41	1.46¼	1.43⅛	1.48⅛	1.45⅜
June 20	1.40¾	1.39⅜	1.45⅜	1.42	1.46¾	1.43½
June 21	..	..	1.44⅜	1.40⅜	1.47	1.43⅜
June 22	..	..	1.45	1.42½	1.47⅜	1.45⅛
Wk. rge.	1.44⅜	1.39⅜	1.47⅛	1.40⅜	1.49½	1.43¾

	June.		July.		Aug.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 17	77	76	72½	71	67½	66
June 18	77	76⅜	73⅛	71¼	67⅝	66⅛
June 19	77⅜	77	73⅜	71¾	69⅛	66⅝
June 20	76½	76⅛	73	71½	68⅝	67⅛
June 21	78¼	76⅜	72⅞	70⅞	69½	67⅛
June 22	78⅜	76⅜	73⅜	71½	69⅝	67⅜
Wk. rge.	78⅜	76	73⅜	70⅝	69½	66

Provisions.

	July.		Sept.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 17	24.90	24.57	25.20	24.85
June 18	25.05	24.85	25.30	25.10
June 19	25.25	24.90	25.47	25.15
June 20	25.10	24.70	25.27	25.05
June 21	25.10	24.70	25.30	24.90
June 22	25.00	25.00	25.25	25.20
Week's range	25.25	24.57	25.47	24.85

	July.		Sept.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 17	23.10	22.87	23.60	23.32
June 18	23.00	22.85	23.52	23.32
June 19	23.17	23.00	23.62	23.25
June 20	22.92	22.60	23.47	23.07
June 21	22.92	22.65	23.42	23.10
June 22	22.90	22.80	23.40	23.30
Week's range	23.17	22.60	23.62	23.07

	July.		Sept.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 18	42.25	42.15	43.10	42.85
June 19	42.85	42.50	43.15	42.65
June 20	41.90	41.80	43.65	42.70
June 21	42.45	42.25	42.80	42.30
Week's range	42.85	41.80	43.65	42.15

NEW YORK.
COTTON.

	June.		July.		Aug.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 17	..	..	26.75	26.42	26.00	25.90
June 18	..	..	26.52	25.78	25.80	25.10
June 19	26.05	26.05	26.35	25.53	25.64	24.70
June 20	26.62	26.25	26.80	26.14	25.75	25.60
June 21	..	..	26.68	26.25	26.10	25.60
June 22	..	..	26.76	26.39	..	..
Week's range	26.62	26.05	26.80	25.53	26.10	24.70

	Oct.		Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 17	24.83	24.45	24.50	24.12	24.20	24.00
June 18	24.50	24.00	24.12	23.05	23.97	23.45
June 19	24.63	23.73	24.30	23.42	24.19	23.28
June 20	24.91	24.44	24.45	24.08	24.31	23.93
June 21	24.74	24.38	24.30	23.90	24.13	23.81
June 22	24.77	24.50	24.38	24.13	24.15	23.94
Week's range	24.91	23.73	24.45	23.42	24.31	23.28

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 22, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	537,153	755,576	745,600
Tuesday	383,210	841,575	576,415
Wednesday	396,200	889,260	576,137
Thursday	419,772	566,622	590,714
Friday	578,400	611,800	736,445
Saturday	276,800	315,720	182,883
Total week	2,591,535	3,980,553	3,208,197
Year to date	70,100,575	97,107,732	82,453,927

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$5,658,500	$1,650,450	$2,979,500
Tuesday	4,618,000	2,114,100	3,162,500
Wednesday	3,671,500	2,302,350	4,623,500
Thursday	7,010,000	1,594,150	3,488,000
Friday	7,244,000	1,797,150	3,868,000
Saturday	3,322,500	3,143,250	1,628,500
Total week	$35,024,500	$12,601,450	$18,748,000
Year to date	708,963,000	491,938,850	$27,871,950

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	June 22,'18.	June 23,'17.	Increase.
R. R. & mls.	$5,242,500	$5,261,500	*$19,000
Government	29,595,000	7,202,950	22,392,050
State	2,000	4,000	*2,000
City	185,000	133,000	52,000
Total all	$35,024,500	$12,601,450	$22,423,050

*Decrease.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	46,300	138,885	239,500	$156,400
Tuesday	33,890	164,310	217,900	183,000
Wednesday	31,250	171,575	234,400	181,000
Thursday	57,160	196,175	203,220	79,000
Friday	35,925	170,070	300,820	109,000
Saturday	23,375	102,290	153,300	79,838
Total	227,900	943,305	1,349,140	$738,238

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Range. 1918 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
192	165	10 Ill. Pipe Line	165	165	165	— 2
99	93	20 Ind. Pipe Line	95	95	95	— 2
113	100	10 North. Pipe Line	105	105	105	— 3
395	300	20 Ohio Oil	322	322	322	— 1
10⅝	11¼	93,000 Prairie Oil & G.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
515	418	60 Prairie Oil & G.	515	510	513	+ 9
290	262	10 South Penn. Oil	270	268	273	+ 3
579	510	45 Stand. Oil of N. J.	529	527	527	— 8
285	214	60 Stand. Oil of N. Y.	271	270	270	
100	85	10 Union Tank	97	97	97	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS OILS.

		200 *Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	
21	6	53,800 *Am. Ventura Oil	21	17	18	— 3
10	6	87,600 *Appalachian Oil	10	6	10	+ 3
⅛	⅛	11,500 *Barnett O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	
25	20	11,000 *Boston-Wyo. Oil	21	20	21	+ 1
6	5	5,800 *Cosden Oil	7	6⅞	7	
16	5	30,200 *Esmeralda Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4	2¼	20,800 *Federal Oil	2¾	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	46,500 *Glenrock Oil	4⅞	3⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
7⅛	1⅜	3,950 *Hanover O. & G.	3	1⅜	2⅛	— ¼
86⅛	39⅛	38,000 *Houston Oil	80⅛	75⅛	78⅝	— 4⅛
⅜	⅛	9,000 Imperial Con. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅝	12⅜	600 *Inter. Pet.	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	80,600 *Island O. & Tr.	4⅛	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅛
1	1½	2,250 *Kinney Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	
29⅜	17½	11,100 *Merritt Oil Corp.	29⅜	27⅜	28⅝	— ½
1⅞	⅝	13,700 Met. Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
74	68	700 *M.C. C. O. & U.	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
124	87	32,000 *Midwest Oil	118	113	115	— 3
1⅝	1	3,500 *Midwest Oil pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
110	99	810 *Midwest Ref.	114	111	114	+ 1
3¼	1⅜	2,400 *Mineral W. Pet.	3	2¾	3	
44	39	1,900 *N. Y. Chino Oil	44	42	44	
⅜	¼	2,200 *N. Y. Okla. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	
89	56	12,200 *Northwest Oil	64	62	64	+ 1
8½	2	36,000 *Oklahoma Oil	3	2½	2½	— ⅛
8	6¼	12,700 Okla. P. & R.	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11½	2¼	26,600 Okmulgee P. & R.	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
40	21	13,000 Omar Oil & Gas	33	31	33	+ 1
½	¼	500 Penn. Gasoline	¼	¼	¼	
1	⅝	1,200 *Penn. Pet. & R.	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	5	5,280 *Penn.-Ky. Oil	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
27	24	12,500 *Picardy Oil	20	24	24	— 2
½	⅛	124,500 *Rice Oil	131	⅜	⅜	
10½	8½	4,600 *Sapulpa O. & R.	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
9⅜	7	100 Savoy Oil	7	7	7	
1⅝	⅝	9,200 Sequoyah O. & R.	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2¾	1⅝	6,900 *Sinclair Gulf	20	17½	19⅝	+ 1⅝
2½	1⅝	7,250 *Stanton Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	68	62,500 *Texana O. & R.	89	75	89	— 6
22	2	32,000 *Tuxpam	2	2	2	
2¼	⅜	700 *United W. O.	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7½	⅞	2,000 Vacuum G. & O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6¾	3⅛	4,000 *Victoria Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¾	3	3,100 Wayland O. & G.	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛

INDUSTRIALS

16¾	6¼	21,700 *Aetna Explosives	14¼	13⅝	14	— ⅝
72	41½	100 *Aetna Ex.pf.w.i.	69	69	69	+ 2
18	14⅜	1,000 B.-A. Tob. coupon	17	17	17	— ⅛
30½	18⅝	10,900 *Burns Bros. Ice	27⅛	26	27	+ 1
123	77	255 *Carbon Steel	121	118	121	— 2
8⅝	6¼	300 Charc. Iron Co	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
7	6¼	900 Charc. Iron pf	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
1⅝	1	3,600 *Cuprite Em. Sul.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2¼	½	11,000 *Cuprite Sulphur	¾	¾	1	
42	25	5,400 Curtiss Aero	42	40¼	40¾	— ⅜
74	56	130 Curtiss Aero pf.	74	71	74	+18
4⅜	1½	3,925 *Eastern Vend	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
95	77½	200 Emerson Phon	1½	1½	1½	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	1,320 Grape-Ola	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	1¼	1,825 Grape-Ola pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20½	12⅜	3,675 Keystone T. & R.	17⅛	16	17	+ ⅜
6	2¾	100 Lake Tor Boat	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅞	3	2,300 Marconi of Am	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1	1½	13,500 *Maxim Munitions	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	2	850 Nor. A. P. & P	2½	2½	2½	
33½	28¼	1,270 *Pa. Coal & Coke	32¼	30	31½	— 1⅛
56½	54½	3,520 Penn. Sub. vtc	56½	55	56¼	— ¼
15⅞	10	13,100 *Poulsen Wireless	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	14½	400 *St. Joseph Lead	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	⅞	16,905 Smith Motor Tr	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5	5	300 Steel Alloys Corp	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	500 Standard Motor	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
20¼	11⅜	3,600 Submarine Boat	18	16½	16¾	— ⅝
5⅝	4	11,350 *Thiogen Co. of A.	5¾	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅝
30⅝	19⅞	46,300 *United Motors	30¼	27⅝	30¼	+ 2
3	1	6,000 *U. S. L. & H	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4¼	9,100 U. S. St'mship Co	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛

Range. 1918 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		800 World Film	½	½	½	— ⅛
24,400		*Wright-Mar. Air	10¾	9⅞	10½	— ⅛
1,200		*Wright-Mar. pf.	69	65	68	+ 3

MINING STOCKS

74	48	38,400	Alaska-Br. C. M.	60	54	56	— 3
38	22	7,000	*Amina Mining	36	25	36	+ 4
67	50	52,400	*Am. Tin Tung.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
13	5	9,300	*American Mines	67	62	67	+ 2
1⅛	⅝	85,200	*Atlanta	⅞	⅞	⅞	— 1
63	41	187,000	Big Ledge C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	800	Boston Montana	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
56	39	1,520	*Bradshaw Copper	½	½	½	— 4
1¼	⅞	15,500	*Caledonia Min	47	43	45	+ 1
2⅛	1¼	1,500	*Calumet & Jer	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
19	3⅛	15,050	Canada Copper	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
125	42	2,600	Cashboy	17	5	6	
2½	1	975	*Coco River M.	⅞	⅝	⅝	
2¼	1⅛	3,300	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	2	2	2	
7⅝	5	1,700	Cons. Cop. Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅝	22	6,200	*Cons. Homestead	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
2⅝	⅛	200	*Copper Valley	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	3,400	Cresson Gold	½	½	½	— ⅛
1	½	300	Dundee Ariz. C.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
74	55	7,000	*El Salv. Silv.	72	71	72	
1⅛	⅞	7,250	*Eureka C. Mg.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅜	⅛	200	First Nat. Cop.	2	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
3	⅜	6,400	*Golden Rule M.	⅞	⅞	2	+ ⅛
5	2	100	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	2,000	*Gold Merger	8	7	7	
65	40	9,000	Green Mon. M.	½	½	2½	
3	2⅞	2,500	*Hattie Gold Mg.	40	40	40	— 16
34	14	3,420	Hecla Mining	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
20	8	73,500	*Hypoth. M. & M.	40	34	36	+ 1
1⅛	⅝	37,100	*Int. Mines	10	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	700	*Iron Blossom	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1	⅝	3,000	Jerome Pres. C.	½	½	½	
90	53	25,700	*Jerome Verde	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9	3½	11,000	*Jim Butler	67	60	60	+ 6
1½	¾	3,000	*Kewanas	¾	¾	¾	
49	28	29,600	*Lampazos Silver	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
¾	¾	39,900	*Liberty Silver	40	40	46	+ 2
4	2	4,900	Louisiana Cons.	½	½	½	
8½	3½	1,600	*Magma Chief	25	25	25	
1½	½	2,200	Marsh Mining	¼	¼	¼	
15	6	950	*Milford Copper	34	34½	4	
68	25	58,100	*Monster Chief	55	50	75	— ¾
8	2	22,500	*Mother Lode	37	6½	7	
19½	15½	68,100	*Nat. Leasing	12½	2	2½	
9	8	750	*New Cornelia	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	56	700	Nipissing	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	28,500	Nixon Nevada	57	36	53	+ 3
4½	1⅞	3,900	*Ohio C., new, w.i.	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	1⅛	24,800	*Onondago Mines	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
57	43	34,500	*Pacific Tungsten	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3½	1,000	Provincial Mine	53	52	53	+ 1
⅞	⅝	1,400	*Ray Hercules	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
15	7½	18,500	*Red Warrior Min	½	½	½	+ ⅛
48	35	7,300	Rex. Con. Min	8½	8½	9	+ ⅛
54	27	18,200	*Rochester Com	40	35	39	— 2
12⅞	7½	1,650	Seneca Cop. Corp.	12	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
1	¼	2,800	Senorita Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	1	187,000	Sil. King of Ariz.	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅜	71¢	3,400	*Sil. Fissure Sil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3½	2,000	*Silver Pick	4½	4½	4½	
76	47	300	*Silver Plume Con.	60	60	68	— 2
½	⅜	8,600	Stand. Sil.-Lead.	½	½	½	
1	¼	11,300	Stewart	½	½	½	
16	7	4,000	*Success Mining	10	9	9	
3	2	700	*Superior Copper	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3¾	2¾	200	*Tonopah Belmont	3	3	3	
1⅞	1¼	4,000	Tonopah Ext	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	50	Tonopah

THE GOVERNMENT'S BUILDING ATTITUDE

Apparent Realization of Critical Conditions Brings Priority for Portland Cement.

ALTERATION WORK ACTIVE

Bigger Volume of Small Work Coming Out Now—Material Men See Brighter Side.

Federal action with reference to building materials last week affords the building trades throughout the United States a possible opportunity of interpreting the Governmental attitude toward future construction.

In the matter of supply of materials, Portland cement, through conferences held last week, has been placed upon the priority list until Aug. 1. After that date there will be another conference to determine whether the priorities shall be continued still further. This industry has been on the essential list since April 30, but owing to shortage of labor production in Zone 1, at least, has not exceeded 55 per cent. of normal. In the meanwhile consumption of this commodity, mainly for war purposes, has been so great that the supply is endangered, and the conference at Washington had the foregoing result.

The War Industries Board, before which the conference was held, was reluctant to make the period longer than Aug. 1 because it was not certain just what the fuel situation will be then. The industry has practically been on the priority list by enjoying the privileges usually accorded commodities under such classification. The importance, therefore, of this decision to the general building material and construction interests is that it is the first official indication that the Federal authorities have recognized in basic building materials the importance accorded to such munitions as steel, iron, and similar products. Other commodities are to have similar consideration when conditions warrant.

Today, at the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh, the sanitary pottery manufacturers of the country will meet to endeavor to obtain sufficient recognition from the Federal authorities to permit the industry to survive during the period of the war. The conference follows the assurances made officially by Secretary McAdoo that structural work in the interests of the health and comfort of the populace during wartime should be permitted to proceed. Sanitary ware holds a very important place in the health of the community, according to the leaders in the trade, and since the above stock cannot be accumulated under the 50 per cent. restriction in fuel, and since the use of clay products in sanitary work eliminates the use of vast quantities of metals, it is argued that this industry should be permitted to operate at least up to the 50 per cent. minimum, which has not been the case of late, not more than 25 per cent. of normal being produced, practically all of which has gone into wartime structures.

The Government's attitude on methods of awarding building construction work shows that the "cost plus a fixed profit," claimed by the War Department to be the most economical and efficient system of awarding wartime contracts, is seriously challenged by members of Congress who believe that competitive bidding is better.

By way of illustrating the extent of necessity for quick and competent construction in the last fifteen months a total of 225 such contracts had been awarded up to the middle of this month, the Eastern operations including: Brooklyn army supply base, Turner Construction Company; New York City, extension of Governors Island Quartermaster depot, the Whitney Company; General Hospital No. 3, William Crawford Company; extension to General Hospital No. 2, William Crawford Company; Bush Terminal barracks, William Crawford Company; Staten Island, N. Y., temporary buildings, Thompson-Starrett Company; Raritan Bay, Bayonne, N. J., maintenance Department stores, Snare & Triest; Governors Island, New York Arsenal, North Eastern Construction Company; Hoboken, explosive depot, Barney, Ahlers Construction Company; Sandy Hook, N. J., explosive depot, American Building Corporation; Trenton, N. J., bag filling plant, the Foundation Company; Woodbury, N. J., bag loading plant, McArthur Bros., New York; Lakehurst, N. J., experimental ground, Chas. T. Wedell Company, (Charles L. Doe, supervising resident engineer;) Islen, N. J., hospital, Cauldwell-Wingate, New York City; Mineola, N. Y., aviation field, Clough-Bourne Corporation, New York; Port Newark, N. J., terminal, McArthur Brothers Company; Saybrook, Conn., temporary buildings, Sperry Engineering Company, New Haven, Conn.; New Haven, Conn., temporary hospital, the Sperry Engineering Company, New Haven, Conn.; New Britain, Conn., ordnance machine shop, Arthur Construction Company, Boston; Schenectady, N. Y., warehouse, Feeny & Sheehan Building Company, Albany; Buffalo, N. Y., testing field, No. 2, John W. Cowper Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y., aerial photo school, W. Irving Bingham & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal, Fred T. Ley Company, Boston, Mass.; Otisville, N. Y. sanitarium, R. H. Howes Construction Company, Boston, Mass.; addition to coast artillery post, Woodbury Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass., addition to coast artillery post, F. W. Cunningham & Sons, Portland, Me.; Watertown, Mass., arsenal, Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass.; Springfield, Mass., armory, Casper, Ranno Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Boston, Mass., warehouse, W. F. Kearns Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Philadelphia, arsenal, Wm. R. Dougherty, Philadelphia; Fort McKinley, Me., water system, T. A. Scott Wrecking Company, New London, Conn.; Erie, Penn., housing, Henry Schenk Company, Erie, Penn.

There is still approximately half a billion dollars' worth of construction work to be let, either for primary war needs or supplemental wartime requirements, and in order to conserve supplies in already tight market certain commodities have been restricted on imports for the present, notably asphaltum, except for Government needs, the total quantity to be imported being 30,000 tons from Venezuela and 52,000 tons from Trinidad. All outstanding licenses for the importation of this commodity after June 15 have been revoked. Allocation of amounts to be imported subject to decision of War Industries Board. New Government lumber prices have been announced.

Building material price adjustments for this week are few, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. There is little demand for construction materials outside of that for alteration work, which is increasing in quantity, as it has become apparent that this sort of necessary construction work can proceed without interruption, thus giving more hope for contractors.

NAME NEW ERIE OFFICIALS.

Offices of General Manager and His Assistant Abolished.

A. J. Stone, Federal Manager of the Erie Railroad system, yesterday announced the following appointments:

R. S. Parsons, Chief Engineer; G. B. Owen, Superintendent of Maintenance; H. Knight, Assistant Superintendent of Maintenance; R. H. Boykin, assistant to Superintendent of Maintenance; W. A. Baldwin, Transportation Assistant; E. T. Campbell, Traffic Assistant; C. S. Goldsborough, assistant to the Federal Manager; J. C. Tucker, assistant to the Federal Manager; R. E. Woodruff, General Superintendent, lines West; A. E. Wallace, Assistant General Superintendent, lines West, and C. D. Ward, General Agent at Chicago.

The positions of General Manager and Assistant General Manager, held respectively by R. S. Parsons and E. T. Campbell, have been abolished. The jurisdiction of the General Superintendent of lines West is extended over the Marion division. The offices of the General Superintendent at Chicago and the Superintendent of Transportation, lines West, are abolished.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—Jury calendar.—Cases to be sent to Room 401 as required.

Hotel Woodward Co‹ Ford Motor Co.
Universal Road Mach Co‹ Voorhies Rubber Mfg Co.
US‹Shoninger Bros.(2)
Curren‹Bithulithic Co.
Miller‹Leh Val RR.
Shiczler‹C RR N J.
Chgrn Prod Co of Can‹Sherman & Herman.
Olsen‹N Y, N H & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 401, P. O. Bldg.—Jury calendar.—Cases to be sent from Room 227, as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 235, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy, Discharges:

George H Englis,
Floss & Lutz,
Bertha Bear,
W C Brown & Co,
Wm A Jacks,
Jos L Rosenberg,
Morris Neufeld,
Wm J Van Loan,
Morris A Berkowitz,
Samuel Dlammastein,
Ida Braverman,
Israel Mandelbaum,
Anna Mosser,
Emil Hartstein,
Charles Hartstein,
Charles Katz,
Julius H Wile,
Alfred David,
Jacob Horwitz,
Philip Hess,
Louis Glicksman,
Mendel Leibowitz,
Carl Auerbach.

Under objections:

Evangeline I Bordiuer,
Benjamin Halpern,
Edward Wertschafter,

Adjourned cases:

Louis Lobel,
David Johnson,
Horn & Sachar.

Motions:

Wm J Curley,
Wm H Rudolph,
Whites Pure Food Co,
William Kerner,
Frederick P Forster,
O'Bierne Bros,
Flashlight Battery Co,
Ides Bony & Co,
Cathedral Chime Co,
2d Av Dev Co,
"Dunstan,"
Jacob Horwitz,
Edelsack Ladies G Co,
Schussler Mfg Co,
Charles E Tompkins,
Samuel Schornwetter,
Leistner Iron Wks,
Pedro Caram,
Harold A Frank,
M & E Edelsack,
NY Fur Dye Wks,
Mandel Pollock,
Jewett Bros,
Dentists Laboratories,
Lewis Chemical Co,
William Weinberg,
Harnick‹Pa RR,
J C Wilson & Co,
A J Collaza.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building, Brooklyn—Criminal.

US‹Collins.
Same‹Kolan.
Same‹Strawgate.
Same‹Klein.
Same‹Goldberg & Ano
Same‹Doherty.
Same‹Robbins.
Same‹La Tourette et al.
Same‹McGinnias et al.
Same‹Dufty.
Same‹McNaughton.
Same‹Hudgins.
Same‹Keller.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

US‹Hampton.
Same‹Nelson.
Same‹Kenney,
Same‹Loesch.
Same‹Zobel Co.
Same‹Sklar.
Same‹Sovatkin,
Same‹Shaw.
Same‹Schaifer, (on trial.)

Admiralty:

Applebaum‹SS Santa Barbara.
Jordan SS Co‹Adriatic 4 P. M.;
Testut‹Van der Duyn.

Same‹Taylor.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wenig‹Taylor.
Re New Eng Eq Ins Co, (Oppenheimer.)
Re same, (Rosenfeld.)
Re same, (Ober.) (2)
Re same, (Handler.)
Re same, (Galuten.)
Loeb‹U S Sanitary Effects Separating, &c, Co.
Sherwin‹Sherwin.
Hirt‹Koffman & Co, (2.)
Gallinzzo‹Horton Ice Cream Co, (2.)
Ueberall‹Somers.
Farmers L & T Co‹Bergeman.
Bimbo‹Texas Co (4.)
Standard Cloth Co‹Newstyle Corset Mfg.
Re Lalor.
Israel‹Israel.
Atlantic Sales Co‹Eastern Shore Shipbuilding Co.
Le Picard‹Le Picard.
Chamdon Coated Paper Co‹Carey Print.
Wedertz‹Sweet.
Levy‹Levy.
Met Sav Bank‹Spring Holiday.
Sarasohn‹Peoples Theatre Co, (Simpson.)
Beggerty‹Haggerty.
Rocco‹Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Mack‹201 W 54th St Co.
Morgenweck‹Liebowitz.
Miller‹Lane.
Mandel‹Goldstein.
Kuhn‹Reische.
Gallo‹Goldowitz.
Cottrell‹Ebling Brew Co, (2.)
Tischler‹Alkier.
Sullivan‹Interboro News Co.
Re Watt, (Sherman.)
Harlan‹Zweig.
Heisler‹Gumprecht.
Re Leonold.
Pincus‹Pincus.
People, &c‹Municipal Liens Co.
Westcott Express Co‹ City R E Co‹Kotzen Realty Co.
MacDonell‹MacDonell.
Bernstein‹Bernstein.
Goldstein‹Fram.
A Westerbrook Co‹ Beury.
Ward‹U S Wood Preserving Co.
Norwalk‹Norwalk.
Stadler‹Union Trust.
City R E Co‹Kotzen Realty Co.
Reese‹Equit Trust Co.
Sullivan‹Union Ry.
Hopkins‹42d St, &c, Ry.
Park‹Roth's Transfer Co.
Rishell‹Friedman.
Lundie‹Fisher.
Re Barfield.
Prudential Ins Co‹ Nat Bk of Commerce
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Slade‹Downey.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank‹Donnellan.
Roeder‹Mayer.
Honig‹Farkas.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Revalles‹Century Amuse Co.
Cleaver‹Farrell.
Wm Wright Co‹Welch
Wertheimer‹Wertheimer.
Lustgarten‹Lustgarten.
Winston‹Winston.
Clayton‹Clayton.
Rudat‹Rudat.
Hall‹Mitsui & Co.
Bernstein‹Bernstein.
Schlang‹Penn RR.
Fisher‹Cohen.
Hary‹Heftler.
Robin, Inc‹Winslow.
Pearsall‹Shore Bathing Suit Co.
Latin, Strassberg & Schlegel, Inc‹Stromberg Export & Imp.
Sametzki‹Edelman.
Baruch‹Rosenthal.
N & H Amus Co‹ Gersten.
Cohen‹King Motors, Inc.
Klappert‹Wigmore.
Morris‹Hechtkopf (3.)
Base‹Lasky.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Abendroth-Root Mfg‹ Magnetic Coal Co.
Wells‹Alpern.
Rubenstein‹J R T.
Weiher‹Bromar Rty.
Leventhal‹Rosenfeld.
Soler‹Goldwyn Pict Corp.
La ky‹Corbolineum W P Co.
Levett‹Draper.
Noto‹NY Rys.
Kapfit‹Robinson.
Tolnach‹Stuzin.
Miller‹I R T.
Marshall‹Baker.
Zuvattoin‹Thompson.
rienn‹Kirps.
Rabinowitz‹N Y Rys.
Gerstein‹same.
Friedman‹Int R T Co, (2.)
Chack‹same.
Kampf‹N Y Rys.
Mendelson‹N Y City Int Rty.
Greenbaum‹De Jong.
Edwards‹Lavery.
Thomson‹Meyercord.
McCarthy‹Van Buren & NY Bilposting Co
Berkowitz‹N Y Rys.
Cohen‹Freiman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Warren Prod Co‹Caravel Co.
B'way Cent Bank‹ CNY.
Polinkoff‹Yassukovitch.
Robinson‹Rashkind.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Heidt‹Mandeville (2).
Kisluk‹Roberts.
Freda‹Lordi.
Frederick Arnold,
Hannah L Doty,
Mary Sliney,
Rebecca Miller,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Durell Gregory & Co‹ Silverman.
Clausen‹Vogel Trading
Bonnell‹Altieri Const.
Brodsky‹Radt.
Bati‹Hallow & Perlow
Stetbine‹Penn RR.
Fisher‹Cohen.
Hary‹Heftler.
Robin, Inc‹Winslow.
Pearsall‹Shore Bathing Suit Co.
Latin, Strassberg & Schlegel, Inc‹Stromberg Export & Imp.
Sametzki‹Edelman.
Baruch‹Rosenthal.
N & H Amus Co‹ Gersten.
Cohen‹King Motors, Inc.
Klappert‹Wigmore.
Morris‹Hechtkopf (3.)
Base‹Lasky.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Abendroth-Root Mfg‹ Magnetic Coal Co.
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Kapfit‹Robinson.
Tolnach‹Stuzin.
Miller‹I R T.
Marshall‹Baker.
Zuvattoin‹Thompson.
rienn‹Kirps.
Rabinowitz‹N Y Rys.
Gerstein‹same.
Friedman‹Int R T Co, (2.)
Chack‹same.
Kampf‹N Y Rys.
Mendelson‹N Y City Int Rty.
Greenbaum‹De Jong.
Edwards‹Lavery.
Thomson‹Meyercord.
McCarthy‹Van Buren & NY Bilposting Co
Berkowitz‹N Y Rys.
Cohen‹Freiman.
Dorfman‹Realty Superintendent Co.
Booth‹N Y Rys.
Feldman‹Herkowitz.
Wolkomir‹I R T.
Horowitz‹Block.
Dempsey‹Pozenik.
Zerner‹Feldman.
Ramaner‹Black & White Cab Co.
Jozefsberg‹Cent Brew.
Kesselman‹NY Rys.
Spellman‹same.
Rosenblum‹Cohen.
Smith‹Tarpin.
Meyers‹same.
Zadigan‹Birnbaum.
Roshach‹Penn RR.
Lubelsky‹Englander.
Bayardo Co‹Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
Lazinsky‹3d Av RR.
Golding‹Pure Oil Co.
Portale‹N Y Rys.
Renna‹Market St Rty.
Rubino‹Ehrmann.
Adamo‹N Y Rys.
Loscalzo‹Noyes.
Brody‹Salwen.
Klink‹Bayer.
Feinstein‹N Y Rys.
Ditler‹Union Ry.
Pinger‹Cashel.
Malzekowitz‹Union Ry.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Meltza‹Meltza.
Clark‹CNY.
Gordon‹Gordon.
Peo ex rel L I RR‹ State Bd Tax Com.
Lasker‹Lasker.
Ayres‹Monohan.
Quern‹Schalk.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.

Levine‹Finkelstein.
Sexton & Dinnegan‹ Third Av Ry.
Kershaw‹Bklyn Inst of Arts.
Selander‹Johnson & ano.
Marx‹Weller & ano.
Dineen‹Nassau RR.
Lyon‹Lutz.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Radnowitz‹Hassenfratz.
Henley‹Cahill.
Bklyn Union Coal Co‹ Odell & Co.
Killeta‹CNY.
Folkes‹Fink.
Thomas‹Koslowitzky & ano.
Warshofsky‹Un Dress Beef Co et al.
Talmud‹NY Rys Co.
Buncuski‹NY C I Ry.
Shapiro‹Schwenck & ano.
Harris‹B H RR.
Stein‹NY Rys.
Torgman‹same.
Gallagher‹Wright.
Nolan‹NY Rys.
Shapiro‹Markowitz.
Fahmie‹Nassau RR.
Galewski‹Glaser & ano.
Scherger‹Baur.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4902.

Surrogate's Court

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of
John Stark,
H A Hamansor,
W A Redfield,
Catherine Hange,
Walter Joyce,
Louis Berger,
Francis Gintel,
William Zellar,
M Goldman,
Herman Britton.

Administration of
Henry Zepplin.

Accounting of
Edward Coogan,
A G Sievers,
Philip Achenster,
H Van Tassel,
Reinhold Kesler,
William Weise,
Madge De Berril,
John Bolton,
Harry Ruhman,
Alexander Campbell,
Stephen Smith.

Estates of
Gertrude Horton,
Nellie Finnerty,
Mary Bergen,
J F Johnson,
Caroline Hillman.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 A. M.

Freitag, Jr‹Nas El RR.
Lagnan‹Bklyn H RR.
Rotman‹Nas El RR.
Goodman‹N Y Consolidated RR.
Cooperman‹Raffman, (2.)
Fitzgerald‹Peterman.
Magia‹Weinstein.
Courtney‹Sprigade, (2.)

Highest number reached, 828.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brillinger‹Ozias.
Wagner‹CN Y & N S Traction Co.
Hamilton‹same.
Wagner‹same.
Sutter‹Robins Co & ano.
Rohloff‹Herman.
Benes‹Oakes Mfg Co.
Klenzie, as admr‹ same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Ries‹CNY.
Steiert‹L I RR.
Dorney‹Rutherford Rubber Co.
Martin‹Tha Nat Sav Bk of City of Albany
Wood‹Johnson.
Peterson‹Henry Mfg Co‹Frank.
Kyle‹Escher.
Wettje‹Goldstein.
Cillendro‹CNY Rys.
Stroud‹Hart.
Orchard‹L I RR.
Caplan‹Mouquin.
Ward‹B H RR & ano.
Short‹L I El Ry et al.
Gasoline Line Co‹ Hoersgen & ano.

Highest number reached on general calendar, 2320.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Miller‹Jamaica Manor Corp.
Donahue‹Donahue.
Reilly‹Reilly et al.
Petri‹Petri.
Clark, Lee, Tibbitts Co‹Ford.
Bryant Park Realty Co‹Shipman.

Also for the hearing of motions.

SHORT CAUSE AND CONTRACT CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Sproull‹Beskin.
Moo‹Reliance Ins Co.
Cerretta‹Loyal Order of Moose.
Steel Furniture Co‹ Morgan.
Keye‹Schelich.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Sisson‹Sirtiak.
Mulvey‹Williamson.
Vickern‹Hickson.
Socini‹Rossi.
Kelly‹VII of Dobbs F.
Zederbaum‹Wheeler.
Sunrise Storage and Warehouse Co‹N Y C RR Co.
Weiss‹same.
Rich‹Barlow & Co.
Dunn‹West Elec RR.
Schwartz‹NY C RR.
Ward‹Union Ry.

Reserved calendar as published on Friday last is marked off. New notes of issue must be filed for October term.

Vassmack, Jr, Inc‹ Bonfello.
Karper‹N Y Rys.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Davis‹Davis.
Same‹Brown.
Same‹Shaw.
Rosen‹Freedman.
Nell‹Kane.
Nathan‹Nathan.
Hellthaler‹Hellthaler.
Londis‹Drivas.
Horne‹Horne.
Andersen‹Clinton-Hedden Co.
Arker‹Independent Machine & T Corp.
Wilkanowski‹Emrich.
Stevens‹Stevens.
Re Hebble.
Neugass‹Jordan.
Castellano‹Kriegl.
Hartmann‹Weiss.
Bklyn Trust Co‹ Eschwege.
Abrams‹Cherry.

Sorin et al—Harold H Herts. Dollar Savgs Bank, &c‹Schmitz et al—John V Sheridan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ottinger, J.—Cornelius Schouten‹Frieda Lichtman et al—Louis M Picker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Renda‹Brazileiro.
Just‹Porteiroy.
Moore‹Moore.
N Y Edison S & Loan Assn‹Dolan.
Re Jones.
Zingoni‹Ward Baking.
Levy‹same.
Connell‹CNY.
See‹Maillie.
Kirschner‹Theaman.
Fischer‹Fischer.
Burnstein‹Dintenfass.
Standed‹Stander.
Re 9th St (Union Standard Real Estate Co.)
Kohn‹Kohn.
Dunn‹French.
Re Danziger.
Chappelle‹Chappelle.
Queens Co Trust Co‹ Morgan Lithographic A A Volk Co‹Harris.
Balme‹Balme.
Vassmack, Jr, Inc‹ Bonfello.
Karper‹N Y Rys.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Davis‹Davis.
Same‹Brown.
Same‹Shaw.
Rosen‹Freedman.
Nell‹Kane.
Nathan‹Nathan.
Hellthaler‹Hellthaler.
Londis‹Drivas.
Horne‹Horne.
Andersen‹Clinton-Hedden Co.
Arker‹Independent Machine & T Corp.
Wilkanowski‹Emrich.
Stevens‹Stevens.
Re Hebble.
Neugass‹Jordan.
Castellano‹Kriegl.
Hartmann‹Weiss.
Bklyn Trust Co‹ Eschwege.
Abrams‹Cherry.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Meltza‹Meltza.
Clark‹CNY.
Gordon‹Gordon.
Peo ex rel L I RR‹ State Bd Tax Com.
Lasker‹Lasker.
Ayres‹Monohan.
Quern‹Schalk.
Shiebler‹Shelter Island Hgts Assoc.
Koeppel‹Friedman.
Green‹Green.
In re CNY and Johnson Av.
Thies‹Thies.
Atlanta Stor Co‹Kahn
Hoppenstedt‹Amy.
Moor‹Shonk Co.
Levitas‹Kelly.
Hopf‹Mayer.
Beyer‹Bush Terminal.
Same‹Gt A & P Tea.
Jonas et al‹Loeffler.
Ferrara‹Nassau RR.
Hasselbach et al‹Heltkamper.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Levine‹Finkelstein. Sexton & Dinnegan‹ Third Av Ry. Kershaw‹Bklyn Inst of Arts. Selander‹Johnson & ano. Marx‹Weller & ano. Dineen‹Nassau RR. Lyon‹Lutz.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Radnowitz‹Hassenfratz. Henley‹Cahill. Bklyn Union Coal Co‹ Odell & Co. Killeta‹CNY. Folkes‹Fink. Thomas‹Koslowitzky & ano. Warshofsky‹Un Dress Beef Co et al. Talmud‹NY Rys Co. Buncuski‹NY C I Ry. Shapiro‹Schwenck & ano. Harris‹B H RR. Stein‹NY Rys. Torgman‹same. Gallagher‹Wright. Nolan‹NY Rys. Shapiro‹Markowitz. Fahmie‹Nassau RR. Galewski‹Glaser & ano. Scherger‹Baur.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4902.

Surrogate's Court

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of
John Stark,
H A Hamansor,
W A Redfield,
Catherine Hange,
Walter Joyce,
Louis Berger,
Francis Gintel,
William Zellar,
M Goldman,
Herman Britton.

Administration of
Henry Zepplin.

Accounting of
Edward Coogan,
A G Sievers,
Philip Achenster,
H Van Tassel,
Reinhold Kesler,
William Weise,
Madge De Berril,
John Bolton,
Harry Ruhman,
Alexander Campbell,
Stephen Smith.

Estates of
Gertrude Horton,
Nellie Finnerty,
Mary Bergen,
J F Johnson,
Caroline Hillman.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 A. M.

Freitag, Jr‹Nas El RR.
Lagnan‹Bklyn H RR.
Rotman‹Nas El RR.
Goodman‹N Y Consolidated RR.
Cooperman‹Raffman, (2.)
Fitzgerald‹Peterman.
Magia‹Weinstein.
Courtney‹Sprigade, (2.)

Highest number reached, 828.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brillinger‹Ozias.
Wagner‹CN Y & N S Traction Co.
Hamilton‹same.
Wagner‹same.
Sutter‹Robins Co & ano.
Rohloff‹Herman.
Benes‹Oakes Mfg Co.
Klenzie, as admr‹ same.
Siegel‹Nas El RR.
Phillips‹Bklyn H RR.
Blum‹N Y Con RR.
Sessa‹Coney Isl & Bklyn RR.
Shadelin‹Horowitz.
Soloman‹Aumann.
Luce‹Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Ries‹CNY.
Steiert‹L I RR.
Dorney‹Rutherford Rubber Co.
Martin‹Tha Nat Sav Bk of City of Albany
Wood‹Johnson.
Peterson‹Henry Mfg Co‹Frank.
Kyle‹Escher.
Wettje‹Goldstein.
Cillendro‹CNY Rys.
Stroud‹Hart.
Orchard‹L I RR.
Caplan‹Mouquin.
Ward‹B H RR & ano.
Short‹L I El Ry et al.
Gasoline Line Co‹ Hoersgen & ano.

Highest number reached on general calendar, 2320.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Miller‹Jamaica Manor Corp.
Donahue‹Donahue.
Reilly‹Reilly et al.
Petri‹Petri.
Clark, Lee, Tibbitts Co‹Ford.
Bryant Park Realty Co‹Shipman.

Also for the hearing of motions.

SHORT CAUSE AND CONTRACT CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Sproull‹Beskin.
Moo‹Reliance Ins Co.
Cerretta‹Loyal Order of Moose.
Steel Furniture Co‹ Morgan.
Keye‹Schelich.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Sisson‹Sirtiak.
Mulvey‹Williamson.
Vickern‹Hickson.
Socini‹Rossi.
Kelly‹VII of Dobbs F.
Zederbaum‹Wheeler.
Sunrise Storage and Warehouse Co‹N Y C RR Co.
Weiss‹same.
Rich‹Barlow & Co.
Dunn‹West Elec RR.
Schwartz‹NY C RR.
Ward‹Union Ry.
Aronson‹von Kamp.
F C Sheldon Slate Co‹ Arents.
Metropolitan Y Life Ins.
Same‹Prudential Ins.
Matthews‹Marra Cont Co.
Patterson‹Halstead.
Nitsch‹McCann.
Miller‹Stern Bros.
David‹Capehart.
Rodecka‹NYC RR Co.
Martino‹Green.
McNeill‹Alland.
Santora‹Watson Con.
Wilcox‹Hudson Motor Co.
Woolf‹N Y C RR Co.
Robinson‹Town of Somers.
French‹Vil of Ossining

Reserved calendar as published on Friday last is marked off. New notes of issue must be filed for October term.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

People‹O'Brien, (2.)
Same‹Smith.
Same‹Devino.

Civil:

Roseff‹Beals.
Lee‹NY C RR.

Batted Ball Kills Spectator.

Deeply interested in a boys' baseball game at Jasper Oval, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, yesterday afternoon, John Britton, 60 years old, of 302 West 129th Street, moved from his seat nearer the base line. Max Henry, 16 years old, of 534 West 170th Street, struck a foul ball that hit Britton on the head. An ambulance from Knickerbocker Hospital took Britton to that institution, but he died on the way.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLARA RATTNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 24, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,770 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, trimmings, machines, fixtures, etc.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Receiver.

SAMUEL SCHACK, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER VENTURE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 24, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 667 East 187th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Shoes, Fixtures, etc.

ROBERT SEELAV, Receiver.

SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 291 Broadway, New York.

Lofts to Let

In The New Millinery Centre

at

63 WEST 36th ST.

From February 1st, 1919. Size 50 ft. x 98 ft. 9 in. Thoroughly fireproof. 100% sprinkler equipment. Three elevators. Light on four sides. Perfect service. Rent $3,600 to $5,600 per annum per loft.

Also

116-118-120 East 27th Street,

Near 4th Ave.

Three Lofts to Let.

From February 1st, 1919. Size 66 ft. 8 in. x 98 ft. 9 in. Thoroughly fireproof. 100% sprinkler equipment. Three elevators. Perfect light, complying with all factory laws. Rents, $3,800 to $4,800 per annum per loft.

APPLY ON PREMISES, TO YOUR OWN BROKER, OR TO

A.L.MORDECAI & SON

30 EAST 42ND ST.

FOR RENT

222-224 WEST 125TH ST.

48 X 200

THROUGH TO 124TH ST., Bet. 7th and 8th Aves.

BETWEEN

SENIOR'S and BLUMSTEIN'S

DRY GOODS STORES.

Apply on Premises, or

R. E. SIMON, 30 East 42nd Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Pay Rent

when you can just as well

OWN YOUR HOME?

AND PAY NO MORE THAN RENT. If you knew where you could buy a Beautiful Home—just what you have in mind—WOULDN'T YOU LOOK IT OVER?

Let us send you information and photos about our $5000 to $7000 6 Room Homes—with or without garage. Easy terms. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,

217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.

Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Pay Rent

Elmhurst Bargains

7 ONE-FAMILY HOUSES

7 Rooms, All Improvements.

Price $6,750. Easy terms.

14 TWO-FAMILY HOUSES

All Improvements. Easy Terms.

Prices $6,850 to $7,750.

One-half block from Subway Station.

These houses are offered at an average of $1,000 less than the cost to build today. The construction is high-class in every particular.

Queensboro Corporation

Jackson Heights Renting Office, *Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.*

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer (free) at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway. Take Corona train direct to 25th St. Station.

$6,000 CORNER FOR $500

Cash. Balance easy monthly payment; will sell for $2,950; must raise $500 cash at once, therefore willing to make this sacrifice. Property title guaranteed; finest locality. Address Whalen, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

$6,250—WORTH $8,000.

Beautiful new 8-room house, every modern improvement; located best section Jamaica, near subway, trolleys and L. I. R. R.; plot 40x100. This is a real bargain. Come and see. B. H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St. Phone 470 Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.

Ush & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Essex County In the

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

KEENE VALLEY, NEW YORK

An attractive completely furnished summer home for rent, with large rooms, two sleeping porches, three bathrooms, hot and cold running water, stable, heating plant, study in woods three minutes from house; tennis court, vegetable garden, and services of a competent gardener and caretaker who will put the place in perfect order prior to arrival of occupants and close the house after their departure. Rent $1,500. Further details on application to PAUL J. SACHS, "Shady Hill," Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.

Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal and Vicinity.

Cottages, apartments and hotels for rent and sale. Apply to R. Wesley Miller, 718 Mattison Ave.; phone 1051 Asbury Park, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New England Colonial

Dwelling in quaint town of Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City; 41 min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. Has six rooms and tile bath, sleeping and breakfast porches, open fireplace and many unusual features. Plot 90x100, fronting parked boulevard. Price $6890, on reasonable terms. Call, write or phone O. L. Schwencke, Jr., 277 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Worth 4657.

For Sale or to Rent

East Hampton, Long Island

Gentleman's country estate situated in the choicest location, overlooking the ocean, consisting of about 19 acres in lawns and shade trees, large and attractive dwelling house, and all necessary out-buildings.

For particulars apply to

Cruikshank Company

141 Broadway, N. Y.,

or

Mrs. B. M. Osborne,

East Hampton, Long Island.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BRO

Take or send want advertisements for publication in The New York Times to an office of The Times to eliminate possibility of errors by telephone.

Times Building, Times Square
Times Annex, West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 2 Rector St.
Harlem, 2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th St.
Brooklyn, 397 Fulton St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Light loft, 25x80, steam heat, elevator service. Inquire 214 Fulton St., Wollins & Bull, Inc., 521 Cortlandt.

Several fine, light lofts to let, steam heat; rent reasonable; excellent shipping facilities. F. E. Allen, 607 W. 43d. Bryant 510.

Office wanted at once, furnished or unfurnished preferred; woolen district. Phone Greeley 2354.

Loft, 75x80, with power, steam heat; elevator, electric light, watchman. Mesinger, 144th St., east of Southern Boulevard.

Would rent mahogany furnished large office, facing street, to desirable party; rent about $50; service optional. Room 615, 135 B'way.

WOULD RENT MAHOGANY FURNISHED LARGE OFFICE, TOP FLOOR, TO DESIRABLE PARTY; TELEPHONE AND STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE OPTIONAL; FINE LOCATION, 40TH ST. AND MADISON AV. M 51 TIMES.

New, highest type fireproof 30-story building; most distinctive and artistic in New York; over 1,000 outside windows; various size offices, from 200 feet up to entire floors; overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th St., Room 200.

Desk room or mailing privilege in beautifully equipped office, including stenographer, telephone service; $8. Suite 201, 1,547 Broadway. Bryant 7745.

Storage warehouse, fireproof, low insurance, on East River, reasonable rates. Tough's Warehouse, 530 East 73d St. Tel. Rhinelander 3586.

To Let—Two lofts, 25x60, and basement, 25x100, at 612 East 83d St.; rent $50. Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50, telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

TWO LOFT buildings, 25x80, 6-story, for storage or manufacturing; two blocks from East River. Inquire Elias Diamond, 294 Stanton St., 1174 Orchard.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Space in doctor's office suitable for eye specialist three mornings a week; central location. Dr. Gibson, 317 West 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH, 146 EAST.—Window boxes, garden couch, hammock; large, small apartments. Gramercy 3078.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6100.

30TH, 110 EAST.—Studio, light housekeeping, kitchenette, 2d floor front; very desirable; $36.

31ST, 22 EAST, Hampton Apartments.—Two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $60 upward.

34TH AND LEXINGTON AV.—Have front bed and sitting communicating room; light, cool, and clean; private bath, elevator, telephone, and homelike; block from 33d subway and elevated; gentleman preferred. Wareham Apts., 241 Lexington Av.

40TH ST., 27 EAST.—Studio apartment, furnished, four rooms, bath, kitchenette, and roof, for Summer or until May; references; can see any time. Phone Vanderbilt 4566.

48TH, 20 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment, bedroom, living room, kitchenette, bath; moderate.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths; attractive garden; till Oct. 1. Plaza 2200.

56TH, 1 EAST.—Three large rooms, beautifully furnished; light, maid service, ice; $26 weekly; equal best hotel; three bachelors or couple. Plaza 865, Apartment 516.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 large rooms, bath; breakfast optional.

61ST, 48 EAST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms and bath to sublet for the Summer or longer.

61ST ST., 27 EAST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; single or suite. Plaza 2728.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Very large room, bath, well furnished, $45; 3 rooms, bath, $55. Rhinelander 3179, or superintendent.

69TH, 14 EAST.—Sublet, attractive, cool, 8-room apartment; overlooking park; reasonable. Telephone Mrs. Kline, Plaza 4044.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Madison Square 9100.

ELLA M. O'KANE offers two of her attractively furnished apartments for the Summer months at half the usual rental. Phone Plaza 9058 or 9019.

MADISON AV., 1,970, (corner 31st St.)—One block from Central Park and Museum of Art; large 7-room apartment, southwestern exposure, beautifully furnished, for rent to Oct. 1 and thereafter if desired for one or two years. Apply on premises. Telephone 2000 Lenox.

PARK AV., (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchenette; grand piano; sacrifice. Rhinelander 9765 before 10 mornings.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 20 WEST.—Unusually artistic duplex studio apartment; completely furnished; 5 rooms and bath; silver, linen; extremely cool and airy; studio 25 by 30; maid service if desired; $125 monthly. Mahan, Stuyvesant 7389.

21TH, (corner Waverly Place.)—Three-room housekeeping apartment; piano, victrola. Apartment 52.

26TH ST., 29 WEST.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

32D, 9 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; first-class service; newly furnished; Summer rates. Steigelman, 2227 Madison Square.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.—Beautiful suite, two rooms and bath; 7 windows, 3 exposures; cool, clean; immediate possession.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, kitchen, completely furnished for housekeeping; immediate possession. Phone Bryant 9778.

47TH, 8 WEST. — Attractively furnished apartment; large, spacious rooms; smaller one; bath; en suite; home life and ideal for bachelors, professionals, or couple; electric elevator.

55TH ST., 1730 BROADWAY.
2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen.
2, 3 rooms, baths, kitchen.

55TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath; moderate.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Thorndyke Apartment Hotel, attractive suite 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 200 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 bath, furnished apartment. Circle 5064 or 4812.

59TH, 100 WEST.—COOL, OVERLOOKING PARK, EXQUISITELY FURNISHED. CIRCLE 5074. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

68TH ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms with private family.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; two-three room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

71ST ST., 235 WEST.—Splendidly furnished three-room housekeeping apartment; price $125.

72D, 42 WEST.—Reasonable rates obtainable for 2 rooms and bath apartment, unfurnished and furnished; the acme of smartness, refinement, and taste; as many as 9 windows in some apartments; Japanese restaurant at moderate prices. Royalton Hotel, Columbus 7941.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Apartment of two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without kitchenette; electric light, parquet floors, and maid service; tea room in building.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

72D, 42 WEST. (Apartment 44.)—Two rooms and bath, furnished, southern exposure, telephone, maid service, restaurant; July, August.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms, baths, $30-40. Columbus 9555.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studios, baths, kitchenettes; 1 room, $8; 2, $15; 3, $20.

75TH, 1, WEST. — Beautiful apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; maid service.

80TH, 225 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Apart. 9 south, ideal 6 rooms, corner, all outside, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; sacrifice, $110.

81ST, WEST.—Two rooms, bath, facing Central Park. Elliott. Tel. 9240 Schuyler.

83D, 320 WEST.—6-room apartment; immediate possession to Sept. 15 or longer; quiet, cool; half block Riverside; piano.

85TH, 353 WEST.—5 rooms, front; near drive; July 1, Apt. 1 East.

86TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet for the Summer, room and bath; southern exposure. Phone 8280 Schuyler. Apt. 8B.

87TH, 150 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 baths, new building, exclusively furnished; piano, Victrola, silver, linen; reasonable. Superintendent, Schuyler 2862.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

88TH, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished 6 spacious rooms, 2 baths; tenth floor; cool; exceptional opportunity; references required; $175. Riverside 533, Apartment 10H.

89TH ST., 207 WEST, (West End.)—Large 3-room suite, private bath, or separate, in high class elevator apartment; bachelor or married couple. 1653 River. Evans.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, front suite, baths, kitchenette; electricity; service; $45-$55.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

98TH ST., 315 WEST. — Attractive four-room and bath apartment, cool and airy in Summer, for rent until Oct. 1; immediate possession; rental $75 monthly. Inquire of Superintendent or phone Bryant 1000, Extension 103, for appointment.

98TH, 203 WEST.—Apartment 2-E to let from July 1; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; attractively furnished; well ventilated; latest improvements; all conveniences. 6375 Riverside.

98TH, 203 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, and bath; well furnished, bright, cheerful; first class. Apartment 11.

103D, 250 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; southwestern exposure; all light; for Summer months. Alexandria Hotel, Apartment 15C.

109TH, 107 WEST. (Capitol, 1611 Academy.) —2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, L; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; reference essential; telephone Sunday and evenings.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Six rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35; subway. Cathedral 6398.

113TH, 506 WEST. — Completely furnished front apartment, five or six rooms; cool and light; elevator; $60 or $65. Leslie.

114TH ST., 514 WEST.—Seven rooms, furnished; beautiful view; immediate possession to Sept. 25; $90 month, which is less than actual cost. Phone Vanderbilt 4460 for appointment or see superintendent.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Six rooms, two baths; Morningside Heights; attractively furnished; vacated because absence in war service. Morningside 8232.

116TH, 401 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms; July to October; references. Ramsay.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Three rooms, beautifully furnished; living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath; southern exposure. Apt. 41.

135TH, 629 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Attractively furnished four-room elevator apartment for Summer to refined couple. Apartment 62.

139TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive 3 rooms, bath; elevator; piano, silver, linen; until October; $65 month. Apartment 64.

143D, 519 WEST.—Six months or longer, high-class furnished 6-room apartment; every convenience. Apt. 51 Audubon 2051.

144TH ST., 500 WEST.—Beautifully furnished elevator apartment; piano, Victrola, sublet Summer months; references required. Apt. 47. Audubon 3615.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Cool, comfortable corner for Summer months, four rooms, all outside, elevator, piano; $50. Apartment 4-E.

150TH, 675 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Light, desirable, furnished six-room apartment, facing Broadway; Summer months; moderate rate. Apartment 33.

177TH, 609 WEST.—Breezy four rooms; $35; good view. Call Sunday or after 5, Apartment 41.

181ST ST., (corner Fort Washington Av., 555.)—Four-room elevator apartment, $45, to Sept. 15. Apartment 3.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Diagleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 615. 8th Av. bus stops at door.
Weekly rates if desired.

BROADWAY, 2,469, (91st St.)—Two handsome outside rooms, kitchen, bath; low rental, linen, silver; high-class elevator apartment. Engel.

BROADWAY, 2,534, (95th, The Martha.)—2-3 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; all latest improvements; maid service; $80 to $70.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, two rooms and kitchen; Summer rates. Telephone morning, Academy 1386, Ext. 32.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—Sublet for Summer at great reduction, to careful tenant, 7 rooms, 2 baths; attractively furnished. Superintendent, or Tel. 9525 Morningside.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate, 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

McDOUGAL ST., 177.—Block north Washington Square; unusually attractive four rooms, housekeeping, convenient, reasonable; references. Spring 4058. Tucker.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Furnished small apartment or single rooms, overlooking Morningside Park. Phone Morningside 5020, Apartment 63, 8-10 A. M., 5-6 P. M.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Cor. 121st.)—Five outside rooms; July and August. Apartment 6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 83.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676 (3-E.)—Leaving city, will sublet apartment 6 large rooms, 2 facing Drive; possession July 1; $75 a month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 860, Apartment 2.—To sublet, six rooms; reasonable. Apply above address.

WEST END AV., (near 96th Subway.)—6 rooms, 3 baths, piano, victrola, new building, $150; also five rooms overlooking Hudson, $85. Particulars, telephone Riverside 5846.

WEST END AV.—2 blocks 96th St. subway; gentleman's home; never rented before; 8 rooms, two baths, piano; immediate possession; $150. Phone Riverside 5846.

WEST END AV., 840.—Desirable 4 or 6 room elevator apartment to rent completely furnished; modern; can be seen Sunday or after 8 o'clock during week.

WEST END AV., 924, Apartment 74.—Furnished seven light rooms and three baths for Summer months. Apply Superintendent.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Unique, attractively furnished six-room apartment, with balcony, in charming suburb, thirty minutes from Grand Central, July 1 to Oct. 1. Phone Bronxville 834, between 10 and 12.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

54TH, 65 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent.

55TH, 538 WEST.—Four large, bright rooms; hot water supply. Inquire Janitor.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 6 rooms; $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

72D ST., 14 WEST.—Apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; doctor's office; studio apartment.

90TH, 35 WEST, (Apt. 20.)—Will rent $1,300 seven-room, modern apartment, July, August, September; $75 month.

111TH ST., 501 WEST. — Modern elevator apartments, opposite St. John's Cathedral; 4, 5, 6 rooms; $42.50-$65; bargains. Superintendent.

117TH, 368 W., (cor. Morningside Av.) 4 large rooms, all outside, $35.

165TH, 600 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful 8-room apartment; modern building.

BONNY CASTLE,
St. Nicholas Av. and 191st St.
4 and 5 rooms.
Supt. on premises or
Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,128.
Two and three rooms with bath. Maid service; references required.

MANHATTAN AV., 272.—To sublet, elevator apartment, 6 large, light, sunny rooms; opposite Morningside Park; possession July 1; rent reasonable. Apt. 18.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

FOR RENT.—Three or four rooms, kitchenette, bath, apartment, in private house; heat, light, garage; convenient golf, boats, clubs; 35 minutes Grand Central Depot; situated Greystone-on-Hudson, overlooking Palisades; high-class proposition. Telephone Morningside 3483.

FIVE rooms and bath in two-family house, near station, until Oct. 1. Apply 353 No. High St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

SIX or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Z 382 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH, 103 EAST.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; every convenience; private house; reference. Mrs. Kingsland.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

84TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, bright room in elevator apartment; southern exposure. Apartment 9.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Central location, large rooms, $4 up; private baths, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single room.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone, home comforts, select surroundings.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms with bath, running water; army and navy people accommodated.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private bath; telephone, electricity.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large and small rooms, bath, gentlemen, $7, $5.

West Side.

11TH, 115 WEST.—Attractive connecting rooms; use piano; also front parlor; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

23D ST., 215 WEST.—Rooms for young men; join Y. M. C. A. and make building your home; low rates.

55TH ST., 19 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, with alcove and bath, at reasonable price; second floor.

37TH, 33 WEST.—Large, cool, front room; big closet and bath; Summer rates.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; overlooking Park; high-class house; references.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Rooms, studios, furnished or unfurnished; private baths; electricity, phone.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity, telephone, references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Comfortable, airy room, with bath, kitchenette, hot water, electricity.

51ST, 11 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single or en suite; Summer rates.

52D, 8-25 WEST.—Rooms, studios, handsomely furnished; maid service; electricity; phone.

52D, 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with bathroom; also single room.

56TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; newly renovated; centrally located. Circle 3993.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, hot, cold, running water, electric; references.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; attractive room, adjoining bath; $5.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; twin beds; electricity; moderate; references.

69TH, 63 WEST.—FRONT ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; RUNNING WATER; ELECTRICITY; ALSO SINGLE ROOM; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE; REFERENCES.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Cozy front room with bath; private family; reasonable; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—We have refined accommodation for high-class gentlemen, single and suite of rooms; every appointment; a proper atmosphere; owner's residence; references.

77ST, 147 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike room, running water, large closets, bath adjacent.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large rooms; running water, electricity, telephone; good location.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; other rooms; electricity.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. De Bernys, Columbus 3588.

72D ST., 308 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath, kitchenette.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room with private bath; other rooms; electricity.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, breakfast; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST, near Riverside.—Large rooms; private baths; small room; board.

73D, 273 WEST.—Single, double, private house; bath each floor; subway express.

74TH ST., 165 WEST.—Master bedroom and bath, private house, for Summer, or third floor beautifully furnished room, near bath, permanent; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 2068.

74TH, 57 WEST, (Near Park.)—Newly furnished house; electricity; parlor with bedroom; $10.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; electricity; private phone; board optional.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; service; park; private house.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms, electricity; select residence; $4.50-$9.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Artistic large, medium rooms adjoining bath; electricity; $4, $6, $8.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large, cool room; private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic room, private bath; also medium; electricity; $4, $6, $10.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house; beautifully furnished rooms; private baths, electricity.

76TH, 235 WEST.—Large room with bath; small room; excellent location.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, $10-$12; others $4; electricity.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large, light rooms to let in best location; convenient to all cars.

77TH ST., 123 WEST.
Special Summer concessions for steady guests; beautiful residential neighborhood, near "L" subway; electricity; hot, cold water.
TELEPHONE 3850 SCHUYLER.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large room, bath, single and medium room; electricity; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room, reasonable; references; gentleman.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; near bath; phone, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms, with, without bath; piano; kitchenette; electricity.

78TH, 103 WEST.—Large front room, running water; also small room; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms, $4 to $10; telephone, reception room.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also small room; reasonable.

78TH ST., 110 WEST.—New, select Christian home for business men; breakfast if desired.

80TH, 225 WEST, Apt. 6, South.—Two outside rooms, one corner room, single or en suite; southern exposure; elevator.

80TH, 43 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and single beautiful rooms, private bath; Summer rates.

81ST, 161 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; near "L" and subway.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large and small; excellent accommodations.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Attractive suite, main four rooms; reception hall; park view.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; other large, cool rooms; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, use of piano; single rooms; private house.

83D, 49 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double rooms; every convenience; electricity; board optional; references.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Single outside room, one flight; just renovated. Collins.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool rooms; bath; near Drive; references.

87TH ST., WEST.—Lady, alone, would share apt. or rent room to lady or couple; high-class apt., 12th floor. Call mornings. Phone 4178 Schuyler.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

88TH, 316 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Cool, attractive, double and single rooms.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family would let desirable gentleman comfortable front room, adjoining bath; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; single; electricity; $9-$8.50.

93D, 253 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; continuous hot water; references; private house.

93D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; other rooms; southern exposure. Riverside 8133.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Rozelle.)—Nicely furnished large, small room; board optional.

104TH ST., 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one block from subway. Academy 1227.

105TH, 229, (next Broadway.)—Single, double room, kitchen; top floor, elev. Apt. 64.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Front room, adjoining bedroom; running water; conveniences; references. Miller.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Exclusive large, airy rooms; convenient Columbia; independent. Apt. 44.

117TH and Amsterdam Av., Kensington Dwellings, opposite Columbia University; quiet family hotel; large and small rooms, suites, private baths, $5 weekly up; cafeteria and restaurant.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Desirable room; business men preferred; elevator; running water. Apt. 32.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, near Columbia; one housekeeping suite. Seher.

123D, 112 WEST.—High-class house, desirable large and small rooms, near subway.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—A few vacancies; high-class house; references.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th St.)—Nicely furnished, light; adjoining bath; shower; telephone; elevator; gentleman only; reference; $5. Apartment 4R.

BROADWAY, 1,695, (53d St.)—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; home comforts; $6. Keough.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.—To rent to a lady, large furnished room and bath; attendance; appointment by telephone. 5386 Circle.

LARGE ROOM, with balcony which could be used for sleeping purposes; southern exposure; running water; electricity; near Riverside Drive and 72d St. subway; gentlemen only; private house. M 111 Times.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN
can find superior accommodations with refined private family; Broadway-110th St. Phone Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Parlor and bedroom, piano, facing Drive, beautifully furnished; board or use of kitchen optional. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (at 79th St.)—Attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson; single or en suite; in refined, modern house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Two-room suite; delightful southern front; reasonable. Apartment 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Handsome room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; kitchenette. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Beautiful room, facing Drive; twin beds; private residence.

STUDIO.—Nicely furnished front room, second floor, private house; piano, Victrola; all conveniences. Telephone Schuyler 5204.

New Jersey.

ASBURY PARK.—Furnished rooms, block from beach. E. McFadden, 304 6th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large front room; near park; board optional. 3450 Rhinelander.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large, small rooms; near park, 5th Av.; scrupulously clean.

127TH ST., 55 EAST.—Rooms to let, with board.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath, electricity, elevator; also single rooms.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; single room; reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; also single room; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; French cooking; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; references. The Byron.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table board; subway express; references.

72D ST., 233 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive, homelike, large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

77TH, (116-124 WEST.)—Attractive residential location at park, sub and "L"; electricity, steam, large parlors, board optional; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—LARGE, FRONT ROOM; ALSO TABLE BOARD.

80TH, 143 WEST.—One large, one medium room; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, private baths; also single rooms; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; excellent board.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent home table; references.

93D, 252 WEST.—Delightful rooms, large, small, private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—A few vacancies in high-class house; excellent table and service; references exchanged.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.
Attractive, cool quarters, twin mahogany beds; running water, two closets; couple or gentleman. 6900 Morningside. Apt. 3N.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Two large, outside, comfortably furnished rooms, private bath; Southerners home; reasonable; gentleman. Farragut 3917.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Couple, first floor; bath; meals; $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined South American gentleman wishes an American boarding house between 70th and 90th, West; state prices. A 79 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Brooklyn.

One or two gentlemen; private family, Kings Highway, Brighton line; detached, modern house; garage and porch; optional board. 1,751 East 19th St., Brooklyn. Coney Island 323W.

Staten Island.

Attractive suburban home, has large, airy rooms to rent, with board. Summer months or permanently; all modern improvements; large piazza and grounds. 704 Willow Brook Road, Port Richmond, S. I.

Long Island.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Private, Jewish adult family, with large house, accommodate one gentleman; references exchanged. X 267 Times Annex.

GRANDVIEW AV., 234.—Exclusive cottage, facing ocean; tennis; excellent cuisine. Far Rockaway 980.

Chester Inn, Beach 129th St., Belle Harbor, tel. Hammels 1767.—Comfortable rooms; home cooking; reasonable. Mrs. J. McKeogh.

Arverne.—Large ocean front rooms, beautiful location, near station, 122 Meredith Av.

Arverne.—Large, attractive ocean rooms, second house from beach. 69 Storm Av.

New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Large, attractive suburban house; large, airy rooms for rent, with board; excellent table and service; large piazza, grounds, and shade trees; six minutes from Highland Av. station; references.

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Country home, rest, shade; excellent board, $10; near stores. Wildfern, Eagleville, Conn.

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COMPANION. — Lady, refined, congenial, speaking English, French, Italian, would go to country with family for Summer in exchange for board. Write E. P., 15a East 80th St.

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DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and General Office Assistant, experienced; references; $18. Address A 72 Times.

DRESSMAKING.—Exclusive styles, gowns, sport clothes, remodeling; out, home preferred. Smith, 125 West 43d. 4878 Bryant.

GOVERNESS.—Excellent French, English, German; understanding her work thoroughly; city reference. 19 mail, M. Kruse, 636 Lexington Av., Plaza 8082.

HOUSEWORKER.—Reliable French woman, excellent housekeeper, wants 3 or 4 days a week; would take charge of business couple's apartment or would go to mountains with small family of adults. O 655 Times Harlem.

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Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.

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Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 28d; 1467 Decatur, Brooklyn.

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ACCOUNTANT, junior; experienced only, for public accountant's staff; good opportunity. Call Monday, 9 A. M., 277 Broadway, Room 608.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS can make a permanent connection with a high-class publication devoted to the foremost topics of the day; ships and shipping; commission only. Call Tuesday or Wednesday, 20s Pearl St., corner Fulton.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Man, about 40, with industrial real estate experience, as assistant manager, with opportunity for advancement, in a well-established and growing business, developing waterfront property; state particulars in full. Address Manager, 48 Times, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT BUYER, 20-25, for a large export house; excellent opportunity; only those with export experience need apply; state full particulars. D 218 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in receiving and shipping departments; young man; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. Y. M., 217 Times Harlem.

ASSISTANT WANTED.—Middle-aged man, experienced in shipping routine, to start as assistant with large importing house. N 282 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC.

FIRST CLASS MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE DESIRED. APPLY EXPERIMENTAL DEPT., CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., 4TH FLOOR, 618 WEST 50TH.

BENCH MACHINISTS on airplane work; good pay. Apply or write, Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, L. I.

BENCH MECHANICS.—Electrical work and automobile repairmen. E. S. Murphy, 239 West 56th St.

BILL ANALYZER.

Man capable of making detailed cost analysis; must be in class 3 or 4 of the draft. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BLUEPRINTER, over draft age, for a large commercial blueprint shop. Apply by letter, B. P., 200 East 23d.

BOOTMAKER wanted; foreman orthopedic bootmaker; must be competent to cut own patterns from measurements; understand leather buying and strong on getting production on hand-sewn work; wages $30 per week of 48½ hours; time and half for overtime; bonus for extra production; all applications strictly confidential. J. E. Burns, 185 Spadina Av., Toronto, Canada.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Good penman, quick and accurate, able take trial balance, &c., accustomed to high-class work; trial trip preferred; apply own handwriting, stating salary, age, references, &c. Wm. Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Av., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, for simple set of books and who can take shorthand dictation; do typewriting when necessary; good opportunity; state salary. D 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, beyond draft age, familiar with voucher system method; permanent position, with good inducements. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, and salary expected. N 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for general ledger work; draft exempt; in answering give full particulars. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 2,120, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Factory and controlling accounts experience; permanent position. William Henne & Co., 957 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, FAMILIAR WITH STOCK BUSINESS. THE SINGER-BERMAN CORPORATION, 15 PARK ROW.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, rapid, good penman, possessing initiative; references. Kay, 80 Fulton St.

BOOKKEEPERS.—In bank, two young men with bookkeeping experience; state age and salary expected. C 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of office; good advancement in going concern. Bertram J. Goodman, 857 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted in export commission house; opportunity for advancement; state age, references, and salary. N 351 Times Downtown.

BOY EXPERIENCED IN SHIPPING ROOM IN CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE. ROSENBERG BROS., 8 WEST 30TH ST.

BOYS—BOYS—BOYS, must be 18 years or over, to work nights in shop; steady position; good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS. Must be 16 years or over, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOY wanted in advertising department of daily newspaper; one who is willing to start at the bottom; must come well recommended; salary $8 per week. Arnold Sanchez, 229 West 43d St.

BOY, 16-20, for ladies' suits, coats and shoe departments in large mail order house; exceptional opportunity for ambitious young men, with future aims. Belles Hess & Co., 95 Morton Street, near Christopher Street station, 9th Av. L.

BOY WANTED TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; JEWELRY EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD REFERENCES. F. G. HECHT, 35 WEST 36TH.

BOY, bright, willing, to run errands for art concern; chance for advancement. Ethridge Association of Artists, 25 East 26th St.

BRAKEMAN, fireman, $150 and $175 monthly; experience unnecessary. Send stamp, Dept. B, Railway Association, Brooklyn.

CANVASSERS for photographic studio; earn $10 daily; commission. Savoy, 500 5th Av. Murray Hill 3332. Falk.

C. LUDWIG BAUMAN CO., 1,449 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. Bookkeeper, experienced in general ledger work; position offers good opportunity and attractive salary to applicant who is thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping and understands controlling accounts receivable and accounts payable; only applicants who have had thorough training and liberal experience in the work will be considered.

CARPENTERS WANTED BY THE DU PONT COMPANY. CLEARING HOUSE AND MAILING ADDRESS, 244 WEST 23D ST. TELEPHONE FARRAGUT 9029. GOOD PAY; TRANSPORTATION. U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 240 WEST 23D ST., 221 BOWERY, 22 EAST 22D ST. NO FEE.

CARPENTERS wanted; inside work; good pay. Apply Room 327, 30 Church St., New York City.

CLERK, DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION, QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, $20-$25 WEEK; REFERENCES. CALL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, STANDARD SHIPBUILDING CORP., SHOOTERS ISLAND, STATEN ISLAND.

CLERKS, accurate at figures, for temporary work. American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, Room 315.

CLERK.—Hardware, experienced. W. E. Cruden Hardware Co., 864 8th Av.

CYLINDER PRESSMEN wanted and feeders; steady work; $10 to $23 a week. Apply Wilson H. Lee Company, 240 Meadow St., New Haven, Conn.

DESIGNERS. AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY EXISTS FOR A FIRST-CLASS SPECIAL MACHINE DESIGNER TO ASSOCIATE WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN ENGAGED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-GRADE SPECIAL APPARATUS; A PERMANENT CONNECTION IS ASSURED THE RIGHT MAN. IN ANSWERING PLEASE GIVE FULL PARTICULARS COVERING YOUR AGE, TRAINING, SALARY EXPECTED, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. B. H., 161 TIMES.

DOCTOR wanted as assistant in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $100 a month, board and room; must be a single man. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN, TOOL DESIGNERS, DETAILERS. U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; WE NEED MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF LIGHT MACHINERY AND TOOLS; TO CAPABLE, AMBITIOUS AND INDUSTRIOUS MEN WE OFFER PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASSOCIATE WITH A FAST-GROWING ORGANIZATION NOT DEPENDENT ON THE WAR; PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OVER THE AVERAGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. D. T., 48 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN. Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN. — Mechanical detailers and tracers for Government work on trucks. Apply in person to E. S. Crocker between 8:30 and 5, or arrange appointment by telephone for any evening. Militor Corporation, Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City. Telephone Bergen 5800.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, detailing and tracing for Government work on trucks. Apply in person to E. S. Crocker, between 8:30 and 5, or arrange appointment by telephone or any evening. Military Corporation, Bergen and Kearney Av., Jersey City. Telephone Bergen 5800.

DRAFTSMAN and checkers for structural steel details; men with experience on mill building work preferred; permanent position and good chance for advancement. Call in person, Room 5717, Grand Central Terminal Building.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer, jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. F 211 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN with knowledge of machine shop practice; permanent position; state experience and salary. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical detail and layout, by Christian concern; state age, experience, salary. H 169 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS wanted by large downtown bank; good salary, lunches included, pleasant surroundings; write for an interview. O 224 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, experienced, night work; $100 month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

FIREMAN.—$80 a month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

FARMER or farmer and wife on gentleman's farm; thoroughly experienced only need apply; state salary and reference; steady position; good opportunity. C 158 Times.

ENGINEER AND ESTIMATOR WANTED ON HEATING, VENTILATING AND POWER PLANT WORK; MAN OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE ONLY; ALSO ASSISTANT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT POSITIONS. CALL WITH CREDENTIALS; APPLICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. RAISLER HEATING COMPANY, 129-131 AMSTERDAM AV., AT 66TH ST.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT not subject to draft wanted at once; must be stenographer of experience and general office work. Apply by letter or in person to main office, Bethlehem Loading Co., New Castle, Del.

HARRIS PRESSMAN wanted; one that understands numbering machines; steady work; $25 per week or better for a good, reliable man. Apply Wilson H. Lee Company, 240 Meadow St., New Haven, Conn.

HEAT TREATING MAN. Man, thoroughly practical, in the heat treating of carbon steel and the running of oil burning furnace; must be capable of handling help; to such a man a good future is offered. Apply at once. International Arms & Fuze Co., Bloomfield Av. and Grove St., Bloomfield, N. J.

INVOICE CLERK wanted; Christian firm want man, draft exempt, or woman; experienced with figures; excellent opportunity for advancement; write salary and experience. D. L., Box 7, Station Y, N. Y. C.

INSPECTION SUPERVISION. CONCERN ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF HIGH-GRADE PRECISION INSTRUMENTS ON TOOL WORK REQUIRES A MAN COMPETENT TO ASSUME CHARGE OF ITS INSPECTION STAFF; PERMANENT CONNECTION. IN ANSWERING OUTLINE EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, AND WHEN AVAILABLE, M. G., 181 TIMES.

INSPECTORS and estimators on electric light and power overhead line construction; permanent positions; state experience, salary expected, and draft qualifications in first letter. Address E, Box 48, Long Island City.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS ON HIGH GRADE PRECISION WORK; EXPERIENCED ON SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS PREFERRED; MEN OVER 30; AMERICAN PARENTAGE; HIGHEST RATE; CLEAN SHOP; 48-HOUR WEEK; STEADY WORK; IF YOU ARE NOT A FIRST CLASS MECHANIC WE CANNOT USE YOU. SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 W. 21ST.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS. First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

LINEMEN wanted; large corporation paying top wages has opening for several linemen experienced on high tension work; out of town; steady work; eight hours. C 341 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS. U. S. GOVERNMENT IS IN URGENT NEED OF OUR PRODUCT. WE ARE IN URGENT NEED OF MACHINISTS FOR 36-INCH LATHES, GOOD, ALL-AROUND MACHINISTS, WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS AND USE MICROMETER, CAN GET GOOD POSITIONS, WITH GOOD PAY. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS WANTED BY THE DU PONT COMPANY, CLEARING HOUSE AND MAILING ADDRESS, 244 WEST 23D ST. TELEPHONE FARRAGUT 9029. GOOD PAY, TRANSPORTATION. U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 240 WEST 23D ST., 221 BOWERY, 22 EAST 22D ST. NO FEE.

MACHINISTS.—We have good openings for bench hands, lathe hands, and men experienced at erecting special machinery; steady work and high wages to skilled mechanics. Address Metropolitan Engineering Co., 52d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

MACHINISTS. First-class men on lathe and milling machines for our Edgewater (New Jersey) plant; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

MACHINIST. — Working foreman to take charge operation and maintenance of special machines; must be expert mechanic. Metropolitan Engineering Co., 52 St., Cedar, and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST ON SINGER UNION SPECIAL METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE, WITH GOOD FACTORY, PANAMA KNITTING MILLS, 440 CANAL ST.

MANAGER.—WANTED, HIGH-GRADE PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED MAN PREFERRED, TO MANAGE BRANCH OFFICE FOR LONG ESTABLISHED AUDITING COMPANY. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1639, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAN wanted, experienced, who is thoroughly acquainted with figuring weights and extras over base prices on plate, angles, flats, rounds, &c., for shipyard use; this man must also be familiar with the keeping of steel store ledgers; a reasonable salary will be paid for this position; if you are not experienced with this kind of work do not waste your time in answering this advertisement. Apply to A. L. Oertel, Pur. Agent, Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

MAN.—Wanted, experienced piece goods man, men's wholesale clothing; salary $18. Apply by letter only, stating age, references, and dates applicants was in each position, Heidleberg-Wolff & Co., 640 Broadway.

MANAGER.—We want the livest manager and buyer, either male or female, in the United States for a bargain basement store, to be opened in one of the largest Middle West establishment; we will pay the price for the best and do not want an interview with any one who does not measure up to this standard; a great chance; a new basement, in one of the best stores in the country. X 306 Times Annex.

MASSEURS wanted for Turkish baths. Call 72 Seigle St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, with layout or detail experience, wanted; can use some men with electrical experience; very attractive and permanent positions for men who can qualify; in replying, give detailed statement of experience, approximate salary expected, and about what date you could report for work. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MEN to work as CONDUCTORS MOTORMEN GUARDS, AGES 21 TO 55. APPLY DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, 8 A. M. to 12 NOON, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO., 49 STATE ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN IN DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION who are required by Government orders to change their occupation by July 1 can secure work in this vitally essential war industry.

A training school for machine operators, &c., has been established to educate those unfamiliar in manufacturing lines; good pay while learning; give us in your first letter your draft classification, age, experience, in detail, and present position.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS. FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY; 48-HOUR SHOP; PLENTY OF OVERTIME; GOOD WAGES AND PREMIUM; STEADY POSITION. AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 50TH STREET AND 2D AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS. Must know how to use micrometer and read blue prints. MUST BE CITIZENS. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLWRIGHTS. Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS, able to read blueprint and work to micrometer measurements; steady employment. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 29 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MONOTYPE OPERATOR wanted to run keyboard and caster and help on stone; open shop. Apply 2 West 45th St., fourth floor.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN. Apply Employment Car, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY in advertising agency; salary to start $7 a week. Apply Monday morning, Room 1803, 50 Union Sq.

OFFICE BOY wanted in downtown import and export house. Apply G. W., P. O. Box 994, New York City.

ORDER PICKERS. Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady work. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

ORDER CLERK, experienced; only those with highest references need apply. Monarch Dress Co., 6 West 32d St.

PACKER, experienced in notions and novelties, exports, domestic; must come well recommended; good salary. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

PACKER.—YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20, RESIDENT OF BROOKLYN. SPALDING, 6TH AV. AND PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

PLATERS wanted; first-class men only, with experience in copper, silver, gold and nickel; first-class pay. Dymalkon Metals Corp., 510-514 West 34th St.

POLICY EXAMINER. YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN EXAMINING MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES. WRITE CONFIDENTIALLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED, OPPORTUNITY, C 320 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY and general office assistant to President of steel company; must be familiar with steel manufacture, analysis of daily and monthly reports, and general conduct of the business; location, New York City; state age, experience, and salary expected. V 220 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING AND STOCK CLERK wanted by a Jersey City factory; must be a United States citizen; state age, race, school education, experience, and salary expected. X 240 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. Manufacturer of high grade, most widely known, nationally advertised, and established grocery specialty on the market, needs services of strictly high grade, successfully experienced salesman to call on wholesale and retail grocery trade. This is salary and bonus proposition, offering exceptional opportunities for a producer. A good place for an aggressive, energetic wholesale grocery salesman. Also need services of man with above qualifications who speaks Hebrew. Reply, giving full particulars to Sales Manager, 481 Washington St., New York City.

SALESMEN. — Large, well-known concern, manufacturing typewriter supplies, desires two high-grade salesmen between 30 and 40 years old; experience preferred though not essential; for metropolitan and out-of-town territory; exceptional opportunity offered men of right calibre; drawing account against commission. O 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, draft exempt, to sell ship knees, oregon spars, timber, and decking to shipbuilding and repair yards; one familiar with trade desirable, but not essential; we are well-known, long-established firm, and vacancy due present representative entering Government service; splendid opportunity for right party; work done on commission, with weekly drawing account. X 244 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—We are selling in this city with great success our Vapo-Heat attachment for ranges and furnaces, and desire to appoint district selling agents, upon the territorial plan, in each suburban town; big profit on each sale; commission. Call or write for full particulars. Vapo-Heat, 46 West 33d St., New York.

SALESMEN to carry the best known line of boys' blouses and boys' goods in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota; commission basis. Apply to Mr. Swing, Room 322, 5th Av., Bldg., all day Tuesday.

SALESMAN.—Experienced traveling salesman, familiar with retail and wholesale drug trade, desired to sell drugs. Call, write, or telephone Preston Chemical Co., 180 4th Av., Brooklyn, Main 4604.

SALESMAN wanted; unusual opportunity for bright young man, age from 26 to 35, to make big money with investment house; salary and commission. Apply Room 902 Park Row Building.

SALESMAN, one who has had experience selling fire apparatus or a kindred line to mill supply houses and industries; an exceptionally good opportunity for a good man; salary or commission. R 105 Times.

SALESMAN and assistant buyer, wholesale stationery and paper; splendid opportunity; drawing account, $40 to $50. Frank Levy, 483 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Two competent steel salesmen wanted to cover local territory; must have thorough knowledge of steel business. M 252 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN of high-class selling ability to connect with a live selling motor truck corporation; strictly commission. D 44 Times.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS. STEADY POSITIONS OPEN IN A 48-HOUR SHOP, WITH GOOD WAGES; OVERTIME AND PREMIUM; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; IN A MODERN SHOP WITH UP-TO-DATE MACHINES AND TOOLS. EXPERIENCED SCREW MACHINE HANDS NEEDED FOR JONES & LAMSON, PRATT & WHITNEY, ACME, BROWN & SHARPE, AND GARVIN MACHINES, ON WORK REQUIRING MICROMETER MEASUREMENTS. AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 50th ST., 18T AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic for Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenhaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING and receiving clerk, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge of large department handling both domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. C. R., 326 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK.—FIRST CLASS WITH INITIATIVE; STEADY POSITION IN PIANO FACTORY; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND EXPERIENCE. S. A., 238 TIMES.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT. A POSITION IN THE SALES ORGANIZATION OF THE LARGEST CONCERN OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA IS NOW AVAILABLE TO A SPANISH STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT; MAN OR WOMAN ACCEPTABLE; SPLENDID OFFICES AND ENVIRONMENT; WHOLESOME LIVING CONDITIONS. WRITE IN SPANISH, STATING YOUR AGE, NATIONALITY, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND PRESENT WAGE; WE WILL WRITE YOU REGARDING APPOINTMENT FOR INTERVIEW. AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY, Southbridge, Mass.

$10 TO $12 PER WEEK TO START. Young men, 17 to 20, desired for electrical wiring and testing work; permanent positions; advancement according to ability; good chance to learn an interesting trade; grammar school graduates preferred. C 393 Times Downtown.

STATIONMEN AND TRAINMEN, AGES 21 TO 55. SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man for light stenographic work, who can do simple bookkeeping; good opportunity; state salary. D 288 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK. GOOD SALARY, PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS "STOCK," 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STOCK SELECTORS. Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting stock in warehouse; steady. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

STOCK SALESMAN with established clientele to place meritorious dividend-paying oil stock; salary and commission to right man. S. J. S., Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

SUPERVISOR to care for boys in Jewish institution. Apply 373 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

TOOL DESIGNERS EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS, FIXTURES AND SPECIAL TOOLS FOR THE INTERCHANGEABLE MANUFACTURE OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS AWAIT COMPETENT MEN WHO DESIRE CONNECTION WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN, BUT WE DO NOT SOLICIT APPLICATIONS FROM FLOATERS. IN ANSWERING PLEASE OUTLINE YOUR EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, COMPENSATION EXPECTED AND WHEN AVAILABLE. E. C., 121 TIMES.

TOOL DESIGNERS WANTED, FIRST-CLASS ONLY. APPLY COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN PLANT, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

TOOLMAKERS. FIRST-CLASS TOOLMAKERS; ALSO LATHE, MILLING, AND GRINDER HANDS FOR TOOLROOM; MUST BE FIRST CLASS; ALSO CITIZENS. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOL ROOM FOREMAN FOR DEPARTMENT OPERATING 75 TOOLMAKERS; MUST BE A MAN WITH EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN JIGS, FIXTURES, GAUGE, AND DIE WORK, AND ONE WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS IF GIVEN THE MEN AND MODERN EQUIPMENT. KINDLY STATE QUALIFICATIONS FULLY; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AWAITS THE PROPER MAN. E. S., 145 TIMES.

TYPIST.—Advertising department daily newspaper requires the services of a typist who is accurate, thoroughly competent; hours from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M.; must come well recommended; state age, telephone, number, and salary desired. Z 319 Times Annex.

TIRE SALESMEN. Retail store; clean-cut, aggressive young men; desirable opening; salary and commission arrangement; tire experience desirable but not essential. Write Mr. Tindall, or call, JANDORF AUTO CO., 1,768 B'WAY, N. Y.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced men's furnishings; good salary. Apply Schwartz & Woolsoon, 726-728 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN. The New York Telephone Company requires the services of several young men, aged 18 to 21, to operate telephone switchboards at office buildings and railway terminals throughout the city; experience not necessary; hours from 4:45 to midnight; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start $10. Apply by letter only, Public Telephone Department, Room 202, 24 Walker St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, willing to begin at the foot of the ladder, to learn the export and import business; high school graduate preferred; good chance for advancement; give full particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. N 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18, for clerical work on stock books; must be accurate, bright, and alert; good future to the right one. Levy & Nathan, 104 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN.—TAKE CHARGE ORDERS IN HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT OF IMPORTING HOUSE; PREFER ONE EXPERIENCED IN LINE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY. Y. T., 246 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in export shipping, familiar with export license applications, declarations, and general shipping routine; must be draft exempt; state age, experience, and salary desired. N 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, as shipping clerk's assistant; great opportunity for strong, active, willing, and ambitious person; salary $15 a week. Call, Robert A. Keasbey Co., 445 West St.

YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper in export commission house; chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary, and references, N 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, must be 16 years or over, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

50 LABORERS. Long Government job. Apply James Stewart & Co., Inc., foot of 80th St. and North River.

Instruction.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

General Production (Factory) Man $3000-$3300; Paymaster-Cashier (Factory) $2000; Bookkeeper-Auditor, Cuba, $45-$60 week, Stenographers (2) $30 week; Bookkeeper-Auditor, city $35; General Ledger Men (5) $28-$30; Clerks-Ledger Clerks, near Yonkers $25; Shipping Clerks, export $18. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

ADVERTISING AND CIRCULATION MEN, NEWS WRITERS AND EDITORS; LINOTYPE OPERATORS wanted for good paying positions now open with leading publishing concerns in all principal cities; write for free registration terms. FERNALD'S EXCHANGE, Inc., Established 1898, Third National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917-D-35, late touring; $700; extras. G. Harris, 146 West 30th St.

BUICK 1917 runabout, in excellent condition, for sale. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Little Six touring; also limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1916 D-55 roadster; like new throughout; bargain. Phone Circle 5692.

BUICK, late model, coupe; nicely appointed; fine condition. Mrs. Higgins, Schuyler 2230.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car; slip covers, five new tires; run 5,000 miles; A1 condition. A. Schwartz, Room 501, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 6283.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; seven-passenger; price reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 roadster; also touring and sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, Hudson 1917 touring, Stutz 1915 Bearcat. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St. Greeley 54.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN; BARGAIN. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1433.

CADILLACS, 1917-1916-1915 Touring, Victoria, Sedan. 10 West 60th.

CHALMERS.—Going West; must sacrifice perfect seven-passenger touring, 1914, $325. 425 West 214th St., Apt. 11, St. Nich. 3310.

CHANDLER used cars, models 17 and 18, touring; newly painted and overhauled; full equipment, including new slip covers; fully guaranteed; will consider trade-in as part payment. Chandler Agency, 197-207 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Chandler sedan, Springfield body, wire wheels, condition excellent; bargain. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4048.

CHANDLER 1917 Sedan; 1917 touring. J. H. Priestman, 693 Morristown, N. J.

CHEVROLET TOURING, 1917. Condition like new; a beauty; dependable condition; cheap. John Moore, 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET ROADSTER. Royal Mail; cord tires, spot light, Hartford bumper; strictly first-class car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET TOURING, $285. Model 490, self-starter, electric lights, excellent running car. John Moore, 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1917 Touring, model four ninety; brand new tires; three spare; no dealers. Garage, 12th Av. and 132d.

DETROIT electric brougham; late model; new batteries; newly painted; splendid car, a bargain. R. J. Howison. Columbus 3735.

FIAT 1918 55 H. P. special 4-passenger speedster touring; like new; 4,550 miles; cost $6,200; sacrifice; no dealers. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 5922.

HUDSON 1917 LANDAULET, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION WIRE WHEELS; GOOD OUTSIDE SHOES. DAY OR EVENING. BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

HUDSON 1917 seven-passenger Super Six; practically new; run less than 5,000 miles. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON.—High-class 7-passenger touring, used 9 months; excellent condition; run 5,500 miles. Sander, 801 East 76th St.

HUDSON super six 4-passenger speedster, run only 5,000 miles, 2 extra tires; $1,650. D. B. McElwee, Jr., phone 308 Morristown.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING, WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEXINGTON, 1918, five-passenger, sport model; 400 miles; sacrifice. C. X., 89 Times.

LOCOMOBILE.—Must sell immediately; man will take $1,700; 1915 model 7-passenger touring; in first-class condition; newly repainted; equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, extra tires, &c.; demonstration by appointment. 2 Columbus Circle, Room 33. Phone Circle 5614.

MARMON 1917 town landaulet, in excellent shape. J. J. Barrett, 141 South Lexington Av., White Plains.

ARCTIC SUMMER DAY MADE CITY SHIVER

Weather Man Reported Coldest June 23 in Last Decade and Warned Against Frost.

COLD SNAP DUE TO STORM

Beaches Hard Hit, and New Jersey Farmers Worried About Their Vegetable and Cranberry Crops.

The coldest June 23 in the last decade and the coldest twenty days of June in the Weather Bureau's forty-six years of compilation was the way the weather man characterized New York's three-day-old Summer yesterday. The weather man said that at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury went down to 47 degrees, and for a time he thought it would sink below 45 degrees, where it went in June, 1907, and break all records for unseasonableness.

After the forecaster had attributed the cold snap to a storm which moved east from the Great Lakes and left an area of high pressure in its wake, he consulted his instruments and got in close touch with atmospheric futures and opined that it would be warmer directly. Something must have happened to make him change his mind, though, because last night he dismally issued a frost warning for the northern part of Eastern New York and for the cranberry-growing sections of New Jersey. He stated that the frost probably would be heavy.

In this city the chilly, windy Sunday was marked by the resurrection of light overcoats. Motorists who passed up Broadway toward Westchester or over the Queensboro Bridge to Long Island points were as well bundled up as on a Fall day. From the motion picture managers' viewpoint, however, the weather was first-class, most of the houses doing a better business than even rainy Sundays bring.

All of the beaches were hard hit by the return of near-Winter, though the mathematical press agents at Coney Island managed to keep warm enough to count 75,000 persons at that resort. Even the most diligent and optimistic Coney Islander, however, failed to find more bathers than overcoats. Captain August Kuhne, of the Bath Beach Police Station, said that a motorman on the Bath Beach-Coney Island line, who had it from his personal experience, had told him that a flurry of snow fell near Coney Island yesterday afternoon. The Captain said the motorman declared that the flurry was "slight," but that it was sure-enough snow. On Staten Island the beaches were almost deserted and a bather was a curiosity. At all the beaches it was said to have been the poorest June Sunday in their history, many of the proprietors of concessions at South and Midland beaches closing down entirely during the late afternoon.

From Caldwell, N. J., it was reported that farmers were worried about their corn, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables. At Caldwell the morning mercury got only as high as 42 degrees, and toward evening the wind died down, giving every indication of the approach of a frost. In expectation of the frost, the farmers spent the day covering their plants with bagging and old newspapers. On the larger farms smudge fires were prepared to be burned during the night. Similar conditions prevailed in Westchester County and on Long Island, and like precautions were taken.

Thousands of dollars' worth of cranberries in the vicinity of Burlington, N. J., were threatened with destruction late yesterday afternoon by the cold wave which swept over the bogs. This section consists much of Burlington County and part of Atlantic and Ocean Counties. In order to save their crops the raisers flooded the bogs in the most exposed regions to guard against frost. They decided that water being warmer than the air could not freeze over, and that today, if the weather is more moderate, it could be drained off without harm to the growing plants.

NEGRO TROOPS DISLIKE COLD

Reach Camp Dix from Florida and Call for Overcoats.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., June 23.—More than 2,500 negro troops from Florida arrived for duty today, and when the troop trains pulled into the camp siding the first words of the newcomers were, "For the Lord's sake, give us those overcoats." Practically all of the negroes were clad in overalls which they had been wearing when the draft summons reached them in the fields. When they left Florida, they said, it had been very warm, but it kept getting colder all the way up.

There were many soldiers, clad in heavy overcoats and Winter hats, standing about when the negroes left their trains. When informed that several days must elapse before they got their overcoats the negroes began to shiver with redoubled energy. After a piping hot meal most of them climbed into their bunks and said they were ready to let the war go on indefinitely—under blankets.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On surface, elevated, or subway between Wall St. and 86th St., gold match-box container for safety matches; initials in blue enamel, "W. C. L."; reward. Room 216, 71 Broadway. Tel. 9050 Bowling Green.

LOST—Thursday, Italian restaurant at Coney Island, wedding and three other rings; $30 reward, no questions. Finder please return Seller-Rose, 475 Broadway.

LOST—Brooch, filigree and pearls; West End Av., between 70th and 71st Sts., valued as keepsake; return Hotel Robert Fulton, 71st St., West; liberal reward.

LOST—Tuesday, June 11, between 3-6 P. M., on 6th Av. trolley, silk umbrella, oval gunmetal top, set in gold; reward. Lewis, 83 Washington Place.

LOST—Diamond stone, June 14, around 162d, between Amsterdam and Broadway; reward. Room 1038, Woolworth Building.

LOST—Flat blue leather pocketbook, containing keys, tickets, papers; $2 reward. Return to A. A. Zucker, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Fox fur in taxi Friday night between Amsterdam Theatre and 830 Park Av.; reward. 880 Park Av.

LOST—Opera glass Friday evening, Lyceum Theatre. Phipps, 8 West 65th.

REWARD.—Lost, 53d, Park Av., diamond bar pin attached to black ribbon, platinum watch, diamond monogram. Voth, 375 Park Av.

$50 REWARD.

for circle brooch, sections of sapphire and diamonds alternating, lost Friday, 42d St. and 5th Av., to Manhattan Hotel, thence in taxi to 48th St., continuing to 90th St. and Central Park West. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$100 REWARD, plus pawnbroker's charges, for diamond circle brooch lost May 27, Waldorf or vicinity. Hatch, 258 Riverside Drive. River 9281.

$200 REWARD

for jeweled flag brooch lost June 19 at Kearny, N. J. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Platinum chain bracelet, with two jeweled religious medals. Loser may identify at Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Tan chow chow dog, male, name "Fuzzie," at Rye, N. Y. Please notify Miss A. Harbeck, 306 Lexington Av., New York, and receive reward.

MAY CUT HOT WATER DOWN.

Ahearn Says Bronx Must Have Coal or Take Cold Baths.

Deputy Fuel Administrator Joseph F. Ahearn of Bronx County yesterday issued a statement, in which he urged vigorous action on the part of the Anthracite Committee. Otherwise he predicted that the present shortage of coal would make it necessary to reduce the hot water supply in 14,000 apartment houses in Bronx County to a few hours each day on three days a week, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

"At the present time we are unable to take care of the current demand of the county, much less permit our residents to put in the bins next Winter's storage supply. We need 1,344,000 tons to supply 750,000 persons who live north of the Harlem River, exclusive of the supply required for public utilities. It will be remembered that in January and February of this year we had more than 800 apartment houses without coal for several weeks because of the congestion of the railroads and the frozen condition of the Harlem River, Bronx River, Westchester Creek, and other water routes leading into the Bronx.

Our daily tonnage should be 5,000 tons. We have not had more than 1,000 tons a day during the past month, and unless some speeding up is started immediately it will be necessary to cut off the coal now being used.

SAILOR A SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

Kills Himself With Girl's Picture in His Hand.

Because he was in love and could not see his sweetheart, Harold Rubenstein, a sailor attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the Naval Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

He was found on the floor of his room with a bullet wound in his right temple and a picture of a girl clasped in his left hand.

There was also a note, supposedly written to the girl, signed "Harry." The naval authorities took this note and would not divulge its contents.

From papers found on Rubenstein it was learned that he had enlisted three years ago. His home was at 255 Thames Street, Newport, R. I. He was 22 years old.

TWO OVERCOME BY SMOKE.

Sargnav Will Recover, but His 7-Year-Old Son May Die.

Joseph Sargnav, 43 years old, and his son Rocco, 7, were overcome by smoke in a fire that destroyed the Sargnav apartment at 1,071 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. Dr. Bonds removed the two to Norwegian Hospital, where it was said the father would recover, but that the boy might die.

The family was asleep when the fire started. Dense smoke soon filled the room, but Mrs. Sargnav awakened first and managed to reach the hallway. Firemen entered the rooms and dragged the father and son to an open window, where it was found that both were unconscious. The father responded promptly to treatment, but the son was unconscious for more than an hour.

BANKERS MAKE PLEA IN WAR SAVING DRIVE

Public Co-operation Asked in Campaign to Enroll 2,000,000 Thrift Stamp Recruits.

FEATURES OF TODAY'S WORK

Bands and Notable Speakers and Entertainers to be Heard at Many Places in the City.

Prominent New York bankers joined yesterday in an appeal for public co-operation in the new war savings drive which is being conducted to enroll 2,000,000 thrift recruits by June 28. While war saving socities are progressing rapidly, individual pledges are not coming in as freely as was expected, and it is upon this phase of the drive that the workers intend to concentrate most of their attention today.

Among the bankers who pleaded for more enthusiasm yesterday were Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; Mortimer L. Schiff, and James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company.

"The present campaign for pledges requiring the signers to purchase War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps consistently marks one of the momentous steps taken for the winning of the war," said Mr. Schiff. "It is simply by learning the value of thrift through consistently purchasing these low cost investments that the people will get the habit of saving—the habit of thrift.

"The extreme importance of national thrift must be plain to every one. All the expenditures provided for by the various Liberty Loans, all the great conservation work of the various food, coal, and commodity controllers, would to a large extent be futile if not backed up by national thrift. In other words, since the country has gone on a basis of thrift in the use of all its great resources the people, too, must adopt the thrift plan in their personal expenditures."

The campaign will be in full swing today with dozens of special meetings and feature events in all parts of the city. In the financial district, Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, will speak at noon from the Sub-Treasury steps, opening the first of a series of meetings to be held there. Music will be furnished by the Fort Slocum Band.

At the Liberty Bell in City Hall Park, Heywood Broun, the war correspondent, will tell some of his experiences on the western front, and Jeff Davis, "King of the Hoboes," will give the crowd the "low down" of the hobo's life. The Police Department Band and Glee Club will furnish music. The Beer brothers, international Marathon runners and participants in many six-day go-as-you-please races, will click off a mile on their running machines for each sizable purchase of War Savings Stamps at Times Square. They will alternate in running from 4 P. M. until midnight. The Brooklyn Navy Yard jazz band will play.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense will be in charge of the noonday rally at the Public Library. A long list of speakers has been arranged for. Alexander Russell has arranged attractive W. S. S. programs for every afternoon of this week in the Wanamaker auditorium.

O. H. L. Mason, lately returned from the western front, where he served for many months with the Y. M. C. A., will tell his experiences at noon at St. Paul's Church.

Fourteen thousand pledges for a systematic saving for the remainder of the year were obtained as a result of the first day of the war savings drive by the Hardware, Metals and Allied Trades Committee of the Pioneer Division of the War Savings Committee.

In his report, received yesterday at W. S. S. Headquarters, Daniel T. Mallett, Chairman of the committee, said that the salesmen in the trades visited 525 business concerns affiliated with these industries.

The Hardware, Metals and Allied Trades Committee was the leader in Class A of the Rainbow Division in the recent Liberty Loan campaign, its total being nearly $62,000,000.

New York City's men and women of business and professions in the Pioneer Division of the War Savings Committee are making a fine showing in the drive. For the first two days, ended Saturday, the reports of the 150 committees comprising the division showed that 250 firms and companies had reported 250 new 100 per cent. War Savings Societies. Twenty-seven of these firms and companies had won the War Savings Honor Flag awarded to firms which had reached and passed their quota.

TWO U-BOATS SENT DOWN.

Depth Charges' Efficiency Proved, Despite Germans' Denial.

LONDON, June 23, (via Ottawa.)—Interesting narratives from reliable sources refute the German assertion regarding the alleged ineffectiveness of depth charges and other methods of destroying submarines.

On a bright moonlight night a British patrol boat observed a submarine half a mile distant, apparently recharging. The Captain immediately ordered full speed in the direction of the U-boat, with the object of ramming her before she submerged. The U-boat succeeded in submerging, but the patrol boat came up and dropped six depth charges and then fired a shell at the centre of the visible disturbance. Large quantities of oil came to the surface and cries for help were heard. Only one survivor was found.

A British submarine recently rammed an enemy submarine. The British boat cut through the enemy's plates and remained imbedded. Both craft endeavored to extricate themselves. The enemy, through using his ballast tanks, almost came to the surface, bringing the British submarine along. Then the German drew away in great difficulty, apparently frantically endeavoring to keep afloat, but subsequently sank.

GHURKA WINS THE V. C.

Indian Army Lewis Gunner Silenced German Batteries Single-Handed.

LONDON, June 23, (Via Ottawa.)—The London Gazette contains notice of the award of two Victoria Crosses.

Private Cruikshank of the London Regiment and Karan Bahadur of the Ghurka Rifles are the recipients.

Karan Bahadur was one of a pair of Lewis gunners stalking an enemy machine gun. His comrade was shot dead. Karan pushed his body off the gun and amid heavy bombing and rifle fire switched on the gun and knocked out the enemy crew and then silenced the enemy batteries. His feat was enhanced by his coolness in remedying defects when the gun jammed twice and by the covering fire with which he kept the enemy at bay in the subsequent withdrawal.

WON'T LET TROELSTRA SAIL.

Dutch Seamen Refuse to Man Any Ship to Take Socialist to London.

LONDON, June 23, (via Ottawa.)—J. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's Union, in a speech at London today said that he had received a cablegram from Rotterdam to the effect that Dutch sailors had refused to man any ship bearing the Dutch Socialist leader Troelstra, who wished to attend the labor conference in London.

Mr. Wilson emphasized the fact that the refusal was another example of the policy of allied and neutral seamen to punish the Germans for their crimes at sea.

BIGGER FUND TO CURB WHEAT SPECULATION

Wilson Authorizes Increase in Federal Grain Corporation Stock to $150,000,000.

TIDES ALLIES OVER CRISIS

Way Is Opened for Paying More Than $2.20 a Bushel to Cover Higher Freights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson has issued an executive order authorizing the Food Administration Grain Corporation, which has offices in New York, to increase its capital stock from $50,000,000 to $150,000,000 in order to meet the new demands upon it incident to the purchase by the Government of large stocks of wheat and flour for home consumption and overseas transportation.

Under the new arrangement, Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, is empowered, as the needs may require, to subscribe for the additional stock at the par value of $100 a share up to the maximum amount named. None of the stock is to be sold except to the Government.

The corporation was organized originally by the Government in order to assure the producers of a market for any of their wheat at the basic price of $2.20 a bushel fixed by a commission named by the President. More recently the Government has taken control of 30 per cent. of the output of the mills in order to insure a reserve supply for shipments to meet the program promised to the Allies by the United States. This supply also was available for home distribution in any section where a shortage approaching famine conditions was threatened.

Can Exceed Minimum Price.

By the terms of the executive order the Government is authorized to pay more than the minimum price of $2.20 for wheat. This clause, it is understood, is inserted to give the Grain Corporation power to meet the increased cost due to the increase in freight rates, put into effect by the Railroad Administration. It will put the Government in a position to meet offers by any bidders. Under the present strict Government control it is felt that such a contingency is unlikely to arise.

The fact that a bumper wheat crop is expected is looked upon as creating a situation where, to prevent competitive bidding which would bring about an increase in price, the Government must be in a position to exercise, on a much extended scale, its powers of purchase. The law places within the power of the Government the ability to buy the entire crop if necessary, and to compel producers to sell to it. Mr. Hoover, it is known, is determined to prevent wheat and flour prices from soaring, and will not permit the reopening of the wheat pits if he can stop it.

If a situation should arise where the Government would need to take over the larger part of the wheat crop to prevent speculation and stabilize prices, it is said here that the Food Administration, through its Grain Corporation, would not hesitate to do so. It is placed in a position to control the situation by authority to triple its capital stock if it is found necessary to enter into the market on such a huge scale.

Allies Saved from Scarcity.

The course adopted by the Government has assured a situation where, until the new harvest, the overseas shipments can be continued on a satisfactory schedule to provide for the Allies' needs and the requirements of the American overseas forces and leave sufficient surplus to care for the vital needs of the civilian population at home. Practically all the exports to the allied nations have been made out of the savings resulting from conservation measures, a fact that the Food Administration feels to be a high tribute to the patriotism of the American people.

The immensity of the feat which has been accomplished by the co-operation of the people is emphasized by the fact that the supplies which remain on hand are just sufficient to carry over the United States and the Allies on the present basis until the new harvest begins to come in in appreciable volume. This is pointed to as the best proof that a catastrophe in the food situation, so far as France and England are concerned, was prevented only by the part which the American people played in the "winning the war movement," and in spite of the best efforts of pro-German propagandists to combat the conservation measures.

It is expected that the new harvest will approach 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that the danger of a disaster that might have a serious effect upon the winning of the war is passed.

Terms of Executive Order.

In his order extending the purchasing power of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, the President reviews the section of the food control law which provides for its creation and the guarantee to the producer of the price fixed by the Government for his products. The order then continues:

I further direct that in order to make said guarantee effective and maintain the price of wheat to the grower at not less than the guaranteed basis, the said corporation shall offer and stand ready to purchase, and shall purchase to the full extent of its ability and available funds, all wheat tendered to it by any producer thereof at any primary market named in said proclamation of Feb. 21, 1918, at the guaranteed price named therein for such market provided that with the aproval of the United States Food Administrator the said corporation may pay any higher prices than the guaranteed basis for any grade of wheat in any given market, and may extend its offer to purchase to other holders of wheat on such conditions as it sees fit.

I further direct that for such purpose the capital stock of such corporation be increased to 1,500,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; that the United States purchase from time to time at par so much of the additional capital stock as may be required to supply the necessary capital to enable said corporation to carry out the provisions of this order, and that none of said additional capital stock shall be sold to any person other than the United States.

The United States Food Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for and purchase all or any part of said additional capital stock in the name of and for the use and benefit of the United States, and to pay for the same out of the appropriation of $150,000,000 authorized by Section 19 of the act of Congress hereinbefore entitled. I further authorize said corporation to borrow such sums of money, upon the security of wheat or flour owned by it, as may be required to carry out the provisions of this order.

WOODROW WILSON.

FOOD SURVEY JULY 1.

Nation to Take Stock of Its Supplies on That Date.

The third national war emergency food survey will be taken on July 1, according to an announcement made yesterday by the United States Department of Agriculture.

It was announced that some 600,000 blank schedules were being sent out by mail, and it is expected that they will be in the hands of the reporting concerns not later than July 1. Completed schedules are to be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets within three days after they are received.

More than 2,400,000 boys and girls were reached through club work last year, according to a compilation recently made by the Department of Agriculture, which supervises this work in connection with the State Agricultural Colleges.

Of this number approximately 350,000 made complete reports, which show that they produced and conserved products amounting to $10,000,000. In the thirty-three Northern and Western States 160,000 boys and girls were enrolled. Of this number 100,625 made complete reports and conserved and produced products valued at $3,700,000. In the South there were 115,743 boys enrolled in the regular work who produced products valued at $4,560,000, and 73,300 girls who produced and conserved products valued at $1,500,000.

ZIONISTS PLEDGE AID IN WAR

Great Patriotic Demonstration at Pittsburgh Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 23.—The loyal support and unlimited aid of a united Jewry in the battle for democracy was pledged here today on behalf of the Zionist societies of the world to the United States by Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, during the first session of the National Zion meeting in this city. The session was preceded by a parade, in which more than 5,000 persons took part.

The meeting was held in Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall, and when Judge Mack offered his resolution of support to America the thousands present participated in a patriotic demonstration, which lasted for several minutes. The demonstration was even greater when Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaking on the Mack resolution, said that the one man qualified to speak for the Jews of the world was Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis. The Justice, who was seated on the stage, received an ovation.

CHARGES FILM BAN TO HEARST INFLUENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

planes. The fact that we have had our men working on this picture for months, was well known to officials of the War Department and the Signal Corps. Our only mistake, apparently, was not to discuss the matter beforehand with Mr. Creel, and it never occurred to us that a picture of this kind, taken at the request of the company manufacturing airplanes, could ever possibly need his official approval or permission.

"When the completed picture was shown in Washington last week, it received the highest praise from officials of the War Department and of the Signal Corps. Mr. Creel sent a representative to see it. That representative notified us that the Committee on Public Information would not pass the picture. We requested Mr. Creel to see the picture and point out its defects, according to his judgment.

Film Board of Hearst ex-Employes.

"Then began our negotiations with Mr. Creel and his committee. He refused to view the picture personally, and has never seen it. His representatives who acted with him, and who are responsible with him for suppressing the picture, are the following:

CHARLES S. HART, Director of the Division of Films, formerly on the Hearst newspapers.

CARL BYOIR, formerly an editor of Hearst's Magazine.

Mr. SISSON, formerly of Hearst's Cosmopolitan Magazine.

J. A. BERST, formerly of the Hearst-Pathe Weekly.

H. C. HOAGLAND, of the Hearst-Pathe Weekly.

E. B. HATRICK, of Hearst's International Film Service.

Mr. HUBBELL, of the Hearst-Pathe Weekly.

LEW SIMONS, of the Hearst-Pathe Weekly.

R. L. HALL, formerly of the Hearst newspapers.

Mr. DONOHUE, of the Hearst-Pathe Weekly.

C. P. VAN ARSDALE, of the Hearst-Pathe Weekly.

G. A. SMITH, of the Hearst-Pathe Weekly.

"Would Have Hearst at My Throat in Twenty-four Hours."

"These gentlemen, all employes of William R. Hearst, who conducts a film company of his own which seems to enjoy amazing privileges and close relations with the Creel Committee, all decided that our picture should not be shown with their approval. The technical reasons given by Mr. Creel were that the picture had been taken without his official permit, and that since he had already refused permission to another moving-picture company to take airship pictures, it would be unfair discrimination to permit us to show our picture. He said he would not release the picture unless all other companies had a chance to bid for such rights and added, so I am reliably informed by one of our representatives in whom I have absolute confidence, 'If I let the Universal exhibit this picture, I would have Hearst at my throat within twenty-four hours.'

"Answering Mr. Creel's objections that the picture discloses military secrets, we have the word of officials of the Signal Corps that the picture shows nothing not already known to Germany, and that the public of America have a right to know what is being done; first, about the expenditure of their Liberty bond loan for the production of airplanes; secondly, that this money has been efficiently expended; thirdly, to disprove the slanderous statements that the Liberty motors and the airplanes of this country have been failures because of mismanagement, and, lastly, because Congress is now considering an enormous appropriation for the further manufacture of great numbers of airplanes and battleplanes.

Special Favors to Hearst.

"Since no tangible technical reason for suppressing this picture can be advanced by Mr. Creel, we must look for other reasons to explain his strange activity. The predominance of Hearst men on his committee suggests one reason. The Hearst film company is the only one in existence that enjoys special privileges from the Creel committee. Only last week the Hearst film company showed to American tanks in action, while other companies—our own included—were denied permission to photograph the tanks or exhibit any films of tanks. Many other instances can be cited where the Hearst-Pathé Company secures exceptional favors.

Byoir Speaks for Creel Board.

"When our representatives discussed this matter with Mr. Creel he stated that he would never approve of its presentation by the Universal Company, and his whole attitude suggested that he was opposed to the Universal as an institution, and not necessarily because of this particular picture, which, however, gave him an opportunity to show his displeasure. In this connection, it is interesting to note that P. A. Powers, the Treasurer of the Universal Company, testified before the Ways and Means Committee of the House a year ago, and while called primarily to discuss questions of taxation, he was questioned at length by Representative Treadwell regarding the activities of the Creel committee on the matter of films, and his replies, while perfectly honest, were of a character which aroused Mr. Creel's displeasure.

"I firmly believe that Mr. Creel's opposition to this picture is based upon two reasons, both private and personal with him. First, he is peeved at the Universal Company for ignoring him, and also because of Mr. Powers's testimony. Secondly, he is so completely under the Hearst control and so surrounded with Hearst influences that he will take advantage of his official position to aid Hearst in every way possible in the exploitation of pictures in any way dealing with Government propaganda. In other words, Mr. Hearst practically controls the Creel committee so far as films are concerned.

"If Mr. Hearst can secure control of the screen in this way, he has created for himself the biggest political weapon ever wielded by any one man in the history of the United States. With Hearst control of the screen through the Committee of Public Information, Mr. Hearst has more power than he would have if he controlled all of the newspapers in the United States. He would have a bigger daily audience, no matter how many of his newspapers were burned every day in hundreds of cities. He could elect his own President. He could elect his own Governors, he could be his own Czar.

"We have wired Secretary Baker to see if Mr. Creel acted with any authority from him, and we expect to exhibit this picture in Washington this week before Congress."

When this statement was shown to Mr. Byoir he denied emphatically that the Hearst influence had had anything to do with the committee's action. When asked if the list of alleged former employes of Mr. Hearst now with the Creel committee was correct, he replied that he did not know all of the names and could not confirm or deny the list. As for himself, he said that he had not been editor of Hearst's Magazine, as stated by Mr. Cochrane, but that he had been circulation manager of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, one of the publications controlled by the Hearst interests.

Creel Committee's Side.

Mr. Byoir said this was the situation: The Dayton-Wright Company, with "unofficial authority from Washington," employed the Universal Film Company to take pictures of airplane work and demonstrations at its plant, acquiring possession of the film and paying the Universal Company a certain rate per foot for making it. At first the subject of the public exhibition of the film was not brought up and the Creel committee knew nothing about the taking of the picture or what was to be done with it. Later the Dayton-Wright Company decided to have the film exhibited, and entered into an agreement with the Universal Company to show it. The Universal then applied to the Committee on Public Information for the permit necessary for the exhibition of all war pictures unless the exhibitor wants to take a chance of violating the law concerning giving information to the enemy.

The committee's military censor viewed the film and ordered several deletions made, saying that so far as he was concerned the film would be all right for exhibition after they had been made. The Universal Company should have made these deletions and resubmitted the film to the military censor, but this has never been done. The question of any military information contained in the film passed out of consideration, however, when Mr. Creel decided last Friday that he would not issue a permit for the exhibition of the film because he had refused the requests of the Hearst-Pathé Film Company and others when they sought to take pictures at aviation plants, and could not, therefore, issue a permit for the exhibition of a film which had been made without its permission. On this point Mr. Byoir said:

"The Hearst-Pathé people and others asked permission to take pictures in the very plant where this picture was made and they were refused. The committee could not, therefore, grant the Universal permission to exhibit the picture. We told them that the only conditions under which the picture could be fairly exhibited were that it be thrown in the open market with an equal chance for every interest."

Would Not Issue Permit.

Mr. Byoir was asked what companies other than the Hearst-Pathé had requested permission to take airplane pictures, and he said that he could not recall their names, but that there were others. He was then told that Mr. Cochrane had said that the committee had ordered the exhibition of the film stopped.

"That is not true," he said. "The committee has no authority to say that the film shall not be exhibited. We simply refused to issue a permit for its exhibition. The exhibitors were perfectly free to go ahead and show the picture at the risk of violating the laws governing giving information to the enemy and encountering the Department of Justice."

He denied that the committee had called in the Department of Justice, but when told that there were representatives of the Department of Justice in the theatre ready to seize the film if it should be exhibited, he manifested no surprise, and when asked if they ought to seize the film in the event it was shown, he replied:

"I should think they would if they did their duty."

Mr. Byoir said further that the Universal Film Company had known since Saturday afternoon that the permit would be refused, but had continued to advertise last night's exhibition and invite guests as well as sell tickets. He said further that the company had assured Mr. Atkins that the film would not be exhibited last night, but kept on its plans for the exhibition. Mr. Cochrane's answer to this was that he hoped to receive authority to show the film from Secretary Baker.

After a number of non-military pictures had been exhibited to the spectators assembled in the theatre, James M. Sheen, of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for the Universal Company, appeared on the stage and announced that "The Yanks Are Coming" would not be shown, giving as the reason a summary of Mr. Cochrane's statement, a copy of which he held in his hand and from which he read the list of alleged former Hearst employes on the Committee on Public Information. Continuing, Mr. Sheen said that a representative of the committee had told the Dayton-Wright Company "that if this film went on tonight its contracts with the Government would be jeopardized" and that, as the Universal Company did not want to endanger the contracts of the Dayton-Wright Company it had decided not to exhibit the film.

Earlier in the evening Mr. Cochrane had said that as the Dayton-Wright Company owned the film it would be held responsible for its exhibition, and that his concern did not want to do anything to involve the airplane company with the Government. Efforts to learn exactly in what way the committee was alleged to have threatened to interfere with the company's Government contracts failed to elicit any definite information. When approached on this point Mr. Atkins declined to say anything, repeating his earlier statement that he did not wish to comment upon any phase of the situation.

The negotiations of the Committee on Public Information were with Mr. Atkins as the representative of the owners of the film, and the Universal company had most of its dealings with the same individual. There were various conferences and discussions all day yesterday among the parties concerned which culminated in last night's activities.

The spectators received the announcement made to them without comment or demonstration until the end, when the speaker said that every one's money would be refunded, but that those who cared to do so might remain as the guests of the theatre and witness non-military pictures. This was received with moderate applause. Most of them remained for the entertainment.

It is expected that the parties interested in the film will take the matter up today with the Secretary of War and seek permission to exhibit it before him this week so that he may decide whether it should be put before the public

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—When the attention of Secretary Baker was called tonight to the statement of R. H. Cochrane, and particularly to the assertion that the Universal Film Company had appealed to him, he said that he knew nothing about the controversy and had never even heard of it. Further questions brought from Mr. Baker that as he knew nothing of the matter he felt that he could not comment on it.

At the office of the Committee on Public Information it was said that nothing was known there of the controversy. Mr. Creel is out of town.

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